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GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

FOR THE YEAR 1957—58

(1st April 1957 — 31st March 1958)

PREFATORY NOTE

This report has been prepared by the Information Department and is issued under the authority of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The account of the administration of the State during the year is mainly based on the reports of the various Departments. It must, however, be understood that the authority of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir does not extend to every detail, either of statement or of opinion.

G. D. SHARMA

Principal Information Officer.

Srinagar,
May, 1960.

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Dated

SADAR-I-RIYASAT .. YUVRAJ KARAN SINGH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1.	Shri Ghulam Mohd. Bakhshi	.. Prime Minister.
2.	Shri Sham Lal Saraf	.. Health and Education Minister.
3.	Shri Dina Nath Mahajan	.. Law & Revenue Minister.
4.	Shri Ghulam Mohd. Rajpuri	.. Industries & Commerce Minister.
5.	Shri Kotwal Chuni Lal	.. Development Minister.
6.	Shri Shams-ud-Din	.. Agriculture & Community Development Minister.

MINISTERS OF STATE

1.	Shri Kushak Bakula	.. Ladakh Affairs.
2.	Sardar Harbans Singh Azad	.. Forest, Fisheries & Tawaza.
3.	Pt. Amar Nath Sharma	.. Municipalities, Town Areas, Excise & Octroi.
4.	Shri Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	.. Attached to Development Minister.
5.	Shri Abdul Gani Trali	.. Attached to Health & Education Minister.
6.	Shri Bhagat Chujju Ram	.. Social Welfare Department, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

PART I

General

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Physical and Political Geography 1

Political situation 2

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is situated in the extreme north of the Indian sub-continent, covering an area of 84,471 square miles. It is divided into three main units-the Frontier areas, the Kashmir Province and the Jammu Province. Its borders meet Tibet, Chinese Turkistan (Sinkiang) the Soviet Republic of Turkistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Srinagar is the summer and Jammu the winter capital of the State.

According to the census of 1941, the total population of the State was 40,21,615.

Climate.—The Climatic conditions of the State vary from the arctic cold of the Ladakh District to the extreme heat of the plains.

There is tropical heat in the submontane and semi-mountainous tract of Jammu Province. Kashmir enjoys a temperate climate in summer, but is very cold in winter. Extreme cold prevails in the Frontier District, especially in Dras, Zanskar and Rupshu. The deep narrow valleys between Kashmir and Gilgit are hot and damp. Kishtwar and Bhaderwah have a salubrious climate.

Rainfall is scanty in the Frontier areas, but in the rest of the State it varies from 30 to 65 inches a year. Reasi and Poonch each have more than 60 inches annually. The annual rain fall of the Jammu District is nearly 45 inches and in the case of Kashmir Valley it varies from 30 to 35 inches.

The Jammu and Kashmir State provides a vast field of interest for men of different tastes. To the holiday maker Kashmir is the garden of Asia while for a lover of sport, a wide range of game is available. The great wealth of flora and fauna, the lovely glens, the numerous ancient monuments, and the mysterious lands and lofty mountains provide an inexhaustible material for the botanist, the poet, the explorer, the historian and the philospher.

POLITICAL SITUATION
1957-58

The Kashmir question came up for discussion in the Security Council during the period under review. On February 21, 1957, the Security Council adopted a resolution commissioning Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring Swedish Permanent Representative at the United Nations and a former President of the Security Council to examine "any proposals....likely to contribute towards the settlement" of the "India-Pakistan question." Mr. Jarring arrived in the sub-continent in April, 1957 for discussions with the Indian and Pakistan Representatives. At the close of his talks with the Representatives he submitted a report to the Council. Mr. Jarring made no references to the continued aggression of Pakistan but said instead that since Pakistan was reported not to have implemented Part I of the 1st resolution of August 13, 1948, he proposed that this limited question be submitted to the 'arbitration' which ran counter to the basic complaint lodged by India of Pakistan's continued aggression on Kashmir. India rejected this proposal outright. Mr. Jarring had further pointed out that the holding of a plebiscite in the State was fraught with "grave consequences". Mr. Jarring also observed that in view of the changing political, economic and strategic factors surrounding the whole of Kashmir question together with the changing pattern of power relations in West and South Asia, the Kashmir question had to be viewed in an entirely different perspective. India had also made it abundantly clear through her representatives that the U. S.-Pak military Pact and western military alliances had changed the entire context of Kashmir question.

There were further discussions in the Security Council late in the year. A Five Power resolution on Kashmir was passed on December 2, 1957 and in pursuance of this resolution Dr. Frank P. Graham came to the sub-continent to explore further the possibilities of a settlement of the "Kashmir Issue". On this the Union Government took the stand that no useful purpose would be served by the visit of the Security Council representative unless he would attempt to pursuade Pakistan to quit the occupied part of Kashmir which strategically, politically, constitutionally and economically was a part of India.

Dr. Graham's visit to the Country in January, 1958 did not, however, make any substantial contribution to the solution of the question except that he shuttled back and forth between New Delhi and Karachi. He came forward with a five-point proposal. The broad outline of his proposal is as follows :—

(1) India and Pakistan make a declaration that they will promote a peaceful atmosphere con ducive to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

(2) India and Pakistan should declare that they will not indulge in any hostilities across the cease-fire line.

(3) The U. N. Representative for India and Pakistan (Dr. Graham) should in consultation with the Government of India and Pakistan, study the exact means of implementing part III of the Security Council resolution of August 13, 1948. (Part III of the resolution reads : "The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan reaffirm their wish that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon acceptance of the truce agreement, both Governments agree to enter into consultation with the commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression will be assured.")

(4) In view of India's expressed anxiety regarding the security of evacuated territory which Pakistan at present occupies in Kashmir and which Pakistan is bound under part II of the resolution of August 13, 1948 to evacuate without any conditions—a United Nations force should be stationed on the Pakistan side of the border of Jammu and Kashmir State.

(5) There should be a meeting of the Heads of the Governments of India and Pakistan under Dr. Graham's auspices as early as possible.

The proposals of Dr. Graham had a pronounced drawback, namely, he failed to see that India was the aggrieved party and her patience was inordinately taxed by Pakistan's failure to vacate the aggression on her territory. Moreover, he had not visualised that since the adoption of the two UNCIP resolutions during 1948 recommending demilitarisation of the State as a prelude to plebiscite, the entire perspective of the Jammu and Kashmir State had undergone a transformation—not only had a duly elected Constituent Assembly ratified Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union but the State had also been making rapid strides forward in various fields of economic development. In his report Dr. Graham while asking Pakistan to evacuate from the area it was illegally occupying in Kashmir, failed to state that Pakistanis were there as aggressors. In suggesting U. N. surveillance of local authority in the areas to be evacuated by Pakistan forces, he tried to infringe the sovereignty of the Union territory. Similarly Dr. Graham suggested that India and Pakistan might make a joint declaration that they would not cause a breach of the cease-fire line and thereby tried to put the aggressor and the aggressed on the same plane.

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi on 4th April, 1958 Mr. Nehru rejected as "totally and absolutely unacceptable" Dr. Graham's proposal for a meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan under his auspices to settle the Kashmir question.

All over the world prominent political leaders and leading newspapers continued to back the decision of the Union Government *vis-a-vis* the Kashmir question. During the year some leading political personages and newspaper representatives visited the State.

The Tribune, the weekly newspaper of Mr. Anexurin Bevan of the then British Labour opposition, expressed its dislike of the idea of a plebiscite in Kashmir. "If Pakistan did win a plebiscite and run the State in the same intolerant and corrupt way as the rest of the 'Islamic Republic,' the ensuing victimisation would cause such bitterness as to set the clock back ten years and endanger millions of Muslims in India and Hindus in Pakistan", said the paper. Paying glowing tributes to the people on the remarkable progress made by the State, the journal added, "Kashmir is developing rapidly from the medieval past that lasted till 1947. Progress in health, housing, education and the practice of democracy are turning men's eyes towards the modern world....when India invests in projects to bring abundant water, new Industries and better ways of farming, she does not do it as a bribe but to lift Kashmir out of the poverty and ignorance that are fertile soil for hatred."

The British Labour Party's Chief Foreign Affairs Spokesman, Mr. Bevan, took an identical stand with India on the Kashmir Issue. His party was against the holding of plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir because such a move was fraught with the danger of the two-nation theory being again brought into play and setting aflame the dying embers of communalism in the sub-continent. He pointedly asked why Pakistan had not made arrangements for the general elections by the people of that country during all these nine years while glibly talking about a plebiscite in Kashmir. According to Mr. Bevan Pakistan had been casting an evil eye on Ksahmir's all round advancement as an integral part of India. During April, 1957 Mr. Bevan paid a short visit to the State. On his arrival at the Bombay Airport he said, "There was a disposition (in Britain) some time ago that India has no case (on Kashmir) at all but that position has undergone a change."

During his stay in Kashmir, Mr. Bevan reiterated that the best method to settle the Kashmir dispute was by direct negotiation between India and Pakistan without outside interference. He deplored the invoking of military alliances (by Pakistan) in the dispute.

"The People of Kashmir are absolutely contented and there is no sign of the so-called reign of terror," said U. Pe Tin, Chief Editor, New Times of Burma, and leader of a 5-man Burmese Press Delegation. The delegation paid a 4-day visit to the development projects of Kashmir. U. Pe Tin said that the people of Kashmir were extremely fortunate to have Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad "a man of imagination and

tremendous following'' as their leader. The women of Kashmir were advanced and progressive in outlook, he added. The Kashmir Government was utilising all available moral and material potential of the people for the progress of the State,'' he added.

Mr. Julius Silverman, Labour member of U.K. Parliament welcomed the accession of Kashmir to India as "something inevitable and beneficial to both Kashmir and the rest of India.'' Speaking at an Indian Republic Day celebration, Mr. Silverman said Kashmir's integration with the rest of India was a cause for rejoining by every friend of India and of Kashmir. He had never had any doubts that the future of the people of Kashmir lay with their fraternal people of India.

Apart from reporting that there is a great deal of reality in the Indian arguments on the Kashmir question, the 'Eastern World' the Asia monthly published from London, said that Pakistan's membership of SEATO and the Baghdad Pact and her acceptance of American Military aid have hardened India's attitude. Similarly a Stockholm newspaper, the "Dagens Nyheter'' published an article by Barlo Alving in which she pointed out the dangers inherent in the idea of a plebiscite conducted on religious basis. She said, "for years much has been written in the Pakistan Press asking the Government to take arms ; Parliament members have stood up and cried 'Jehad' against the unbelievers; there is a whole flora of a fanatic Muslim crusade. (In short) the spirit of political and religious fanaticism comes through both in word and tone. In a plebiscite Pakistan thinks of influencing public opinion (by raising religious slogans) in a Kashmir which has never in her long history known religious feuds. This, one fears, will bring back the days of 1947 with uncontrollable forces of murder and arson.''

"I Tempo'' of Rome also published an article on Kashmir by Elisabeth Pantridge in which she remarked that sober western observers agree with Mr. Nehru that a plebiscite would start a communal holocaust which will not be limited to Kashmir's 84,000 sqr. miles only. The Journalist has added that "if communal fighting broke out again the clock would be turned back by a century.''

Elections

General Elections were held in the State during the year under review. In pursuance of the People's Representation Act passed by the Provisional Legislature, the Sadar-i-Riyasat called upon about 1.7 million voters of 30 Constituencies of the Jammu Province (including 4 double-member constituencies and 45 of the Kashmir Province to elect their representatives to the State Assembly comprising 75 members.

Elections were timed with general elections in other parts of the Union territory. Polling took place in March-April in Jammu and Kashmir. Ladakh and Doda being situated in cold regions had elections in May, 1957.

The political parties which entered the elections arena were the National Conference, the Praja Parishad, the Praja Socialist Party, Harijan Mandal and Akalidal. Besides, large number of independent candidates also contested the elections. The National Conference in its manifesto pledged itself to the task of defending the territorial integrity of the State as an integral part of India, and for striving to liberate the area of the State aggressively occupied by Pakistan. The Manifesto also declared that the National Conference would defend the State's new constitution, strive for setting up a socialist society in the State and to banish unemployment, disease and illiteracy.

The Praja Parishad stands for full integration of the State with the Indian Union and compensation to the erstwhile landlords.

The Praja Socialist Party declared that it would "abolish large inequalities of ownership and tenancy rights, clear the jungle of land tenures and so settle the revenue on a uniform equitable principle that small peasants may get substantial relief." Their policy on accession to India was that it was "the symbol of devotion to secularism".

The Akalidal and the Harijan Mandal entirely depended on support of their respective communities to whom they promised a better deal.

In Kashmir 73 persons presented their nomination papers. The National Conference put up candidates for all the 45 seats. The Praja Socialist Party put up only 12 candidates. There were 15 independents.

In Jammu out of 152 nomination papers presented, 29 were of the National Conference, 50 of Praja Parishad, 7 of Praja Socialist Party, 10 of Harijan Mandal and 56 of Independent candidates.

23 candidates were returned without contest, because no other candidate had filed nomination papers for these Constituencies. The opposing candidates to the nominees of 10 more seats took back their nomination papers and withdrew from the contest. Nomination papers of opposing candidates in 10 Constituencies were rejected for technical defects by the Returning Officers. This left only 32 Constituencies in which the contest was to be held. Total electorate in these Constituencies was 6,31,347. Taking into consideration that every voter in a double-member Constituency had two votes, the number of voters rose to 7,89,769.

There were 90 candidates for 32 seats. The National Conference had its nominees for all the seats, Praja Parishad for 23, Praja Socialist

Party for 8, Harijan Mandal for 6, and 24 contested as independent candidates.

All parties conducted their election campaign in a peaceful atmosphere. No incidents were reported during the campaigning period or on the polling day. The electioneering brought about political activity touching the remotest parts of the State. All possible facilities were accorded to the electors to cast their votes in a free and cordial atmosphere.

According to the final results, out of 75 seats the National Conference won 68, the Praja Parishad 5 and Harijan Mandal 1. An independent candidate defeated the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly who was a National Conference candidate.

A number of Journalists, foreign and Indian, visited the State during the elections. They were impressed by the arrangements made for conducting elections in a free and democratic manner.

Even though defeated in all the Constituencies for which the Praja Socialist Party put up its candidates. the State Praja Socialist Party Chief described the elections in Jammu and Kashmir State as fair and impartial and said that these elections had established that there was absolutely no room for communalism in Jammu and Kashmir. Elections to 22 general seats of the Legislative Council were held in a meeting of the New Legislative Assembly at Srinagar immediately after the announcement of the results of the Doda and Ladakh Constituencies. In these elections all National Conference nominees were elected. In the elections of two constituencies of the local bodies there was a tough fight between the nominees of the National Conference and the Praja Parishad, the former defeating his opponent by a majority of 93 votes. In the Teachers Constituencies there was again a contest both in Jammu and Kashmir Provinces. A nominee of the Kashmir Teachers' Association (a Non-Political Party) won against an independent by a majority of 199 votes. In Jammu also the nominee of the same association defeated his opponent who secured only 142 votes. The list of members to the Council was completed with the nomination of 6 members by the Sadar-i-Riyasat. The Sadar-i-Riyasat appointed a one-member election Tribunal to examine and decide petitions arising from elections.

Integration of Services: The integration of services of Jammu and Kashmir with the Centre commenced from July, 1957 onwards. During the year the 1st major step for the integration of the Jammu and Kashmir services was that 16 officials of the State Government were specially selected for the I. A. S. Simultaneously I. A. S. officials from other States were sent to serve in the State. This was done with a view to effecting substantial improvement in the service conditions of the State

officials. This was followed by the incorporation of the officials of the senior cadre of the Jammu and Kashmir Police with the Indian Police Services and the extension of the Comptroller and Auditor General's control to the Audit Department in the State.

During the year the Director General of the Archaeological Department of India, Mr. A. Ghosh arrived in Srinagar to discuss matters connected with the transfer of historical monuments with the Kashmir Government. The Central Department also helped the State Archaeological Department to conduct archaeological survey of some parts of the State including Ladakh. Nearly 60 archaeological remains all over Jammu and Kashmir were declared national protected monuments. The list of such monuments included the Shanker Achariya temple, Shah Hamdan Mosque, Martand and Awantipura ruins and partially excavated sites at Ushaker (Kashmir) and Babor, Jammu.

Floods : Kashmir Valley was threatened with serious floods during the year. Consequent upon heavy rains during April-August, 1957 the Jehlum was swollen and the Wuller Lake which serves as the basin for flood waters of the river and its tributaries reached a level 2 feet higher than the level ever recorded so far. Over 50,000 acres of land were inundated in the north and east of the Valley and another 25,000 acres water-logged. Within a 35 sqr. mile area around the Wullar Lake scores of villages were marooned with the Wullar waters, cutting off communications with the rest of the Valley. Major damages were reported to scores of roads in the Valley. The Pathankot-Srinagar National highway was breached at a number of places between Ramban and Banihal pass, necessitating its closure for some time. Toursits on their way to Srinagar were stranded at various spots on the road. The State Government however, arranged transhipment of passengers at places where the road was damaged. The spring fruit crops like strawberries and almonds were completely destroyed while the major spring crops like wheat, mustard and barley were extensively damaged by the incessant rains.

To make matters worse, the August-September floods preceded by heavy and untimely rains and snowfall hit the State inundating vast tracts of land in the Valley and the Jammu Province. Both Jehlum and the Tawi were in spate. The swirling waters of the flooded Jehlum overflowed into the southern parts of the Srinagar City at a number of points. The floods caused heavy damage both to the property and the livestock. Loss of life was also reported.

The Government took emergency steps to afford protection and immediate relief to flood sufferers and a Central Flood Relief Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad, was set up. Bands of energetic workers, engineers and

Units of the Indian Army and the State Militia were commissioned to fight back the floods. Working round the clock they plugged the leaks in the bunds and embankments wrought by the fury of the rivers. The Government requisitioned 1500 bags of wheat flour for supply in the Jammu City alone. Arrangements were also made for air dropping of food to thousands of marooned people in the flood-hit areas. Many lives were saved and normal life was restored in Jammu City by prompt flood relief work undertaken by the Army and Air Force personnel. With the help of the Army deep breaches in the Tawi bridge were repaired. Provincial and District Flood Relief Committees were set up. Funds were also placed at the disposal of the Tehsildars to help flood-sufferers. The Prime Minister made several aerial surveys of the flood affected areas and arranged timely supply of aid in cash and kind to the victims. Mobile Medical teams and reserve parties were despatched wherever possible to rescue the marooned and render medical aid to the flood affected villagers.

A Women Relief Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Yuvrani Sahiba was formed to collect food and clothes and cash for flood sufferers.

Speaking in the Legislative Council the Prime Minister, Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad described the floods as the "gravest yet" in the history of the State.

The Prime Minister also issued an appeal for collection of funds and donations were received from various quarters in the country and abroad. The Indian Red Cross Society sent medicines, clothes etc. to Jammu and Kashmir State Red Cross branch for relief of the flood sufferers. On June 18, 1957 the High Power Commission for flood control set up by the Government of India arrived in Srinagar. The Commission headed by Mr. A. C. Mitra, Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh, inspected flood control works in Kashmir and gave technical advice for the execution of these works.

It was with the joint efforts of the Union and the State Governments that the after-effects of the floods were brought under control and normal life restored in the State.

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Prime Minister's Portfolio.

Public Interest Exception

PURCHASES

During the year under report the Commission handled 199 indents from various Indenting Officers in the State. The total cost of the purchases made on behalf of various Departments of the State amounted to about Rs. 7.5 Lakhs. Besides the indent work, very useful assistance was rendered by this Commission to various officers who came here from the State to make purchases on the spot. With regard to goods the import of which from foreign countries was essential this Commission as usual helped in getting Import Licences from the Government of India expeditiously. The number of Imoprt Licences so obtained during the year under report is about 15.

TOURISM

During the period under report the Commission as usual afforded facilities to the tourists going to the State. 5,795 permits were issued to persons who are permanent residents of the State to visit the State.

LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Welfare Officer of this Commission and the one appointed in Chandigarh looked after labour welfare work in Delhi and the Punjab areas as usual. Particular attention was paid to the enhancement of wages and the health and hygiene of the labourers. The Medical practitioner afforded useful medical aid to the Kashmiri labourers.

Relief was afforded to the destitutes, incapacitated and suffering labourers.

There were no reports regarding disputes occurring between the labourers and the employers.

The Commission associated itself with the religious festivals of members of all communities from Jammu and Kashmir residing in Delhi such as Id, Janamashtami, Dewali, Nauratra, Holi etc. etc.

TRADE AGENCY, BOMBAY

The year under review was marked by still greater activity in the maintenance and promotion of trade, tourism and social and political liaison.

Export Trade

State goods amounting to over Rupees 15 lakhs were sold in Bombay and in the foreign markets through the efforts of this Agency. The goods include Kashmir arts and crafts, herbs and drugs, rosin and turpentine, willow products, products of the Drug Research Laboratories, silk and silk waste and products of the Joinery Mill.

Goods of the value of Rs. 4,87,399.76 were sold through the Bombay branch of Kashmir Government Arts Emporium. Many new evenues were found for the sale of Kashmir arts and crafts and the main feature has been the opening of a branch of Kashmir Government Arts Emporium at Ahmedabad. The branch was declared open on 4th January, 1958 by the Mayor of Ahmedabad.

Imports

The value of the goods imported into the State through the Agency including goods cleared from the Docks and locally purchased amounted to approximately Rs. 6,70,159.92 during the year under report.

Booking Priorities

Booking priorities were arranged for goods urgently required by various Departments and State Projects. Quotations were obtained and submitted to nearly nine different Departments of the State Government.

The mainfold services rendered by this Agency to various Government Departments were as under :—

(a) Supply of market quotations and statistics.

(b) Circulation of Departmental Tenders among *bona fide* suppliers.

(c) Satisfactory settlement of Insurance claims.

(d) Settlement of disputes with Bombay merchants and *vice versa*.

(e) Obtaining refund of wharfage as charged by the Bombay Port Trust.

(f) Securing of licences for the goods for the Departments which they had not obtained before and renewal of licences which had expired.

(g) Air passages and rail tickets were arranged for Government officers against priorities and otherwise.

(h) Tourist week exhibition was arranged by the Regional Tourist Officer where Kashmir arts and crafts were displayed.

Help to Students and Labourers

Assistance was rendered to students in getting admission in local colleges and in providing Hostel or private accommodation.

Kashmir nationals and labourers were assisted in getting employment in the Bombay Port Trust Docks and other places.

Haj Pilgrims

About 209 Haj pilgrims went to Haj during the year. Entire arrangements in respect of booking of passages, passport etc. were made by the Agency to the satisfaction of the pilgrims. The pilgrims were received on arrival in Bombay from Srinagar and back from Jedah.

Information Service

Press Reports and booklets received from Government were distributed among the local papers and important personages. Clippings were made of editorial notes and articles on Kashmir and submitted to concerned quarters. Photographs of important events in Kashmir were got published in local newspapers.

Flood Relief

In order to provide relief to the sufferers of floods and other natural calamities which visited Kashmir in 1957, the Trade Agent arranged a grand show "Shab-e-Kashmir" at Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium on December 1957. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister, Bombay State was the guest of honour. Through the show a sum of Rs. 25,000 was collected for the relief of Kashmir flood sufferers.

Tourism

Various measures were adopted by this Agency to increase tourist traffic to Kashmir.

"See Kashmir Photographic Exhibition" was held in Bombay during third and fourth week of February, 1957. The Exhibition was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Bombay. It is estimated that over 30,000 people visited the Exhibition.

A Tourist Conference was held in the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on 19th February, 1957. The Conference was attended by the Director of Tourism, local Travel Agents and representatives of the Press. The Mayor of Bombay, who was also Chairman of the local Tourist Advisory Committee was also present in the conference.

All possible assistance was rendered to Tourists and Travel Agents in respect of obtaining permit etc.

On 30th May, 1957 a 'Night in Kashmir' at the Ambassador Hotel was arranged in co-operation with the Regional Tourist Officer, Government of India. The place was decorated with Kashmir arts and crafts and highlights of the programme were Kashmiri songs and dances.

TRADE AGENCY PATHANKOT

Movement of essential commodities

The year was marked by imports of food-grains in large quantities to meet the food scarcity in Kashmir caused due to floods. The volume of commodities railed on Government account was up by over 200 per cent in comparison with the previous years. The pressure of imports was so great that on more than one occasion Punjab Transport vehicles had to be engaged to supplement the State transport. The following quantities of food-grains and other supplies were received at the Pathankot Railhead and pushed on to destinations in the State during the year under review :

		Maunds
1.	Wheat	12,01,899
2.	Rice	12,64,261
3.	Salt	4,29,551
4.	Cement	3,23,798
5.	Maize	1,62,984
6.	Other foodgrains and rice husk etc.	15,972
7.	Coal	94,922
8.	Departmental machinery and stores	35,000
	Total ..	35,28,387

Commission earned

No agency commission is charged on food-grains, fertilizers, salt and cement which are handled on "no profit no loss" basis. The earnings from nominal Agency Commission levied on coal and other Departmental goods amounted to Rs. 55,898.

Transport

The Agency continued to supervise the arrangements of transport as well as that of the trade, within its ambit of operation. The position of transport remained satisfactory all along. To relieve heavy congestion of traders goods as also to accelerate the urgently needed Government supplies, the Punjab Transport Operators were successfully persuaded to send their fleets to Srinagar in snow and bad weather. This step helped in keeping the prices of consumer goods in the valley at a reasonably low level.

LABOUR WELFARE

Effective steps were taken to organize the employment of Kashmiri labourers who go during winter months. The Punjab Government was approached to ask the officers of P. W. D. and other Departments to make an assessment of the *mazdoors* required. The individual *mazdoors* arriving by different means of transport were received at the State border and grouped in small batches for being drafted to different centres of work in Punjab.

A sum of Rs. 184.25 was paid to the destitute and sick *mazdoors* returning home. Apart from this, free transport up to Jammu was provided to a number of needy *mazdoors* through Private Transporters.

A number of labour disputes in which the employers had denied payment of wages to *mazdoors* were got settled.

KASHMIR ENTRY PERMITS

The procedure for issue of permits was further simplified. The permit section was kept open on all Gazetted holidays and Sundays for the convenience of the permit seekers. A total number of 16,283 permits were issued.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

The recoveries effected from the Railway Administration in compensation of the Transit losses amounted to Rs. 7,907.74.

HAJ PILGRIMS

Arrangements were made for reception of Hajis and their bookings etc., up to Bombay. Maximum convenience in the shape of arrangements for shelter, food and transport was afforded to the pilgrims both on out ward and home-ward journey.

The evacuee bungalow with attached lands in which the Agency Office is accommodated was purchased for Rs. 50,300.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Introduction

Attention has mainly been focussed during the year on effecting co-ordination and improvement in preservation and propagation of Fish and Game. For this purpose the Fishery and Rakh Rules have been strictly enforced and watch and ward measures tightened up. There was increase in revenue through licence fees and miscellaneous contracts.

There has been increase in trout population. Fishing results at various streams were excellent. The number of visitors in general and the anglers in particular decreased to a great extent owing to incessant rains which continued almost throughout the seasons and washed away many roads and bridges. This brought the normal angling traffic to a standstill for a long time as a result of which most of the boats remained vacant. The unfortunate influenza epidemic of May and June also prevented anglers to take full advantage of the fishing facilities made available during the seasons.

The State Rakhs remained reserved for the VIPs, State guests and distinguished visitors who were allowed complimentary permits. They enjoyed excellent sport in these reserves free of any charge. A sustained attempt to propagate game animals especially the Barasingha (which was at the verge of extinction) in the *Rakhs*, has been met with excellent success as the number of Kashmir stag in Dachigam Rakh alone has now gone over to 150 heads excluding 200 hinds. Some selected areas of the *Rakhs* were leased out for grass-cutting, extraction of firewood and MFP. 1500 tons of grass were supplied to the Indian Army to meet fodder requirements of their animals. In order to tide over the shortage of fuel supply in the city, firewood contracts were also given at the request of the Forest Department.

All reasonable facilities by way of grazing, grass-cutting and concessional grant of timber for petty repairs were granted to the Zamindars who reside in the 'concession zone' around these *Rakhs*. The contract-system for grazing and grass-cutting has been abolished and middlemen eliminated by introducing permit systen for the loca l people. This system enforced from the last year has provided considerable economic relief to them.

Illegal extraction of sand, stones, bajri and hakreza was controlled as far as possible. Extraction was totally banned in all reserved waters during the spawning seasons of fish in the months of May and June.

As a result of strict vigilance and control, the offences related with poaching in the waters and damage in the Game Reserves, shared a downward trend in comparison to the total for the preceding two years. The tightening of control and exercise of necessary vigilance by the field staff has been one of the reasons for increase in Revenue and increase in the number of game animals in the Rakhs.

Wholesale devastation caused by the floods during late autumn of the year damaged the trout streams. All bunds were washed away and the country fish also sustained damages besides great stranding and mortality of the Mirror Carp recently stocked in the ponds and *Jheels* all over the Valley. The damage was attended to immediately as far as possible.

The Department was called upon to arrange the supply of grass to the flood sufferers—especially to the city "Sheer-Gujries" and Tonga Drivers. Accordingly about 6,000 maunds of grass was procured on contract basis from Dachigam Rakh and dumped at the Pologround for ready supply to the needy people to provide maximum relief to the flood-sufferers, the Department did not realise any revenue by way of royalty in this case.

Trout Fishing

21 Beats out of 55 remained closed for fishing during the year. At the outset of the fishing season commencing from 1st April, there was light demand for fishing licences but soon after the menace of influenza (Flue) epidemic all over India, the tourist traffic was impeded and thereafter the untimely floods of August damaged the trout Nallahs intercepting approach-roads, culverts and bridges etc. As a result thereof, the demand for fishing licences sustained a great set-back. The total number of trouts hooked by the anglers came up to 6,617 as against 7,323 of the preceding year. The record fish of the year was 12½ Lbs. caught in Nowbug stream in Anantnag District. The appoximate weight of the total catch came to 6,650½ Lbs. The result of fishing in different beats is indicated below :—

S. No.	Name of stream.	No. of trout caught.	Biggest trout hooked.
1	Lidder Whadan	441	6¼ Lbs.
2	Lidder Lowest	45	5 ,,
3	Lidder Batkote	4	3 ,,
4	Lidder Sheshnag	94	1½ ,,
5	Lidder Yanyar	168	3 ,,
6	Sindh Lower	398	4 ,,

S. No.	Name of stream.	No. of trout caught.	Biggest trout hooked.
7	Sindh Wayil	57	2 Lbs.
8	Sindh Woosan	186	4 ,,
9	Sindh Mamar	41	1½ ,,
10	Sindh Sumbal	58	1½ ,,
11	Sindh Upper	85	2½ ,,
12	Sindh Middle	102	2 ,,
13	Wangat Lower	18	
14	Bringhi Upper	628	3¼ ,,
15	Bringhi Middle	504	5½ ,,
16	Bringhi Lower	181	3½ ,,
17	Bringhi Lowest	98	3½ ,,
18	Upper Nowbug	134	3 ,,
19	Middle Nowbug	249	3 ,,
20	Lower Nowbug	646	12½ ,,
21	Dyus	165	2 ,,
22	Bidhar	283	2 ,,
23	Panzat	42	4 ,,
24	Tricker	9	5 ,,
25	Nambal	57	8 ,,
26	Erin	268	2½ ,,
27	Kulgam (Tehsil Beat 1)	57	7 ,,
28	Kulgam (Isthal Beat 1)	55	6 ,,
29	Pohru	128	7 ,,
30	Kotsu	198	11¼ ,,
31	Kokarnag Upper	637	4½ ,,
32	Kokarnag Lower	343	6 ,,
33	Verinag	193	9.5 ,,
34	Achabal	47	6 ,,

The re-stocking of depleted streams like Erin, Ferozpore and Kulgam in the previous year gave excellent results in fishing but fresh damage caused by the floods once again deteriorated their stock-position. Verinag, Kotsu and Kokarnag beats gave splendid results. Beats in

Lower and Upper Bringhi gained reputation for good stock as satisfactory catches were reported from that area. On the whole the fishing results remained excellent though the natural calamities gave this sport a set-back at the end of the season. Most of the keen fishing-fans could not repeat their trips to the trout streams owing to flood conditions and trans-port difficulties.

The visitors from India evinced keen interest in trout-fishing. 775 licences for trout fishing bringing in a revenue of Rs. 10,161 were issued during the year under report as against 816 licences valued at Rs. 11,656 issued last year.

Trout Hatcheries

The four trout hatcheries at Harwan, Laribal, Tricker and Achabal remained well stocked during the year under report. Owing to heavy damage caused by floods, stock of fingerlings could not be spared for rear-ing in the newly constructed ponds at Pahalgam with a view to start ready supply of trout to the visitors there. This newly constructed Trout farm at Pahalgam was washed down by the September flood and now forms the bed of the river. The total quantity of trouts sold form these hatcheries during the year weighed at ℔ 3,765 and 5 oz. for Rs. 10,905.82 against 2,663 ℔s sold in the previous year for Rs. 7,216/7/-. The figures of last three years reveal that despite reduction of sale rates, the sales have risen to over 80 %. These were supplied to visitors and distinguished persons besides the Tawaza Department for use in the State Guest Houses and banquets.

Work of renovating the ova houses was finalized. Five new ponds were constructed at Tricker, two at Laribal besides 20 cement concrete hatching boxes for hatching out ova at Laribal, Achabal and Harwan. Repairs were conducted to the hatchery ponds and drains. Two watcher huts were constructed for watch and ward of the trouts.

Trout stock position of the hatcheries was as under at the close of the year :—

	Brown		Rainbow		Mirror Carp.	
	1956-57	57-58	56-57	57-58	56-57	57-58
1 Harwan	.. 2,831		2,771	321	298	.. ..
2 Achabal	.. 1,588		1,559	610	604	156 ..
3 Tricker	.. ..		661	..	..	.. ..
4 Laribal	.. 2,206		2,300	..	..	8 ..

The following statement will indicate the number of trout sold from the hatcheries :—

	Brown.			Rainbow.			Price realized.	
	56-57	57-58.		56-57	57-58.		56-57	57-58.
	No.	No.	Weight.	No.	No.	Weight.		
			Lb. Oz.			Lb. Oz.		
1. Harwan	161	267	693-5	26	33	77-12	1704/-	2390.97
2. Achabal	170	430	1229-11	54	141	384-1	2963/2/-	4411.74
3. Tricker	..	236	511-6	..	..	..		1352.94
4. Laribal	181	346	869-2	..	..	..	2524/5/-	2607.36
Total :—	512	1279	3303-8	80	174	461-13	7216/7/-	10763.01

Stocking of Trout Streams

The number of eyed ova obtained at the hatcheries is tabulated below : -

Harwan	3,00,000
Achabal	2,00,000
Laribal	1,50,000

The following number of eyed ova were planted in the trout streams or retained in the hatcheries for propagation as under :-

1. Panzat	50,000
2. Pahalgam	50,000
3. Madmati	50,000
4. Sindh Rezan	75,000
5. Ferozepore	50,000
6. Kotsu	50,000
7. Kulgam	50,000
8. Nambal	50,000

Retained in Hatcheries

1. Achabal	1,00,000
2. Laribal	25,000
3. Harwan	1,00,000
Total ..	6,50,000

Fingerlinge and some small sized adult trouts were duly collected in the late autumn of the year when the water in the streams diminishes and temporarily preserved in the hatcheries. These were again restocked in the following streams before the onset of spring :—

		Fingerlings
1.	Panzat	700
2.	Madmati	300
3.	Sindh	300
4.	Kotsu	1,000
5.	Kulgam	2,000
6.	Achhabal	500
7.	Kokarnag	300

The new ponds at Tricker hatchery were stocked with 478 adult trout for sale. In addition to this, 16,100 fingerlings were produced from the hatcheries and stocked in different streams for angling purposes.

Mirror Carp Culture

Despite the damages caused due to floods etc. the Mirror Carp is thriving very well in the State. The flood water has dispersed its spawn in the Wullar and Dal Lake where the young ones have attained amazing weights. 700 fingerlings of the Carp originally introduced in Mansar Lake during 1956 have developed into 2,100 lbs. weights approximately. In most of the ponds of the Jammu Province, the fish is spawning and fast multiplying. 900 adult Mirror Carp collected from the flooded paddy fields in the Kashmir Valley during the year under report were stocked in Shallabug and Hokarsar Rakhs. These fish have already grown to over 6 lbs. in weight. Approximately more than 15,000 lbs. of Mirror Carp are now available in these waters besides larger quantities now obtainable in other areas stocked in 1956-56 and 1956-57. The fish is now freely spawning in Ahansar, Manasble, Pampore Trigamsar and Manibug. The bunds damaged by floods in Sopore and Achabal areas were repaired besides constructing small retaining walls. The total expenditure incurred under this head during the year amounts to Rs. 9,475.

5,100 fingerlings of Mirror Carp were purchased from Himachal Pradesh during the year and introduced in the following waters :—

Kashmir Province

1. Sopore-bug near Tehsil quarter.
2. Nagin Lake.

3. Part of Dal Lake.
4. Hokarsar.
5. Shallabug.
6. Waskura.
7. Mani Pond (3 miles from Charar-i-Sharif).
8. Manasbal.
9. Khanpora-sar.

Jammu Province

1. Sureinsar.
2. Pardha (Ahknoor).
3. Ban (Samba).
4. Bajuna (Samba).
5. Basohli.
6. Reasi.

The important consignment reached intact from Himachal Pradesh. There was very nominal mortality enroute in the transport.

COUNTRY FISHING

Although all-round improvement was perceptible in the reserved and protected waters all over the State, the incessant rains and untimely floods brought about many clogs and hurdles in the way of bumbper catches for local *Mahigirs*. Strict watch and ward measures adopted by the Fishery staff has discouraged the notorious poachers.

1,884 licences were issued in the Kashmir Province against 1,815 of the last year. The income derived on account of licence fees amounted to Rs. 39,232 as against Rs. 37,946 of the preceding year.

In the Jammu Province the total number of licences issued were 471 against 421 of the last year. A sum of Rs. 6,515 was realised as licence fee as against Rs. 6,024 recovered last year. A petty sum of Rs. 94 has been realised for the first time as licence fee from Ladakh and Kargil *Illaqa* through the Divisional Forest Officer, Leh.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORT

20 small boats were purchased at a cost of 2,400 for the watch and ward of the areas stocked with Mirror Carp as also the other contiguous areas. A sum of Rs. 1,865 has been spent on account of running expenditure incurred on the carriage of fish from place to place for stocking purposes.

FISHERY REQUISITES

472lbs. of "Terylene" twine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 8,257.62 for distribution among the fishermen at 33 per cent subsidised rates. 320s. have been distributed among a few of them as an experimental measures and the rest is in stock for distribution next year among the members of the Fishermen's Co-operative Societies which are being organised by the Co-operative Department. Entire fishery area in the Wullar Lake is intended to be run on co-operative lines so that socio-economic condition of the fishermen is ameliorated.

EXTRACTION OF FIREWOOD

Firewood to the extent of 64,580 cft. weighing approximately 41,497 mds. was extracted from the *Rakhs* in this year. All this stuff was placed at the disposal of the Firewood Control Department in order to ease the shortage of fuel supply in the city. The Department realised a sum of Rs. 13,249.33 as royalty on the extracted stuff according to agreement executed with the contractors.

FISHERY AND RAKH OFFENCES DAMAGES

The following table indicates the details of various Fishery and Rakh offences detected, compounded, challaned and decided during the year under report. The comparative position was as under :—

	1956-57			1957-58		
	Fishery	Rakhs	Total	Fishery	Rakhs	Total
No. of cases detected ..	316	303	619	382	356	738
No. of cases compounded ..	103	311	414	167	215	382
No. of cases challaned in the Courts ..	225	132	357	183	183	366
No. of cases decided by the Courts ..	98	132	230	48	32	80
Amount of fine imposed by the Courts ..	486	604/2/-	1090/2/	234	205	439
Amount of compensation realised by the department ..	..	..	6269/6/	..	..	3,575

EXTRACTION OF SAND, BAJREE, HAKREZA ETC.

The following licences were issued for the extraction of sand, stones bajri, hakreza and grass etc :—

	No. of licences.	Revenue.
1. Sand and Bajree Licences	192	4,800
2 Hakreza licences	260	3,120
3 Grass cutting licences (Shallabug and Anchar) ..	507	22,815
Total		30,735

Besides, the revenue derived from direct issue of licences and a few contracts for sand and bajree etc. in the Jammu Province during the year, was Rs. 14,832.31.

HAY SUPPLY TO ARMY

Over 32,00,000 lbs. of hay has been supplied to the Army by departmental contractors from the Rakhs of Khrew, Khunmoh, Tral, Khirram and Dachigam. The Department realised total royalty amounting to Rs. 32,256 at the rate of Re. 1 per 100 lbs. in this transaction. Despite bad weather conditions and early advent of winter, full quota supplied to the Army.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS ETC.

Both original and repair works aggregating to Rs. 98,810 were executed during the year under report mostly under the Plan Schemes. Physical targets achieved are listed below :—

1. *K. A.* (1) *Trout Fisheries*

	Rs
1. Construction of RCC Hatching cement boxes ..	3,760.00
2. For manufacturing wooden trays for newly constructed hatching boxes fitted in Harwan and Leribal Hatcheries	510.81
3. Construction of stock pond in the premises Laribet Hatchery	2,776.39
4. Repairs and reconstruction of ponds at Harwan ..	3,887.33
5. Construction of supply drain and bottom wall of Kacha pond Laribal Hatchery	1,763.94
6. Construction of dry stone boulder wall on acquired plot for Hatchery extension	330.70

7.	Construction of masonry pond No. 5 in Trikker Hatchery	9,063.06
8	Paid for removal of material from the acquired land for hatchery extensions	35.26
9.	Final bill for repairs and reconstruction of pond at Laribal	213.84
10.	Providing Devri Stone frame of outlet and inlet drains of pond No. 11 and 12	110.00
11.	For reconstruction of fallen down stone masonry wall and its shingling in Harwan Hatchery	803.34
12.	Construction of stone masonry gate at Harwan Hatchery	474.69
13.	Construction of Guard Chowki at Harwan	295.44
14.	Repairs and reconstruction of sink down outlet channel drain and wall in Tricker Hatchery Pond No. 4	224.03
15.	Reshingling of Watcher quarter at Tricker	104.25
16.	Construction of guard chowki at Tricker	380.87
17.	Cost of supply of 16 tin fish carriers	480.00
18.	Sanitary fitting to fishing lodge Bringhi	294.94
19.	Arrear payment for construction fo fishing lodge Brinhi	1,723.56
20.	Repairs and reconstruction of septic tank and painting etc.	2,407.57
21.	Construction of additional water quarter at Harwan ..	2,120.06
22.	Construction of Watcher Quarter at Woyil	3,367.50
23.	Cost of feed etc.	2,830.12
	Total ..	37957.69

II K. A. 2 Mirror Carp

1.	Construction of washed away culvert and earth bund at Sopore	629.33
2.	Construction of fry pond in the premises of Achabal Hatchery	607.31
3.	Filling up ditches in Achhabal Hatchery compound ..	374.08
4.	Deepening of Kacha Pond behind R. H. Achabal ..	4,831.41

5.	Construction of retaining wall towards top Nalla Side below R. H. Achabal	747.59
6.	Supply of tin boards (sign)	107.15
7.	Cost of fingerlings	520.00
8.	Cost of Transport	1,657.28
	Total ..	9,474.15

K(a) II Major Carp

1.	Digging of Kacha pond at Billini Jammu	1,022.66
2.	Cost of transport	45.05
	Total ..	1,067.11

K (a) IV Facilities for Transport

1.	Construction of 20 boats	2,400.00
2.	Cost of running expenditure (Petrol and pay of Driver)	1,865.06
	Total ..	4,265.06

K (a) V Fishery Requisites

1.	Cost of Terylene fish net Twine	8,257.62
	Total ..	8,257.62

K (a) VI Establishment including T. A. and Contingencies

1.	Pay of establishment inculding allowances T. A. and congingencies	37,787.80
	Total ..	37,787.80

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Details of Revenue and Expenditure for the year under report are given below, together with the corresponding figures of the previous years :—

	Revenue	1956-57	1957-58
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Trout fishing licences	11,556	10,161
2.	Country fiishing licences	37,940	39,326

	Revenue		1956-57	1957-58
			Rs.	Rs.
3	Fishery licences Jammu Province ..	..	6,024	6,515
4	Sand, Bajree and Hakreza licences ..	..	18,033	24,879
5	Grazing in Rakh Dachigam ..	..	11,359	50,752
6	Royalty hay supply Army Grass permits to local Zamindars etc.	..	28,314	
7	Grass-cutting licences Anchar and Shallabug	..	23,895	27,180
8	Sale of trout from Hatchers ..	..	7,216	10,906 (Rs. 143 arrear last year)
9	Royalty firewood leases and headloads to local Zamindars	..	9,904	13,340
10	Nadroo extraction lease ..	..	1,120	300
11	Sale of trees to Zamindars around Rakhs	..	647	1,884.73
12	Compensation of offences ..	..	6,269	3,575.24
13	Miscellaneous fines etc	..	690	3,269.16
14	Sale of willow Mawas	..	..	6,338
	Total	..		

	Expenditure		1956-57	1957-58
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Pay of Officers	..	5,990	6,465
2	Pay of the establishment including R. A. and D. A.	..	1,78,241	1,83,829
3	Travelling Allowance	..	8,000	8,500
4	Paths and quarters	..	5,898	11,877
5	Trout culture, maintenance of Hatcheries and stocking of trout streams		14,196	17,700
6	Maintenance of Dachigam Rakh		3,000	3,031
7	Extraction of Grass	..	225	7,300
8	Postage and Telegrams		1,500	1,500

	Expenditure	1956-57	1957-58
		Rs.	Rs.
9	Uniforms	3,197	4,000
10	Contingencies	3,500	3,500
11	Construction of Drabhama Bridge	3,000	Nil.
12	Publicity Expenses	Nil.	1,000
13	Telephone Charges	Nil.	497
	Total ..	2,26,747	2,39,199

It will be observed that there has been a net increase of Rs. 35,326 in the realization of Revenue over the previous year's income. The increase of Rs. 13,000 approximately on the expenditure side is mostly due to dearness and ration allowances of the establishment. The revenue in the Department is made up from petty licences and permit fees which have not been increased for the last 40 years.

Under the Plan Schemes expenditure to the extent of Rs. 98,810 has been incurred during the year as against a sum of Rs. 1,29,120 spent last year.

KASHMIR BUREAU OF INFORMATION NEW DELHI

During the period under review the Bureau, apart from supplying news stories and Press Notes to the newspapers and correspondents and maintaining constant liaison with them, helped in highlighting developmental activities in the State. This was done through articles, photographs, publications and informal briefings.

Publicity Material

The Bureau issued feature articles in English, Hindi and Urdu covering various aspects of life and activity in Jammu and Kashmir. On special occasions like the Independence Day and Republic Day special articles were prepared and made available to newspapers and correspondents.

Special articles were also made available to various newspapers in the country for their supplements and special editions on Kashmir, Tourism, Industry and Commerce, Five Year Plan progress, etc.

The Bureau also issued handouts, Press Notes and texts of important statements and ensured their maximum publicity.

Publications

Apart from routine publicity material, the Bureau compiled and brought out the following publications :—

(1) Inside Pak-held Kashmir.

(2) Urdu version of Inside Pak-held Kashmir.

These publications were widely appreciated and found useful in bringing before the world the true picture of the conditions prevailing in the Pakistan-held parts of the State. 1,000 copies of the publication were made available to the Ministry of External Affairs for distribution in foreign countries.

The Bureau also edited and arranged the printing of the following publications :—

(1) Keys to Kashmir.

(2) Kashmir—A Decade of Progress.

Besides distribution of the publications brought out by the office the Bureau also arranged the distribution of other publications issued by the Department of Information. The publications were distributed

amongst members of parliament, public libraries, foreign missions in India, newspapers and correspondents, colleges and universities and other institutions. They were also made available to the Ministry of External Affairs for distribution in foreign countries through Indian Information Services. Distribution of these was also arranged at important public functions and national festivals etc. The Bureau arranged the distribution of over 8,932 copies of pamphlets and journals.

Blocks, posters and folders were also got prepared for Information Department on various occasions.

PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK

Close liaison was maintained with newspapers in Delhi and the special correspondents of various newspapers. Facts, figures and background material were made available to Pressmen wanting to write on Kashmir.

Interviews of Pressmen with visiting Kashmir leaders and a number of Press conferences addressed by the Prime Minister and other Ministers were also arranged.

The Bureau also kept the State Government informed of the Press and public reactions to various developments and events in Kashmir from time to time.

The Bureau continued to counter the false and mischievous propaganda campaign of Pakistan and certain interested agencies on Kashmir. Facts were placed before the Press and public, whenever necessary.

Facilities for Indian and foreign Pressmen wishing to visit Kashmir were also arranged from time to time on request.

Pictorial publicity of developments and events in Kashmir, progress of the Plan and people's participation in nation building programmes was also arranged.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU. SRINAGAR

During the year under review the Press Information Bureau, Jammu and Kashmir, continued to cater to the needs of both the local and outside press. The Bureau issued 210 Press releases and unofficial notes. As many as 2,933 cuttings containing suggestions, complaints and comments from local newspapers were sent to various Departments for remarks and replies received from them were passed on to the concerned papers.

During the same period 43 newspapers and periodicals including 3 dailies were published in the State. Of these 21 appeared from Srinagar and 22 from Jammu. During the period, 'Deepak' a weekly from Jammu ceased its publication. The daily 'Jammu Sandesh' turned into weekly during the period. The 'Kashmir Times' ceased but started again. The daily 'Aftab' started from Srinagar. A solitary issue of 'Hayat-i-Nau' also appeared. The 'Naya Kashmir' ceased publication and instead 'Sandesh' started appearing daily during the year. The 'Kashmir Post started again. The Joyti and Desh were turned into bi-weeklies. Three monthlies— Kashmir Today, Tameer and Yojna—started appearing regularly. The tone of the press remained on the whole satisfactory. There was 35 printing presses besides 2 Government Presses in the State. The number of books printed at the private presses during the year under report was 105.

FIELD PUBLICITY KASHMIR

Audio Visual Education Section of the Field Publicity Department imparted scientific and agricultural information to the rural masses through screen. For this purpose porpaganda vans have been equipped with film projecting apparatus and public address system.

Four mobile vans are operating in the Kashmir Province. Out of these, three vans function under a schedule programme in the areas of the province and one is kept in readiness to function on special occasions like fairs, festivals, meetings, conventions and other Government activities. The staff attached with each van consists of :—

One Commentator,
One Assistant Commentator,
One Projector Operator,
One Screenman, and
One Driver.

Copies of the programme of the mobile units are prepared after every month and are broadcast over the Radio and published in the newspapers for the pre-information of the public.

The films are supplied by the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. These includes Documentaries and Indian News Reels.

The Film Unit worked in co-ordination with other Welfare Departments, like Education, Agriculture, Dehat Sudhar and Municipalities.

On special fairs the film unit makes lighting and speaker arrangements for the benefit of the people in rural areas.

During the year under review total number of shows exhibited were 184. These include 56 special film shows.

At three places lighting arrangements were made by the films staff.

Films of historical, cultural and educational were exhibited in Schools, Colleges, Hospitals and Military Headquarters etc. About 3,48,040 people attended these shows.

The organization also arranged film shows for the following :—

1. Handloom week.
2. N. E. S. Camp.
3. Industrial Exhibition.
4. Fire Prevention Week.
5. Handicraft Week.
6. Important Conferences.
7. Dramas produced by the Information Department.
8. U. N. Day.
9. Flag Day etc. etc.

The Department played an important role in popularizing the chemical fertilizers among agriculturists.

The mobile vans consumed 802 gallons of pertol.

FIELD PUBLICITY JAMMU

The Field Publicity Organization, Jammu continued its activities in respect of educating the rural and urban population of Jammu Province thorough the media of film and slide exhibitions, arranging of Five Year Plan Photo exhibitions, distribution of literature produced by the Information Department, preparation and installation of Five Year Plan hoardings, arranging of Public Address System to cover the speeches of V. I. P's and performance of public relations duties.

Visual Publicity

The Visual Publicity wing exhibited during the year under report documentaries and News reel prints sent by the Government of India. Films got from various other libraries pertaining to social welfare, health, hygiene and National Extension and development activities were also exhibited. Film slides prepared by the Feild Publicity Organization as well as those received from Government of India and other institutions were also exhibited . Local films produced on various subjects by the Film Unit were also edited and syncronized through tape recorder for exhibition.

During the year under review the total number of programmes covered by the Cinema units comes to 354 and population catered by these shows is estimated at 4,70,200. The Film Unit also worked in coordination with other departments like, Dehat Sudhar, Education and Medical etc.

Distribution of Literature

The literature published by the Information Department from time to time or received from other sources was distributed amongst literate people during the exhibition of shows.

Arranging of Exhibition and Display of Posters

Exhibitions were arranged. Panchayat conventions and other Social and Cultural fair posters were pasted in different villages, towns for practical education of the masses. The Department set up a Five Year Plan exhibition in the premises of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, arranged by the Industries and Commerce Department.

Preparation of Five Year Plan Hoardings

Hoardings locally prepared and also received from the Government of India on different subjects were installed at Tehsil Headquarters.

ARRANGING OF PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

The Van staff covered the tours of Hon'ble Ministers and other V. I. P's. The Public Address System was also installed at important public meetings. The Unit also made special announcements in and outside the city.

Sound amplification installation in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council Halls, was also arranged by the Field Publicity Organization.

In addition, the following functions were convened by the Organization :—

(1) Republic Day on 26th January.

(2) Independence Day on 15th August.

(3) Accession Day on 6th February.

CIVIL LIAISON

The Civil Liaison Section of the Home Department helped maintain closer liaison between the Army and the Civil Administration. The main functions of the organisation are as under :—

(i) Arranging loan of such equipment as bailey bridges etc. needed by the Government for developmental activities.

(ii) Arranging airlifts from and to the frontier towns of Leh and Kargil.

(iii) Requisitioning of lands for operational purposes.

(iv) Ensuring payment of compensation in respect of lands and buildings hired by the Army for operational purposes.

(v) Ensuring payment of compensation in cases of traffic accidents involving service vehicles where negligence of service personnel is established.

(vi) Completion of formalities connected with the Army Manoeuvrs, Field Firing and Artillery practices.

(vii) Settlement of petty complaints made by the public against the Army.

(viii) Collection of information that might be needed by the Army from different departments of the Government.

2. Almost all the lands under Army have been got listed by the Army and the cases relating to the payment of compensation to the land owners concerned are being pursued vigorously. The total liability which the Government of India have accepted on this account from 31st December, 1954 to the end of June, 1958 amounts to Rs. 19,97,369. Against this amount the Government of India have authorised payments to the tune of Rs. 16,98,986 up to the end of June, 1958. Efforts are also afoot to get the outstanding liabilities paid in due course.

3. About 30 genuine compensation claims arising out of traffic accidents involving service vehicles or normal activities of Army personnel have also been got settled by the Army authorities and exgratia payments totalling Rs. 22,633 have been arranged to be disbursed by the Army to the claimants who had sustained losses.

4. During the year 1957 some houseboat owners represented that their houseboats previously engaged by the Army at Baramulla were stranded for some time at Sopore due to high water level and could

not come up to Srinagar after they were released by the Army. They were, therefore, unable to carry on their business during April-October, 1957. In November, 1957 these houseboats owners were paid a compensation totalling Rs. 24,864 on behalf of the Army.

5. The Army have, from time to time, loaned out equipment such as bull dozers, air compressors and bailey bridges etc. for use by the Government Departments engaged in construction works. Bailey Bridges were spared for Sherbibi Nala on Srinagar-Uri Highway, for Raggi Nala on Batote-Doda road and more recently at Wayil. Such gestures arranged through the good offices of the Home Department (Civil Liaison Branch) coupled with occasional active help extended by the Army in natural calamities such as floods etc. are indicative of the spirit of co-operation and readiness to run to the succour of the people in difficulties and in the task of building the country.

FOOD SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT, JAMMU

The year under report witnessed the worst natural calamities in contemporary history of the State. Unprecedented rains and floods in August caused heavy damage to the standing Kharif Crops in the hilly areas of Jammu Province. The entire Irrigation system in the Province was paralysed due to breaches caused to the canal system by heavy floods and the paddy crop in Jammu and R. S. Pura Tehsils was badly damaged. Unexpected and early snow-fall in October added to the miseries of the cultivators and what was left by the floods and rains of August was ruined by snow, rendering almost the entire population of the hilly areas of the Province dependent on the imported grains. Harvesting of the already damaged paddy crop in Jammu District was hampered by the rains causing a lot of damage to the grains. All these factors resulted in acute food scarcity in the Province which had to be met by imports from outside the State.

The number of distribution centres which had earlier in the year been reduced from about 170 to only 29 had to be increased again so that by the end of the year the number again rose to about 100.

In view of the general rise in the food-grain prices throughout the country the prices in the State also were revised and fixed at Rs. 15 per maund for rice and wheat at all the Mufflasil distribution centres and Rs. 13·33 per maund for Atta and rice in the rationed area of Jammu city. Transport and other incidental charges from Jammu to all the rural distribution centres continued to be subsidised by the Government.

Due to over-all difficult supply position of rice in the country supply of imported rice was entirely stopped and wheat was issued instead.

Heavy imports of food-grains from India were arranged by the Government and rushed to the needy areas and the situation was thus brought under control.

The following quantities of food-grains were imported during the year under report.

Rice	10,83,228	mds.
Wheat	10,92,984	,,
Maize	1,65,936	,,
Seed Wheat	40,357	,,
Seed Barely	5,218	,,

KHUSHKHARID PURCHASES

As a result of heavy damages to Kharif crop , neither an appreciable quantity nor good quality of paddy could be procured locally, as compared to the quantity and quality procured last year. The total quantity of paddy procured locally during the year under report was 1,30,738 maunds including 26,120 maunds collected by the Co-operative Department. Besides 5,250 maunds of maize was also procured in Nowshera Tehsil on Khushkharid basis at Rs. 10 per maund.

The rates of procurement were revised by the Government and fixed as under :—

		Rs.
Jammu Basmati	10.00	Per md.
Kathua Begum	9.00	do.
Kathua Suga	8.50	do.

PRICES

Regular supplies of food-grains at a scale of 10 seers per family per week at subsidised rates continued to be made throughout the Province excepting Doda District where 6 seers per head per month were allowed. Supply of subsidised food- grains also influenced the market prices which remained within a range of Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 18.00 respectively. The prices of rice, however, rose in the second half of the year to Rs. 30.00 to 35.00 per maund due to short supplies of rice.

DESPATCHES TO SRINAGAR

The following quantity of food-grains were despatched to Kashmir during the year under report :—

	Mds.
1. Rice	11,63,420
2. Wheat	4,62,630
3. Maize	1,47,351
4. Seed Wheat	18,336
5. Seed Barley	5,233
6. Paddy locally	10,283

RATIONING

Subsidised food-grain to the rationed area of Jammu City continued to be supplied against ration cards at the fixed scale of 6 chh. per head per day. The rice ration was reduced from 2 chhataks per head per day to 1 chhatak per head per day in view of the meagre stocks of rice and the difference was met by increasing the scale of atta from 4 chh. to 5 chh. per head per day. Total quantities of atta and rice issued in the City during the year under report were as under :—

	Mds.
Atta	2,78,734
Rice	91,682

DESPATCHES TO MUFFASILS

The following quantities of food-grains were supplied to the Muffasil areas of the Jammu Province daring the year under report :—

	Mds.
Wheat	3,12,136
Rice	96,415
Imp Rice	13,214
Seed Wheat	21,890
Maize	25,787 including 5,070 received from Srinagar.

FOOD SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT KASHMIR

With the beginning of the year under report the Department entered the 15th year of its existence. In June 1958, the Department was amalgamated with the Directorate of Central Purchases.

The system of procurement and distribution of some of the essential commodities particularly salt, continued unaltered, the Supplies Department functioning as procurer and supplier and the Co-operative Department and the Departmental dealers functioning as distributors in the Mufassils and the city of Srinagar respectively.

Supplies of salt and sugar were also made to far-flung areas like Uri, Gurez, Karnah and some other places, adjoining the Cease-fire Line. In the case of Ladakh and Kargil, the Deputy Commissioner, Leh was, as usual, entrusted with the work of distribution of essential commodities including rice, sugar, kerosene oil in his district. For maintenance of uniformity of sale rates of the commodities in these areas as also in Ladakh and Kargil, Government subsidy was, as usual, granted in the form of free freight and other incidental charges as to keep the sale prices in these areas at par with those obtaining in the Valley.

The Department mainly deals with the under-mentioned commodities during the year under report :—

(i) Salt, (ii) Sugar (iii) Cement, (iv) Tea (Lipton's and Brooke Bond) and (v) Urea.

Salt

Import of salt continued to be a Government concern throughout the year under report and the position of stocks in the Departmental godowns remained quite satisfactory all the year round. It was issued to departmental dealers and the Co-operative Department at a flat rate of Rs. 7/4/- and Rs. 6/12/- per maund respectively. The system of issuing salt at the scale of one seer per head per month to the Co-operative and the Departmental dealers proved a success and it worked to the entire satisfaction of both the dealers and the consumers. The total quantity received during the year under report amounted to Mds. 3,36,174-22-8 and issues made during the year were Mds. 3,34,691-12-14 gross.

Sugar

In spite of the fact that this commodity was decontrolled and de-rationed, a quantity of Mds. 8,080-31-11 was kept in reserve up to 1st April, 1958 in the Departmental godowns. During the year under report,

the Department opened a Fair Price Shop of sugar where retail sale was conducted under the supervision of the Department.

CEMENT

Throughout the year under report import of cement into the State was made on Government account for the Government sector and by nominated dealers for the private sector. The cement stored on Government account in the Department godowns, was mainly issued to the Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and the Electric Departments. A total quantity of 31,364 bags was received against which a quantity of 30,932 was issued during the year under report.

Similarly a quantity of 16,910 bags was imported by the nominated dealers for the private sector and 16,819 bags were issued to the general public through permits issued by the Department. The position on the whole remained satisfactory and no shortage was felt on this account either by any Government Department or by the public.

UREA

Urea (Ammonium Sulphate) is stored in the godowns of the Department and is issued on permits issued by the Kashmir Peoples Cooperative Societies.

TEA (BROOKE BOND AND LIPTON'S)

During the year under report, a Fair Price Shop for sale of tea was opened. A total quantity of Lbs. 2,243 of Lipton and Lbs. 5,304 Brooke Bond Tea worth Rs. 23,549.02 was purchased for sale. Against the Lbs. 386 and 5,095 of Lipton and Brooke Bond tea have been sold and the remaining quantity conitnues to be under sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. C. and plain iron sheets and some of the varieties of iron of sorts continued to be issued by the Government of India on quota basis and were got imported through a nominated dealer. Due to rise in the standard of living of the people the demand of G. C. Sheets and iron of sorts increased to a great extent. The latter was mainly utilized by the Engineering Departments, particularly Public Works and Irrigation Department in their constructional works.

The following statement shows the quantity of G. C. and plain sheets and also iron of sorts that were got imported and issued during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Receipt of stocks			Issue of stocks		
		Opening balance on 1-4-57.	Receipts during the year.	Total Mds.	During the year.	Balance in hand on 31-3-58.	Total
1	Iron of sorts	442	5819	6261	6211	50	6261
2	C. C. Sheets	1992	17603	19595	19591	4	19595
3	G. P. Sheets	75	1409	1484	1187	297	1484
4	Black Sheets Plain	1083	1613	2696	1362	1334	2696
5	G. I. Wire	25	1057	1082	1068	14	1082
6	Barbed Wire	..	1034	1034	1034	..	1034
7	Wire Nails	200	215	415(Cwt)	355	60	415(Cwt)
8	Scrap Sheet Cuttings	481	..	481	39	442	481

Leh Supplies

Transport of essential commodities like rice, sugar, cloth and kerosene oil to Leh by air began during the year 1955-56 and the work was entrusted to this Department. Besides these commodities, goods of almost all the Government Departments functioning in Leh were also arranged to be transported (airlifted) to this District. The Departments concerned stored their goods in the Departmental godowns, wherefrom necessary arrangement of transport to the airfield and onward airlifting was made by this Department in good time. The goods thus reached the destination in a very short period as also in very safe condition. For the goods airlifted to Leh and Kargil, Government subsidy was, as usual, paid in the shape of free airfare and other charges, thus keeping their sale rate at these places at par with that prevailing in the city of Srinagar.

Import Licences

To provide facilities to the general public, Government had constituted an Import (Foreign) Control Board for scrutiny of import licences as also to make necessary recommendations for issue of licences to the Chief Controller of Imports, Government of India. The Board was abolished in the month of August 1957. Licences for import of goods from abroad into the Jammu and Kashmir State were regulated in the same manner as elsewhere in India.

The following table will show the details of revenue and expenditure under various heads :—

Receipts.

		Rs.
1.	Profit on cloth and yarn	Nil.
2.	Profit on sugar	Nil.
3.	Profit on Cement... Accounts maintained by Director Food and Supplies Jammu	Rs.
4.	Miscellaneous Receipts	357.55
5.	Profit on Tea	Nil.

Expenditure.

		Rs.
1.	Pay of Officers including D. A.	13,683.35
2.	Pay of establishment including D. A.	43,895.86
3.	T. A.	928.23
4.	Postage and Telegrams	505.15
5.	Other contingencies including pay of sweepers and garden establishment	4,843.86
6.	Stationery and Printing	2,254.83
7.	Insurance premium	2,579.98

TAWAZA DEPARTMENT

The following distinguished persons visited Kashmir during the year under report and were treated as State Guests :—

1. Mr. A. Bevan of the United Kingdom.
2. H. H. Mr. Neghu Dinh Hu of Vietnam.
3. Air Commodre Arjansingh.
4. Mr. N. S. Shangij of Sudan.
5. Shri Vishnu Sahai.
6. Slmt. Kamla Devi Chatopadhaya, Chairman Handicraft Board.
7. Shri S. R. Dass Chief Justice of India.
8. Shri V. K. Menon, Defence Minister of India.
9. Shri Menshikev, Ambassador of U. S. S. R.
10. Shri K. Sanathanam, Chairman Finance Commission.
11. Shri Misra, Member Finance Commission.
12. Shri B. N. Ganguli, Member Finance Commission.
13. Shri Rangachari, Member of Finance Commission.
14. H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.
15. The World Bank Delegation (14 Members).
16. Shri Humayoon Kabir, Union Minister for Cultural Affairs.
17. Shri Nanjapa, Textile Commissioner of India.
18. Professor Thaker, Secretary Council of Research.
19. Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development.
20. General Kulwant Singh.
21. Shrimati Indra Gandhi.
22. Shri Nawab Singh, Planning Adviser.
23. Begum Zahir Ali.
24. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.
25. Shri S. Sawarn Singh, Union Minister.

26. Shri K. C. Reddy, Union Minister.
27. Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister.
28. Shri V. S. Hajmedi, Chairman Public Service Commission.
29. Shri Mahajani, Member Public Service Commission.
30. Shri Suraj Mal, Minister, Punjab State.
31. Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh.
32. Chief Minister of Punjab.
33. Shri A. P. Jain, Union Minister.
34. General Dulat Singh, QMG.
35. General Thimmaya C-in-C.
36. Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
37. Home Minister of Rajasthan.
38. Shri G. B. Pant, Union Home Minister.
39. Shri Surjitsingh Majithia, Deputy Defence Minister.
40. Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman University Grants Commission.
41. Mr. Movris and (Press Delegation).
42. Mr. Morisby with Party.
43. Hon'ble Mr. F. Bannet, M. P. London.
44. Hon'ble Mr. Tesy M. P. London.
45. Mrs. Taya Zinkin, Press Representative.
46. General Chaudhary.

Besides the above, the Ministers of different States were also entertained during September, 1957 who arrived here in connection with the Local Self Government and Agriculture Conference.

During the year under report the "Festival of Kashmir" was celebrated in Srinagar and at other places in the Kashmir Valley, when some of the Ministers and other VIPs from the Government of India and other States came to witness the Festival as State Guests.

The Tawaza Department also made the furnishing arrangements such as pitching of Shamianas, Tents etc. as well as entertainment for almost all the State Functions held during the year under report and also for Government Parties given in honour of VIPs.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The period under report was generally a curcial year for the State. Due to unprecedented rains and early snow-fall followed by floods, there was a serious damage to standing crops. To face the situation in the Valley the Government lost no time in procuring huge stocks of food-grains from the Centre. The Transport Department undertook the task of carrying the food stuff and organized the food-lift within a record time.

During the period under report arrangements were set afoot to extend the passenger-*cum*-freight services to hitherto inaccessible areas. These areas are situated about 10,000 ft. above sea-level and the operation is possible only for five months in Summer. Important places like Kargil/Dras on one side and Chowkibal and Karnah on the other side were surveyed and orders placed for special type of German vehicles known as Unimogs for operation on these routes. This type of vehicle is capable of negotiating rough routes and mountainous terrains, reducing the hazards of journey to the minimum. The opening of these areas has infused a new life in the people.

The cheap fare and freight rates provided by the Government Transport Department for the convenience of the general public and the visitors to the State continued as before. Demands were received for the extension of our service to more areas. Towards making journeys on the Pathankot-Srinagar route more comfortable and less hazardous, the Department has, to start with, replaced some of its passenger buses by Delux coaches with short W. B. making for easy manoeuvrability of the vehicle and greater speed.

Side by side with this huge haulage of goods for the Army, the Transport Department also furnished transport for food-grains from Pathankot to Srinagar and also other trade goods and imports during the period under report. Transport was provided to the Forest Lessees for timber from Srinagar up to Pathankot as usual. Thousands of maunds of fruit was also carried to the Rail-head.

The Department took over some new routes in the Rural areas during the year under report. This has been done on the express demand of the people of the areas concerned. The number of additional routes taken over by this Department during the year under report comes to five routes bringing the total to 39. Besides, the services operating on other routes have been supplemented in some cases. This has afforded the much needed facility to the travelling public throughout the State.

The programme of Dieselization of the Departmental fleet goes on. Over a hundred Tata Mercedez-Benz vehicles have been added to the existing fleet partly as a replacement of 53 vehciles (pertol driven) disposed of and partly by way of reinforcement.

Towards setting up of Central Workshop to take care of major doekings, stripping, re-conditioning, preventive maintenance and unit exchange replacement system etc. etc. of the fleet, the first phase of the projected plan—acquisition of land—has been achieved. Plots of land at Pampur and Panderthan have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,38,545/15/-.

For the application of modern industrial management techniques the Government of India was requested to lend the services of Mr. Brooks, I. L. O. Expert from Geneva. He conducted productivity projects and labour management classes. As a result of this project whole hearted labour management co-operation has been achieved and multilateral approach to problems adopted. Better lay-out of plants improvement in working conditions by introduction of modern techniques such as work study, time and motion economy have been designed to increase productivity without entailing much increase in the capital investment. For continuance of the work done during the projects an Industrial Engineering Section was set up. The Section has started functioning to ensure detailed planning application of method procedure, better utilization of man-power, material and equipment.

The State Government trainees under training in various Government Institutions in the Indian Union territory have been given facilities to undergo practical training at the Workshops at Srinagar and Jammu at their request.

The Department has entered into a contract with the Postal Department for carriage of mails over various routes in Jammu and Kashmir. This is a new kind of job to be tackled by the Department.

Change over from petrol to diesel driven vehicles has necessitated the equipment at the Workshop in Srinagar and Jammu also being brought in line with it. Consequently fresh tools and equipment was provided in both the Workshops. Degreasing plants have been recently commissioned at Srinagar and Jammu Workshops for thorough and speedy cleaning of engine blocks and components at a total cost of Rs. 20 thousands. Besides being a labour saving device this does the job of cleansing engine components more thoroughly than is possible otherwise. Additional Washing ramps with capacity to service 10 units at a

time have been provided at both the Workshops premises in Srinagar and Jammu to cope with the increasing demand for servicing.

The following amenities are allowed to the employees of the Jammu and Kashmir Government Transport undertaking :—

1. Free Medical Aid.
2. Casual leave, earned leave, leave on medical grounds and weekly off.
3. Contributory Provident Fund.
4. Summer/Winter Uniforms to operational, technical and checking staff.
5. Canteen facilities exist at both Jammu and Srinagar Regions.
6. Recreational grant is sanctioned every year which provides for facilities of sport, Radio etc, musical programme and exhibitions of documentaries for the entertainment of the workers.
7. Compensation under Workman's Compensation Act.
8. Rewards are being given for the hard and meritorous work. Speçial allowance is admissible to drivers who are elected to work as Leading and Breakdown drivers of convoys.

It is proposed to give cash rewards for better maintenance and performance of engines, tyres and batteries and also for good conduct and courtesy.

The Medical aid previously admissible to all high and low employees of the Department at the two Departmental dispensaries in Srinagar and Jammu has now been restricted to those drawing a salary up to Rs. 175 p. m. only. This coupled with enhancement of funds provided in the Budget for the purpose from Rs. seven thousand to ten thousand odd per year has ensured the benefit of this munificence of the Government being confined to only that class of employees of the Department which is comparatively less well-off and can ill-afford to purchase their medical requirements for themselves and their families from the Bazar.

During 1956-57 the profit earned amounted to Rs. 5,18,505/13/1 after making an allowance for depreciation fund, reserve fund etc. etc.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Inspection

During the year under report as many as 2,330 vehicles were inspected with regard to issue of fitness certificates.

In addition to this, route permits of the Punjab State were countersigned for Jammu Pathankot route. About 61 duplicate route premits and 242 temporary Route permits were issued to vehicles during the year. Besides 227 private carrier permits and 285 temporary private carrier permits were issued.

Registration

903 Motor Vehicles both in public sector as well as private sector comprising trucks, buses, station wagons, tractors, motor cars, motor cycles, jeeps etc. were registered during the year. Besides 3,106 registration certificates were renewed during the year under report. 565 transfer entries of vehicles and 565 transfer entries of route permits were made. Also 167 duplicate ownership certificates were issued.

Licences

1.	New special driving licences issued	345
2.	New private driving licences issued	519
3.	Special driving licences and private driving licences renewed	4,476
4.	Indian driving licences renewed	1,002
5.	Duplicate driving licences issued..	190
6.	Learners' permits issued	8

During the year under report 4 booking agents licences were issued and 61 renewed, and 733 Attendants chits and 155 duplicate Attendants chits were issued.

Revenue Receipts

Receipts to the tune of Rs. 1,68,320 were realised by the Traffic Control Office during the year, as registration, driving licences and permits fees etc.

Accidents

As per reports received from the Traffic Officers 191 accidents occured during the year under report.

OFFENCES

7,360 cases were prosecuted by the Traffic Officers during the year 1957-58 under Jammu and Kashmir Motor Vehicles Act and rules framed thereunder and a fine of Rs. 92,706 has been got imposed on the offenders.

The statement showing cases convicted and pending in the various courts is given below. The Traffic Officers were able to detect 92 cases of prevention of cruelty to animals and convictions secured in Courts of Law.

Major Accident	Minor Accident	Deaths Occurred
52	101	38

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENT

The Department continued assisting the Excise and Taxation Department in the realization of Octroi duty on motor vehicles imported during the year under report.

TOURISM.

The year was marked by further increase in the facilities of accommodation for tourists in huts, hotels and houseboats. Transport facilities were also increased besides other amenities for tourists. Publicity about places of tourists interest was conducted through the media of newspapers etc. Literature was also distributed from the head office as also from branch offices to the prospective tourists to Kashmir. Travel agencies within and outside the State were provided with sufficient stock of such literature to enable them to cope with the demand from their prospective clients.

Tourist Offices in Bombay, Delhi and Pathankot functioned as usual. The officers at all these places made suitable arrangements for tourists for their journey to Kashmir. Tourist Offices within the State remained open as usual durring the busy tourist season.

Tourist Reception Centre

The tourists who called at the Centre were provided with all necessary information and assistance.

Katra

Facilities were, as usual, afforded to tourist-*cum*-pilgrims during the course of their pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Shri Vaishno Devi Ji.

The number of tourists visiting the State stood at 42,846 during the year under report.

Concessional rates were charged by the Transport Department from Pathankot to Srinagar for the transportation of tourists. Concessions were also offered by most of the hoteliers and houseboat owners to large parties of tourists.

Mooring and Camping Sites in Muffasils

The camping sites at Sonemarg and camping and mooring sites at Ganderbal, Shadipore and Nasim Bagh remained as usual under the control of this Department. Sonemarg attracted a large number of tourists during the year under report.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Touring by Gazetted Officers

Gazetted Police Officers spent 2,148 days on tour during the year under review against 1,719 days in the pervious year. They investigated or supervised 174 cases and held Departmental enquiries during the year under report.

As a result of the implementation of the Re-organization Scheme of the Police Department, an additional strength of 2 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors and 8 Head Constables was sanctioned for the school with effect from 1st January 1958. The total strength sanctioned for the institution was thus raised to 1 Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Head Constables senior grade, 1 Head Constable junior garde and 16 constables.

Three classes (one upper and two lower) were running in the school at the beginning of the year. The upper class consisted of 2 PASIs and 10 PHCs, who were admitted to the school on 15th July, 1957 and who completed their training course on 15th July, 1958. Out of these one PASI and 7 PHCs failed in the final test and their training was extended by a further period of 6 months. They continued to be under training at the close of the year under report.

One of the two lower classes (for literates) consisted of 27 constables, 16 from the Jammu Range and 11 from the Kashmir Range. Out of these 9 were declared successful as literate constables and the rest 18 as illiterate constables. The 2nd class (lower illiterate) consisted of 45 constables, 27 form the Jammu Range and 18 from the Kashmir Range. All these trainees were relieved from the Police Training School after completing their training successfully by the end of January 1958.

In addition to these 3 classes, 111 constables were admitted to the school in the session commencing from 1st March 1958. Out of these, 15 constables were discharged. (3 on medical grounds, one on acceptance of resignation, one having been convicted in a court of law and the rest for unauthorised absence). Out of the remaining 96 constables, 8 were declared successful as literate constables, 44 as semi-literate and 25 as illiterate constables. All these constables were relieved by the end of August 1958. 17 constables, who failed in the final were allowed to continue in the Police Training School as thier training was extended by three months. The remaining 2 constables were, however, discharged, being mentally and physically unfit. Out of the above mentioned 17

constables, one constable was discharged on grounds of repeated unauthorised absence, while the remaining 16 were relieved from the school by the end of November, 1958 after completing their course of training successfully.

Another session of the lower class was started from September 1958. In this session 86 constables 51 from the Kashmir Range and 35 from the Jammu Range were admitted. Of these 86 constables 5 were discharged from the Police Training School, while the rest continued to remain under training at the Police Training School at the close of the year.

A special class was also run for 1 HC of the Police Wireless, who reported to the school on 9th December 1958.

Range Firing

The trainees of the Police Training School were taken to rifle shooting to the Army range at Baramulla on four different occasions during the year under report. The result of the firing tests is given below :—

1.	Marksmen	17
2.	1st Class Shot	62
3.	2nd Class Shot	83
4.	Qualified	30
5.	Failed	
	Total ..	192

2 PASIs and 10 PHCs were tested in revolver shooting on 25th June 1958. All of them passed the test successfully.

The Police Training School was shifted to Kathua on 10th December 1958 for the winter months with a view to avoid the bitter cold of the Srinagar City, which hamperred the usual training programmes.

Police Lines Jammu Training Centre

181 constables of the Jammu Province were imparted preliminary training in the Police Training Centre Jammu, while 23 HCs and 204 constables underwent Musketry training and firing tests. 150 men of the Jammu Armed reserve underwent the tear smoke training and refreshers courses in the said training.

KAP Training Centres, Jammu and Srinagar

The personnel appointed to the two newly raised companies of the KAP continued to be imparted necessary training at the Range headquarters of Jammu and Srinagar by ex-army men, appointed as instructors specially for the purpose.

Practical Training

8 PASIs of the Jammu Range and 5 PASIs and PHC of the Kashmir range underwent practical training in the various courses according to the programme during the year under report.

Training Outisde the State

(1) Two Proby. DSPs who were deputed for training to the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu for one years training course with the IPS probationers returned to the State after completion of their training in the month of November 1958. They were again deputed to Ferozpur and Amritsar Districts in Punjab in the month of December to undergo practical training, as it was considered more beneficial to acquaint the Probationers with the working of the Police of a bigger State. They continued to be there at the end of the year under report.

(2) For Gazetted Officers (2SPs and 2 DSPs) were deputed to Police Training School, Phillaur to underog Gazetted Officers Refresher Course in the month of December 1958 for a short period of 2 weeks.

(3) One Inspector was deputed for the Central Detective Training Course at Calcutta in the month of November 1958, where he continued under training till the close of the year.

(4) The number of upper and lower subordinates deputed for various courses to Police Training School, Phillaur is as under :—

(i) *Upper course at PTS Phillaur.*

	No.	Passed	Failed	Returned half-way.
April 1958 session ..	10	8	1	1
October 1958 session ..	16	(13 remained under training at the close of the year.)		3

(ii) *Lower course at PTS Phillaur.*

April 1958 session ..	29	29	.. ..
October 1958 session ..	30	(Remained under training at the close of the year.)	

(iii) *Drill Instructors Course at Phillaur.*

April 1958 session	20	6	9	5
October 1958 session ..	15	(Remained under training at the close of the year).		

(iv) *Intermediate course at PTS Phillaur.*

April 1958 session ..	40	39	..	1 (was caught copying in examination & returned to State)

(b) *Finger Print Training at Finger Print Bureau Phillaur* — 49 Officers and men were trained in this system during 1958.

(vi) *Head Proficients course at Finger Print Bureau Phillaur* .. — ..3 Head Proficient received training during November 1958.

(vii) *Buglers Course at PTS Phillaur* .. — ..Two buglers were got trained during 1958 and two were under training at the close of the year.

(viii) *Armours training at EME Centre Secunderabad* — ..2 HCs and 2 Constables were deputed for this course to Secunderabad during the session which commenced in March 1958.

(ix) *Radio Technicians course at Delhi.* .. — ..3 Wireless Officers received training in this course durning 1958.

(x) *Automatic Weapon course at PTS Phillaur* — ..5 Officials received training in this course which commenced from 12-11-1958 and lasted for six weeks.

(xi) *Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers course at Nagpur* .. — ..1 Officer of the Srinagar Fire Brigade received training in this course during 1958 in the session which commenced on 24-11-1958.

DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The number of punishments awa rded to the members of the force during the year under report are given below :—

Punishment awarded during the year 1957

	Dismissed		Discharged		Other departmental punishments	
	Officer men		Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Jammu Police	33	..	17	24	209	
Kashmir Police	6	20	20	18	216	
Total	39	..	37	42	425	

Punishment awarded during the year 1958

Jammu Police	9	..	36	21	142
Kashmir Police	3	..	1	22	344
Total	12	..	37	43	486

The directions issued to the Gazetted Officers last year to tighten control, and the procedure of transferring lower subordinates from one to the other range by way of punishments had gone a long way in improving the discipline of the force. Similarly, holding of Durbars by the Inspector General of Police and the range Deputy Inspectors General of Police had afforded the subordinate ranks opportunities to air their diffiiculties to the officers, and thus ensure their redressal.

REWARDS

The total amount of rewards granted during the year under report was Rs. 4,144 (Rs. 2,673 in the Jammu Range and Rs. 1,471 in the Kashmir Range against an amount of Rs. 3,150 (Rs. 1,499 in the Jammu Range and Rs. 1,651 in the Kashmir Range) of the previous year. Out of this an amount of Rs. 578 was paid to the members of the public as against Rs. 727 of the previous year and the remaining amount of Rs. 3,566 wsa granted to non-gazetted police officers of various ranks including village officials.

DECORATION

Sheikh Ghulam Qadir, IPS, SP CIA was awarded the "Police Medal" for the meritorious services rendered by him.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE

Relations between the Police and the public continued to remain cordial. The Police Officers were off and on made to understand that they are the protectors and servants of the public and were directed to foster good relations with them. As for the public, willing co-operation is not still forthcoming to the full extent.

POLICE BUILDINGS

With a view to fulfil the long felt need of the department a police housing scheme was evolved and phased for a period of five years, and the first phase of the scheme was taken in hand in 1957-58 and the second one during the year under report. During these years (57-58 and 58-59) the original phasing of the scheme was not adhered to and naturally, the expected targets could not be attained. A provision of Rs. 9.25 lakhs (later revised to 11.30 lakhs) was sanctioned for the Police Housing Scheme (under major head 50 Civil Works original works) during the year under report. This amount was spent on the execution of the following works:—

(*Rs. in lakhs*).

Kashmir Province	Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Excess	Surrender
1. Construction of Police Lines Srinagar ..	3.00	4.50	1.50	..
2. Construction of Police Lines, Jammu ..	1.00	1.50	.50	..
3. Construction of Police Lines, at Khanabal ..	1.00	1.55	.55	..
Total	5.00	7.55	2.55	..
Jammu Province				
1. Police Lines District H/ Qrs. building with residential quarters at Udhampur	1.00	0.35	..	0.65

Kashmir Province	Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Excess	Surrender
		(*Rs. in lakhs*).		
2. Police station Katra ..	0.16	0.61	..	..
3. Police H/Qrs at Kathua including residential accommodation ..	2.14	2.14	..	..
4. Police H/Qrs at Poonch Rajouri ..	0.50	0.50	..	..
5. Police Station Bishnah ..		0.50	0.05	..
6. Police Station Ramgarh ..		0.10	0.10	..
Total ..	9.25	11.30	2.70	0.65

To complete the works already in progress, a sum of rupees 10.56 lakhs has been demanded by the Chief Engineer PWD during the financial year 1959-60, provided the excess of 2.05 lakhs is provided by extra grants: In view of the acute shortage especially of family accommodation prevailing in the Department, it has not been possible for us, so far, to put into practice the suggestions contained in the minutes of the Inspector General of Police's Conference held in Delhi last January.

Police Welfare Fund

Financial assistance in the shape of aids and loans out of the Police Welfare Fund amounting to Rs, 1,300 and 6,700 in Jammu and Kashmir Ranges respectively was given to the police personnel found in pecuniary distress during the year under report.

Suitable monetary aids to the tune of Rs. 1,300 were granted to the families of the officers and men whose husbands died prematurely. Rs. 1,800 were given as relief to other deserving persons to treat themselves of serious diseases. Rs. 50 were spent on the funeral of two constables.

Permits

Permits continued to be issued to the out-going persons from the State by the range Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year under report.

REGISTERATION OF FOREIGNERS

45 foreigners were registered during the year under report. Out of these 16 were Germans, 7 Americans, 15 Australians, 1 Norwegian, 2 French, 1 Iraqi, 1 Red Indian and 1 Afghan.

POLICE HOSPITALS

The new Police Hospital building in the Police Lines Srinagar was completed during the year under report and steps were afoot to furnish it. About 1,200 outdoor patients were treated in the Kashmir Police Hospital during the year under report, while 311 were treated as indoor patients. 160 police employees were attended to by the Police Medical Officer at their residence.

The Police Hospital at Jammu also functioned smoothly with a part time doctor of the S. M. G. S. Hospital.

POLICE BANDS

The Range Police Bands besides functioning for departmental purposes continued to be lent to the public on payment of fees. A total amount of Rs. 10,051 was received as fees for supply of the band to the public and the police personnel.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

All the upper and the lower subordinates were provided with summer and winter uniforms at Government cost as provided under rules. With a view to improving the turn out of the force a Uniform Committee was formed to look into the problem and devise measures for improvements in this connection. The Committee had submitted a detailed proposal, which is under consideration.

POLICE WIRELESS

Although there was a provision for the establishment 50 per cent of the total according to Re-organization scheme of a permanent police wireless section during the year 1957-58, this section of the Police Department could not start functioning upto February, 1958 in the absence of the competent Police Radio Officer. The section, however, started functioning with effect from Ist March 1958. The sanctioned strength of the section is given below :—

(a) P R O (Dy. Supdt. of Police)	..	..	1
(b) Sub-Inspector (Wireless)	..	..	2
(c) A. S. Is (Technical)	..	..	2

(d) A. S. Is (Wireless) 12

(e) Head Constables (Technical) 1

(f) Head Constable (Wireless) 30

(g) Head Constables (Drivers) 4

Apart from the above strength 14 ASIs (Wireless) and 1 Wireless Mechanic of the Additional Police are also attached to the organization.

TRAINING

Two wireless operators and 2 radio technicians underwent refreshes courses in the Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Wireless, New Delhi, while 10 wireless Officers underwent refreshers course in the I. B., Government of India, New Delhi.

COMMUNICATION

Three Static wireless stations were established during the year under report at Udhampur, Sopore and Rajouri in addition to 3 mobile stations. Facilities for mobile wireless transmitting sets to Shri Amar Nath and Vashno Devi Yatras and on other occasions were also provided during the year under report.

In order to avoid any delay and confusion in handling the traffic 8 to 10 schedules have been fixed. 5,57,451 groups were passed over the wireless grid during the year under report.

EQUIPMENT

The 18 Q. sets purchased from the Disposlas in the year 1952 have been given good service. Most of these sets have, however, become worn out and their spares are not available. Due to limitation of funds only 4 V. H. B. sets for city mobile and 3 main receivers from the B. E. L. for monitoring stations have been demanded.

MAINTENANCE

A radio workshop has been established and all the possible repairs are carried out in it.

C. I. A.

The agency continued to be engaged mostly in the investigation of cases of special nature and in the detection and interrogation of enemy agents, infiltrators and political suspects. Cases of explosion and other kind of sabotage were specially investigated by the Agency.

Forty-two cases were investigated by this agency during the year under report, out of which 14 pertained to the previous year. Out of the 28 cases of the year under report one was closed as untraced, 14 were challaned and 9 were still under investigation at the close of the year. Out of the 18 cases challaned to the court 7 ended in conviction while the rest were still subjudice. 40 persons were arrested and challaned in the courts out of which 13 were convicted and the remaining were undergoing trial even at the close of the year.

REORGANIZATION

The Re-organization Scheme, which was sanctioned by the Government in January 1957, came to be implemented in parts. The highlights of the scheme were as under :—

(a) Self sufficiency of each Police District in respect of staff for Police Stations, Special Branch, the Police Lines, the Armed Reserve, staff for guards and escorts and other miscellaneous duties, as has been obtained in other Indian Police Districts since long.

(b) Creation of 22 Police Circles, each Circle being under an Inspector. The idea of this creation was to ensure closer supervision over the working of the Police in the fields of law and order and the prevention and detection of crime. To provide the policing of the comparatively far flung but none the less important areas, the scheme sanctioned the creation of 13 new police stations and 18 new police posts.

(c) The creation of a Battalion of the Armed Police to be available for coping with any disturbances in the State.

(d) The provision of motor vehicles at the district headquarters to ensure greater mobility of the police force in a fast develping society.

(e) A re-organization of the Wireless Communication System and its linking with the Wireless Grid with the rest of the Police in India.

(f) A re-organization of the various Police Officers with a view to streamlining their set up.

(g) A re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department with provision of staff for the Intelligence Section, the surveillance of foreigners, censorship, the creation of Special

Branches, such as Anti-Corruption, the development of Photography in the detection of crime, etc.

(h) The provision of allowances for staff and specialised duties in the department.

The phasing of the scheme during 1957-58 and 1958-59 included the re-organization of the I G P's office, District Armed Reserve, Traffic Police in cities, River Police in Srinagar, District Special Branches, Wireless, KAP, Police Training School, Anti-Smuggling staff in Kathua District, provision for 50 percent orderlies to Gazetted Officers and M. T. Section. This re-organization is now practically complete.

The year under survey also saw the completion of the re-organization of the Police Training School and of the Police Radio Wing. At the end of the year as many as 13 Police Wireless Stations were functioning in the various areas of the State including Leh. These stations are manned by operators and signalmen of the Police Department.

The re-organization of the CID was also, more or less, completed during the year 1958-59 except for the Crime Branch. Closely connected with the re-organization of the CID was the expansion that was affected in the working of the Central Investigation Agency (C. I. A.), which is devoted mainly to the crime of political and subversive nature. A series of Interrogation Centres have been created all along the International border and the Cease-Fire Line under the supervision of Superintendent of Police, CIA who is assisted in this work by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose post was also created in consequence of the implementation of the Re-organization Scheme. Along with the creation of these Interrogation Centres, the Police Pickets on the border have also been strengthened and increased in number with a view to stopping the enemy raids and incursions aimed at looting our peaceful citizens on the border.

Improvement affected

During the year under review, a number of measures were taken in order to effect an improvement and a toning up of the police force.

(a) For the first time in the history of the State, a Police Week was convened at Srinagar in the 3rd week of October 1958. This week was attended by all the Gazetted Officers of the State, and the Prime Minister took the salute. In addition to the Parade, a Conference, which ran for three days, was held and all the Gazetted Officers of the department participated in it. The conference was also addressed by the Prime Minister. Various subjects affecting the training and the working of the department were discussed and decisions taken.

(b) The transport available to the Police Department has been greatly improved. A number of trucks, buses and jeeps were purchased.

(c) The Jammu and Kashmir Police have been without a complete Police Manual. During the Period under review, a senior DIG of Police was put specially on job of compiling a comprehensive manual for the department. This officer, with the help of a Committee of officers has completed the job.

(d) For the second year in succession, the Jammu and Kashmir Police participated in the All-India Sports and Athletic Meet at Sitapur. In the latter Meet, an officer of the State stood second in the revolver shooting competition in the whole of India.

Fire Brigade

The Jammu and Kashmir Fire Brigade remained under the administrative control of the range DIG's upto July 1958, when for administrative convenience these were placed under the control of the DIG of Police Border.

There were thirty out-breaks of fire during the year under report in Jammu as against 22 in 1957. The total damage caused by these fires amounted to Rs. 2,32,090 and the property at risk which was saved was worth 19,04,500 . The damage would have been much less but for the fact that water did not reach the hydrants in time with the result that the fire brigade had to wait helplessly till water was available.

The Srinagar Fire Brigade attended to 112 calls of fire during the year under report against 84 of the year 1957. Out of these 2 calls were false and 13 were from the rural area against 3 of the 1957. The total estimated damage caused by the fires within the municipal limits was Rs. 3,60,350 as against Rs. 4,77,240 of the previous year. Government property worth Rs. 13,660 was damaged by fire during the year under report as aginst 30,000 of the previons year. Estimated value of the Government property at risk was worth Rs. 12,80,000 as against Rs. 2,00,000 of the previous year.

The property at risk within the municipal limits was worth Rs. 1,97,22,000 against Rs. 1,44,76,000 of the previous year and that outside the municipal limits was wotrh Rs. 14,20,000 against Rs. 1,30,000 of the previous year.

Fire risk worth Rs. 2,42,160 was covered by insurance as against Rs. 55,000 of the previous year.

The total distance travelled by Fire Brigade vehicles in attending to the fires during the year under report was 21,990 miles as against 9,209 miles of the previous yar. The total quantity of water thrown by the fire appliances during the year under report in combating the fires was 33,39,850 gallons as against 56,59,898 gallons of the previous year.

Lives Lost

Two ladies and 3 children lost their lives in fires in the rural areas during the year under report.

During the year under report a new fire station was opened at Nowshera under orders of the Prime Minister. The station was opened by drawing men and appliances from the existing strength of the Fire Brigade.

Training

One Station Officer of the Fire Brigade, who was deputed to undergo training in Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers Course in fire fighting, successfully completed training in the third elementary course in fire fighting at the National Fire Services College, Nagpur.

Purchases and Repairs

2,150 rft canvas fire hose was purchased druing the year under review. Body on the Dodge Power Wagon chassis of the Fire Brigade was constructed and the vehicle sent to Jammu Fire Brigade. The towing vehicle which was lent to Jammu Fire Brigade was brought to Srinagar.

Fire Prevention Week

A fire prevention week was observed in the State from 1st November 1958 to 7th November 1958. A contingent of the Fire Brigade personnel paraded through the Bazars of the city in a procession. Instructions were given to the public about the safety measures to be adopted to avoid outbreak of fires and about steps to put out fires at their very inception.

Crime

The nuuber of cognizable crime I to V registered during the year

under report stood at 3,938. Classification of crime may be shown below :—

	Reported 1958	Reported 1957	Convicted 1958	Convicted 1957
CLASS I. Offences agsinst the State tranquility safety & justice etc. ..	294	273	16	8
CLASS II. Serious Offences against persons ..	860	818	91	45
CLASS III Serious offences against person & property or property only ..	1,389	1,252	112	60
CLASS IV. Minor offence against person ..	82	91	10	8
CLASS V. Minor offience against property ..	1,131	1,189	168	81
Total Crime I to V (RPC) ..	3,938	3,642	397	202

The increase of 314 cases in the year under report is to a large extent due to the increase of crime under the head class II and III whcih accounts for 179 cases or 57 per cent of the total increased crime.

Total crime reported under class VI (offences not specified in class I to V-public nuisances, petty offences u/s 36 Police Act or offences under special and local laws) stood at 4,537 in 1958 as against 4,862 for the previous year, thus marking a decline of 325 cases.

Crime under principal offences for the year 1958 is depicted below as compared to the year 1957 :—

	Reported 1958	Reported 1957	Number proved to be non cognizable or arising mistake of facts or law. 1958	1957
1. Murder ..	75	65	13	14
2. Culpable homicide ..	16	22	4	2
3. Kidnapping abduction ..	100	92	44	56
4. Dacoity ..	59	61	26	28

	Reported 1958	Reported 1957	Number proved to be non cognizable or arising mistake of facts or law. 1958	1957
5. Robbery ..	91	83	48	50
6. Theft cattle ..	305	233	44	33
7. Theft ordinary ..	563	464	149	137
8. Burglary ..	1,111	908	227	189

The increase in the case of murder is to some extent due to the increased activity of the POK saboteurs. The cases of murder reported to the Police are purely such as arise out of disputes over women, land or due to old enemity. No murder was committed for gain. The slight increase in the cases of burglary and ordinary theft can be attributed to the worsned economic conditions prevailing in the State during the major portion of the year under report as the year witnessed the aftermath of the terrible floods in the Kashmir and Jammu Provinces which destroyed major portions of crops. The slight increase in the total crime (Classes I to V) is also due to more liberal registration of cases so as to do away with the lurking of crime, for which specific instructions had been issued to the subordinate Police.

Offences under class VI are given below :—

	Reported 1958	Reported 1957
A. CLASS VI. Public nuisances offence u/s 36 Police Act and other petty offences	3,951	4,576
B. CLASS VI. Offences under Arms Act, Explosive Substance Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act (cog)	288	180
C. CLASS VI. Offences under special and local laws declared cognizable but including above ..	298	106
Total Class VI ..	4,537	4,862

The increase in the crime under special and local laws is mainly due to the increase in the number of cases registered under the Explosive Substances Act.

ABSCONDERS AND P. Os

The position of the absconders and P. Os in the State for the year under survey is explained in the undermentioned table :—

Absconders.

	Total No. of the year including those of the previous year.	Arrested during the year.	Died during the year.	No. against whom warrants cancelled.	No. remaining at large at the close of the year.
Jammu Province ..	569	17	..	10	542
Kashmir Province ..	1,090	22	..	298	790
Proclaimed Offenders.					
Jammu Province ..	84	5	..	5	74
Kashmir Province ..	125	2	..	20	103

Most of the absconders and proclaimed offenders are reported to have permanently migrated to Pakistan or Pak-occupied Kashmir, with the result that the prospects of their arrests are very remote. Specific instructions have also been issued to the subordiante police to strive every nerve to ensure the apprehension of the ramaining number at large.

The under-mentioned table gives the value of the property stolen and recovered for the years 1957 and 1958.

Value of property stolen		Value of property recovered		Percentage of stolen property recovered.	
1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Rs. 5,47,287	5,99,706	1,89,408	2,85,026	30.50%	47.5%

The percentage of recovered property has marked an increase over that of the preceding year by more than 17%.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The undermentioned table depicts the different aspects of juvenile delinquency in the State for 1958 :—

	No. of cases or offences committed by Juveniles.	Juvenile cases apprehended during the year according to different age-groups		
		7-12	12-17	17 to 21
1. Murder ..	2	..	2	..
2. Grevious hurt ..	5	..	2	3
3. Simple hurt ..	4	..	2	3
4. Assault on public servants	3	..	3	..
5. Lurking house tresspass etc. ..	16	..	2	14
6. Thefts all kind ..	8	3	1	4
7. Criminal house tresspass..	21	..	3	19
8. All other kinds not mentioned above ..	6	..	1	5
Total ..	65 All males	3 All males	17 All males	46 All males

Supression of immoral Traffic Act

The supression of Immoral Traffic Act which was passed by the Parliament in 1956 is also in force in the State. The rules under the Act are still in the formative process. No protective homes etc. have yet been established here so far.

Finger Print Slips

In all 711 search slips were referred to the Finger Print Bureau, Phillaur during the year under report, out of which 151 were received back as traced and the rest as untraced. In the same period 300 F. P. slips were prepared and forwarded to F.P. Bureau, Phillaur and the Central Finger Print Bureau. In the preceding year only 630 search slips had been prepared and referred to the Finger Print Bureau. Out of these 82 were received back as traced. The number of F. P. (Record) slips was only 227.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

During the year under report, the Jammu and Kashmir Additional Police consisted of two Battalions, called as 1st and 2nd, plus a Central Company. An officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General was placed incharge of these two Battalions as well as of the Central Company. Each of these two Battalions, as also the Central Company was commanded by an officer of S. P's rank.

At the commencement of the year under review, both these battalions comprised 5 Service Companies each and a small Headquarter wing. On receipt of the Budget for the year 1957-58, however, some alterations were affected in the structure of the battalions. Instead of 5 Service Companies, each battalion was given 4 Service Companies plus a small Administrative wing.

IV. Disposition

(a) *1st Bn.*—During the year under report the 1st Battalion was under the operational Command of the 19 Infantry Division. It was deployed on the Cease Fire Line and manned pickets from Uri in Baramulla District to Kargil in Leh District.

(b) *2nd Bn.*—For one month *i.e.*, January 1957 this battalion too, was kept under the operational command of the Army. It was withdrawn thereafter, concentrated at Jammu and deployed on internal Security duties, such as guarding of bridges and vital installations on the National Highway.

(c) *Headquarter Company.*—The Headquarter Company continue to remain at Srinagar and assisted the Regular Police in the discharge of their duteis. It was also deployed in connection with the measures adopted to control floods in the Valley.

Discipline

The standard of discipline considerably improved during the year. This was due to the enforcement of stringent measures in the rank and file as also the fact that more attention was paid to the management side.

Rewards

Suitable rewards were awarded to the serving personnel of the force for their commnedable service rendered in the organization.

Training

In spite of the fact that almost the entire battalion strength was

committed to the operational theatre, every opportunity was taken to be imparted to the personnel of this organisation.

In this connection one special company was formed in May 1957 and located at Srinagar. This was known as Central Headquarter Company

This experiment is being tried with a view to maintain continuous training of the personnel by rotation. The experiment is under study. Proposals to concentrate the battalion and put the personnel through a refresher course is under contemplation.

The technical staff such as Wireless Operators etc. were put through a three months course in the Police Line at Srinagar.

Medical Aid and Health of the Battalion

The Ist Battalion continued to receive medical aid from the Army authorities. As regards 2nd Battalion and the Central Headquarter Company a part-time Medical Officer was employed at Jammu and Srinagar. 2,902 patients received treatment as Out-door patients in the M. I. Room of the battalion and 200 cases were treated as 'In-Patients'. At Central Hedaquarter, Srinagar 966 patients were treated by the Part-time Medical Officer. The health of the Force on the whole, remained in a satisfactory condition.

Recreation and Amenities

Efforts were made to pay more attention to the welfare of the men by providing recreational facilities to the rank and file. Indoor and Outdoor games palyed a great part. The Army authorities looked after the personnel which were under their command while for the remaining personnel recreational facilities were provided from the Central Headquarters.

General

Despite many handicaps the battalion gave a good account of itself in selected fields. In the forward pickets 31 infiltrators, 17 smugglers and 8 aggressors were detected by the Ist Bsttalion during the year.

During the General Elections, the battalion personnel was used for law and order duties. Similarly when unpresendented floods visited the valley as well as the Jammu Province in August 1957 the battalion personnel was used for rescue and other operations. On the whole they responded very well and earned for themselves a measure of encomium both from the authorities and the public.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, TRAINING BRANCH

During the year under report the Government adopted a liberal policy for granting educational loans to students undergoing various technical trainings outside the State with the result that, besides the Government nominees, loans were granted to even those students who had secured seats through their own efforts in various institutions. The following table shows the number of students nominated and the extent of loan granted to the two categories.

S. No.	Name of trainings	No. Nominated.	Loan sanctioned Rs.
1.	M. B. B. S.	45	71,000
2.	B. D. S.	5	8,050
3.	Degree Engineering	62	1,32,200
4.	Diploma Engineering	60	87,100
5.	Veterinary (Degree)	18	28,200
6.	B. Sc. Agriculture	58	88,600
7.	Veterinary (Short Course)	24	36,000
8.	Ayurvedic and Unani	17	20,800
	POST GRADUATE		
9.	M. Sc. Physics	7	10,500
10.	M. Sc. Chemistry	6	9,000
11.	M. Sc. Botany	6	9,000
12.	M. Sc. Zoology	3	4,500
13.	M. Sc. Statistics	1	1,500
14.	M. Sc. Math	1	1,500

Students who secured seats at their own and were granted loans.

1.	M. B. B. S.	11	21,400
2.	Ayurvedic and Unani	2	2,500
3	B. Pharmacy	10	15,000

S. No.	Name of trainings	No. Nominated.	Loan sanctioned Rs.
4.	Degree Engineering	70	1,41,300
5.	Diploma Engineering	82	1,05,800
6.	B. Sc. Agriculture	25	37,500
7.	Veterinary	2	3,000
	POST-GRADUATE		
8.	M. Sc. Zoology	5	7,500
9.	M. Sc. Physics	6	9,000
10.	M. Sc. Authography ..	1	1,500
11.	M. Sc. Geology	4	6,000
12.	M. Sc. Botany	2	3,000
13.	M. Sc. LL. B.	1	1,500
14.	M. Sc. Chemistry	2	3,000
15.	Business Management	1	2,400
16.	M. Sc.	2	3,000

As aginst Rs. 12,00,000 of 1956-57 Rs. 20,00,000 were provided in the Budget during 1957-58 for trainings.

Five nominees of 1956-57 were allowed to change their courses from Diploma to Degree Engineering and their loan was enhanced accordingly.

Two officials of the State Finance Department were deputed to New Delhi for undertaking Economic Administration course for six months. The nominees returned after completion of the course.

Two Doctors were deputed to U. K. and Viena for undergoing F. R. C. S. and Diploma in Opthalamology respectively. One of these was granted loan of Rs. 15,000 while the other was sent on study leave basis.

One Assistant Engineer of the State Irrigation Department was deputed to Calcutta for undergoing N. E. Ph. Course for six months which he completed.

Seven candidates for Rangers course were deputed to Dehra Dun during the year under report.

During the year under review Rs. 50,000 were provided in the Budget for grant of scholarship to the deserving candidates under-going higher studies outside the State.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Due to the continuous rains and untimely snow-fall during the year under review huge damage was caused to the nurseries and farms. Ladakh district was mainly affected by the early snow-fall due to which the developmental works could not be finalised.

After extensive visit all over the valley by Mr. H. G. Winkeleman, a Swiss logging expert, a logging plant was installed consisting of long distance Skyline crane, a Saw-Mill and a short distance Skyline crane at Batote. In addition to this modern type of tools and implements had been installed for exploitation, extraction and carriage of timber, for which also two mountain tractor roads were constructed during the year.

Demarcation work remained in progress. The Working Plan and Research Circle attended to the experimental work. Working Plan operations were conducted in Doda, Udhampur, Langet and Rajouri Forest Divisions. 57 files of sample plots were sent to the F. R. I. Dehra Dun for completion. Besides 47 exotic seeds were sown for trails and 15 Russian species were received from Central Silviculturist for trials after specified pro-treatment.

5,560 Kanals were cultivated during the year for Pyrethrum and Drug cultivation schemes. Still the target laid could not be achieved for want of sufficient funds and staff. About 2,037 maunds of minor forest products were extracted through the departmental contractors and were dispatched to Utilisation godown Baramulla, and to the Soil Conservation Godown Jammu, for meeting requirements of the Drug Research Laboratory of the State and local public. Besides other products such as Bunfsha, Guchain etc, were collected to the value of Rs. 2,03,145.

Against the plan provision of Rs. 90,000 during the year Rs 94,000 were spent for a forestation on B. C. road from Udhampur to Banihal and good results were achieved Out of 71,174 acres of area in outer sivaliks in Jammu 23,600 acres were tackled and Rs. 1,34,000 spent against Rs. 1,60,000 allotted during the year on fencing, sowing, planting, gully plugging etc. on an area of 1,843 acres. Out of the target of 6,008 acres an area of 2,100 acres could be tackled and Rs. 45,000 spent in Jammu province for sowing, planting, gully plugging etc on Bare-hills schemes over an area of 306½ acres.

On Soil Conservation Schemes an amount of Rs. 74,987 was spent and very good results achieved. In Ladakh an amount of Rs. 1,07,082 was pent on the Soil Conservation Schemes. About 4.700 acres of land have been covered by planting 5,25,000 plants and by sowning about 180 mds. of seeds.

During the year a line dori boom was constructed at a cost of Rs 19,986 for the first time.

Demand for timber increased and the Department has opened various timber depots in the valley and six in the Jammu Province. 36 major leases were sanctioned in favour of the lessees and about 104,67.740 cft. of timber extracted. Out of this 61,54,456 cft. were sold outside the State.

During the year 1928902 maunds of firewood were imported in the city for supply to the public, P. W. Department and Military Department. For the first time in the history of Ladakh, extraction of timber was taken up. An amount of Rs. 6,49,583 was spent on collection of Resin which ensured a total revenue of Rs. 10,11 746.

An amount of Rs. 13,832.37 nP. was recovered from the Military Department as cost of grass and Rs. 1,98,131 realized on account of grazing during the year.

Zamindars were supplied timber on concession rates as usual and were permitted to remove dead fallen trees and firewood worth lakhs of rupees. Besides the fire sufferers were issued free timber.

The Forest Revenue rose to Rs. 1,78,10,763 against Rs. 1,76,73,265 of the previous year. At the close of the year an amount of Rs. 5,05 10,568 stood outstanding.

Number of licences issued for game :—

		Revenue. Rs.
(1) Big Game	5	340
(2) Big game (Black Bear)	68	991
(3) Jammu Province		1,420
(4) Small Game (bird Shooting)	198	4,020
(5) Small Game (valid for 2 months) .. .	114	2,122

		Revenue. Rs.
(6) Small Game (valid for 15 days)	64	640
(7) Punt gun licence	48	3,000
Total	497	13,133

An amount of Rs. 50,240 was allotted during the year under 2nd five year plan for improvement and preservation of wild life. A start was given to the setting up of Zoological park. Both small and big game was improved due to tightening up of control.

TRAINING AND DEPUTATION

Three A. C. Fs and seven forest Rangers completed successfully their course at Dehra Dun.

Five candidates were selected and dueputed for Sperior Fores Course at DheraDun, and seven were deputed for D. D. R. Course.

Four Forest Rangers, two from Jammu Province and two from Kashmir Province, were deputed for S. C. Training at Hazari Bagh and Ootacamund respectively for 6 months during the month of March 1958. 29 trainees of the following ranks were deputed for training in the Chattar-nar Forest Training School from various Circles :—

(i) Foresters 20 (ii) Firewood Foresters 3 (iii) Dy. Grazing Foresters (iv) Depot Clerks 2 (v) Resin Forester 1 (vi) Head Watcher 1.

The Class toured in various Divisions of both Kashmir and Jammu Cirlces and trainees were given practical instuctions on the various aspects of the forestry and its working and execution.

CONSTITUTION OF FOREST

The total area of the forest in the State stands as under :—

	Sq. miles.
(i) Demarcated forests	10,170.9
(ii) Partially demarcated	754.1
(iii) Undemarcated	132.5
Total ..	11,057.5

This includes the area of 2,916 Sq. miles in the Pakistan Occupied territory of the State.

DEMARCATION —

KASHMIR DEMARCATION DIVISION

The demarcation work was in progress in J. V. Langet, Kamraj and Sindh Divisions. In J. V. Division 133 kanals 8 marlas were excluded with over all an insignificant addition.

JAMMU DEMARCATION DIVISION

The demarcation work remained in progress in Rajouri division where 4 forests in Haveli Range, 4 forests in Mendhar Range and 3 forests in Dh deri Range were taken up for revision in collaboration with Special Naib Tehsildar.

42 Nautor cases in Haveli, 89 in Mendhar, 12 in Rajouri were brought to book by Demarcation parties. 1,182 pillars on main line and around chaks were located and constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,347.00.

Besides the above, repairs and reconstruction work of boundary pillars was done in the following divisions during the year :—

Kishtwar Division.—2007 boundary pillars on main line and around chaks were repaired and 2,019 constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,225.25.

Bhaderwah Division.—1,518 pillars were got repaired and reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 329.03.

Billawar Division.—864 boudary pillars were reconstructed and repaired at a cost of Rs. 102.75.

Reasi Division.—Rs. 1,700 were spent on repairs of boundary pillars and 355 Simbal plants were planted.

Rajouri Division.—200 boundary pillars were repaired and 1,22 227 ft. long path and trenches were constructed along the demarcation line at a cost of Rs. 193.50.

720 trenches of 6′ length 1′ cross section were made along the demarcation line at a cost of Rs. 208.50.

500 mulberry plants were planted along the demarcation line at a cost of Rs. 241.50.

The Working Plan Circle attended to the experimental and research work and maintenance of sample plots scattered throughout the forests of the State.

So far as Ladakh district is concerned there are no forests of any importance in the whole of the district, except some Kail in Kargil and Junipirs in Drass and Birch trees in Suru.

WORKING PLAN

Working plan operations were conducted in Doda, Udhampur, Langet and Rajouri Divisions as under :—

Doda Working Plan.—During the year under report the field work of Doda Forest Division Working Plan was completed and Division moved to Udhampur in the month of December 1957.

Udhampur Working Plan.—The work of this working plan was started in Udhampur in January 1958 and most of the field work completed by the end of March 1958. The revision of working plan of Dudu Range as part of Udhampur Working Plan had also been taken up. This would combine the plans for all the three Ranges of the Division.

Langet Working Plan.—The field work consisted of laying out of compartments division of compartments and sub-compartments, stock mapping, compartment descriptions and enumerations. The field work was taken up in June 1957 and closed in the 3rd week of October 1957. During this period three Ranges, that is, Rajwar, Ramhal and Mawar were completely laid out and major portion stock mapped. Besides this, enumerations were conducted in these Ranges in Regeneration block (conversion area) of Deodar kail working circle. The Hamal Range could not be taken up as working season was considerably shortened by heavy torrential rains in summer and unexpected snowfall in mid October.

Rajouri Working Plan.—After the close of the field work in Langet Division during winter months Langet Working Plan Division moved to Rajouri to take up field work. The working plan for Rajouri has been prepared about 2 decades before, while working plan for the three Ranges of Tarochi, Rajmahal and Sukhater had been revised. Side by side whatever forests were left after 1947 in the State had been taken up. Field work in two Ranges of Rajouri and Nowschra was taken up for lay-out and stock mapping and about 100 compartments in Rajouri and 40

in Nowshera Range laid out in spite of non-existance of any demarcation line on spot and other labour handicaps.

SAMPLE PLOT WORKS

Nine sample plots were measured for interim and none for full measurements. 57 files of sample plots were completed and sent to F. R. I. Dehra Dun for completion.

RESEARCH

47 Exotic seeds were sown for trials and files opened for recording the observations. A number of other seeds were ordered and those received so far are Teak, Prosopis and Cryptomeria. Besides, seeds of 15 Russian species were received from Central Silviculturist for trials after specified pretreatment at the end of the year.

Research on artificial regeneration of fir was started in Kamraj, Doda and Bhaderwah Divisions in experimental plots and other fir bearing divisions would be tackled during the next year under a set plan.

DRUG CULTIVATION

Pyrethrum and Drug Cultivation is being carried out under a scheme according to which it was envisaged to bring about 16,000 kanals (2,000 acres) under pyrethrum cultivation, while in 1950 there were 31 acres only under cultivation. In 1957-58 the area under cultivation is about 5,560 kanals. Due to non-avalibility of funds under the Plan Budget and for want of adequate staff and other difficulties the target laid could not be achieved but still the work is given a fillip and better results are expected.

POSITION OF CURRENT WORKING PLANS AND DRAFTS OF REVISED PLANS

The position of the working plans at the close of the year stands as under :—

(a) Printed. Revised Bhaderwah working plan printed and distributed.

(b) Working Plans with Ranbir Government Press, Jammu for printing :—

(1) Jasrota Bamboo.

(2) Sindh.

(c) Draft working plans with C.C.F. for his scrutiny and approval.

(1) Jammu Rakhs.

(2) Pir Panjal.

(3) Planting scheme for Charar-i-Sharif.
(4) Haran.
(5) Ningli Plan.
(6) Ujh-Ravi catchment survey scheme.
(7) Pohru Drainage control scheme.

(d) Working Plan received in Circle Office during the last part of the year :—

(1) Kashmir.
(2) Kathua.
(3) Kamraj.
(4) Reasi High Level chir.
(5) J. V. Plan.

(e) *current working Plan Work.*

(i) *Langet.*—Revision taken up from 1-4-1957.
(ii) *Udhampur.*—Revision taken up from December 1957.
(*iii*) *Rajouri.*—Revision taken up during winter of 1957.
(iv) *Doda.*—Draft Plan awaited.

(f) *Future Working Plan Work.*

The drafts for Batote-lander and Ramban-Banihal Ranges of newly constituted Ramban Division were received from C. C. F. for consolidation. But since the four Ranges are contained in one it has been decided that a separate working plan for the 4 Ranges be prepared.

SURVEY

Grazing-*cum*-Erosion Survey party was transferred from Jammu Circle to S. E. and P. I. Circle during October 1957. The party is reported to have completed the whole of Udhampur Forest Division and a part of Reasi Division.

BARAMULLA SOIL CONSERVATION SURVEY.

During the year, surveying and stock mapping of J. V. and Sindh Division was taken up. Althogh much work has been don but due to early snow-fall during October 1957 neither could the work be completed nor grazing experimental plots laid down.

Soil Conservation in Jammu and Kashmir

Following are the soil conservation problems which confront the State :—

(a) Soil erosion in outer siwaliks in Jammu in conjuction with formation of net work of khads.

(b) Land slides land slips and erosion on higher mountains one of the results of uncontrolled and unrestricted grazing grounds quite disproportionate to the capacity of the grazing grounds, pastures and meadows.

(c) High level cold desert formation in Ladakh due to peculiar climate and geological factors.

To check-mate the above the State Government with the financial assistance of the Government of India have started the implementation of following six S. C. Schemes all over the State under development plans :—

(i) Afforestation of R. C Road between Udhampur and Banihal. To tackle efficiently the problems of soil erosion on the arterial and vital highway of the State Rs. 90,000 were allotted during 2nd year of the Second Five Year Plan against which Rs. 94,000 have been spent and very good results achieved during the year afforestating the area of about 2,060 acres.

(ii) *Afforestation of Outer Siwaliks.*—Out of 71,174 acres of area under 13 regional S. C. Units in outer Siwaliks in Jammu, 23,000 acres were tackled during this year of the Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 1,34,000 out of Rs. 1,60,000 allotted, spent on fencing, sowing, planting, gully plugging etc. on an area of 1,843 acres.

(iii) *Afforestation Jammu Bare Hill Scheme.*—During the year, out of the target of 6,008 acres only 2,100 acres could be tackled during 2nd Five Year Plan and Rs. 45,000 have been spent against sanctioned amount of Rs. 50,000 on sowing, plantings, gully plaggings etc. over an area of 2064 acres.

(iv) *Afforestation of Kashmir Bare Hills.*—This scheme covers the bare and eroded hill slopes mostly on Southern aspect which fall inKashmir, South, Pir Panjal, J. V. and Research Forest Division. The total area included in the scheme will be 76-80,000 acres, out of which only scheduled demonstrtion units covering an area of about 5,000 acres is being tackled during 2nd Five Year Plan.

In these areas extensive planting operations have been conducted

involving an expenditure of Rs. 97,341 against sanctioned allotment of Rs. 1,10,000 on fencing, sowing, planting, gully plugging and contour bedding etc.

(v) *Pohru Drainage.*—The scheme covers the entire catchment area of the Pohru river drainge. The estimated cost of the scheme for the 5 years of 2nd Five Year Plan has been put at Rs. 5,00,800 During the year under report Rs. 74,987.59 have been incurred on S. C. works against sanctioned allotment of Rs. 80,000 provided for 1957-58 and very good results have been achieved in Mond, Khazanmatti, Desapura, Wodapura, Watlab, Bandipur and Mansabal Units.

(vi) *Ladakh Plantation.*—This is a vast tract of bare, dry, cold and sandy high level desert. The stabilization by biological measures presents almost an unsurmountable task. The total area covered by the scheme is 660 acres which will become completely affiorested during the Second Five Year Plan.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,07,082.97 has been spent on S. C. works covering an area of about 152.2 acres against sanctioned allotment of Rs. 1,49,000.

SILVICULTURE

Natural Regeneration.

The year under report being exceptionally very bad seed year little natural regeneration was noticed in coniferous forests. Natural regeneration of Bamboo is reported to have been very good in Billawar Forest Division and that of B. L. species in Udhampur Division. Natural regenaration of indigeneous species has come in closures, but elsewhere on account of paucity of seed it was not encouraging.

Artificial Regeneration

Not much difficulty had to be faced with regard to the artificial regeneration of Deodar, Willow, Poplar, Robinia, Ailanthus, Horsechestnut and ash etc. Artificial regeneration of fir is yet a problem as no technique has so far been evolved in the State.

The following artificial regeneration work was conducted during the year :—

Kashmir Circle.—The following gives the quantity of seed collected and sown during the year under report both under normai and forestry scheme funds :—

Species	Seeds collected		Seeds collected	
	Number	Mds. srs ch.	Numbers	Mds srs. ch.
1. Walnut ..	1,58,000	..	24,500	..
2. Robinia		3-14-0	..	4-18-0
3. Horse chestnut ..	11,200	..	16,200	..
4. Deodar		0-37-8	..	0-21-8
5. Ailanthus		0-12-0	..	1-27-6
6. Fir		..	..	2-10-0
7. Ash		0-6-8	..	0-3-0
8. Belladonna		0-1-8	..	0-5-0
9. Kail		..	..	0-3-0
10. Spruce		..	..	0-11-8
11. Melia		..	..	0-2-0

Species	Seeds collected		Seeds collected	
	Number	Mds. srs. ch.	Number	Mds. srs. ch.
12. Local Huni		0-2-0	..	..
13. Catalpa		0-9-0	..	0-5-0
14. Cupresses		0-6-8	..	..
15. Kail		0-1-8	..	..
16. Poshkar		0-0-1	..	..
17. Ring		0-1-8	..	..
18. Bazarbung		0-1-0	..	..
19. Bankakri		0-0-1	..	..
20. Pyrethrum		0-1-0	..	..
21. Digilalis lanata		0-1-8	..	..
22. ,, Purpuria		0-0-8	..	..

The following statement gives the number of plants and cuttings planted including those supplied to the other Departments, both under Normal and Forestry Scheme funds :—

Species	No. of plants and cuttings planted.	No. of prickings and strans-plantings.
1. Doedar	2,01,450	1.33,354
2. Robinia	2,02,006	90,000
3. Willow	3,47,931	..
4. E. Bat Willow	6,880	..
5. Ailanthus	89,797	21,586
6. Bankpor	300	..
7. Fruit Box	708	88
8. Catalpa	3,351	1,680
9. Horse chestnut	10,326	8,176
10. Ash	2,400	..

Species.	No. of plants and cutting planted.	No. of prickings and strans-plantings.
11. Melia	5,153	735
12. Sophira	1,050	..
13. Walnut	700	..
14. Poplar	50	..
15 Chinar	22	22

Jammu Circle.—In this Circle, seed as detailed below was sown in regeneration areas, forest blanks, anti-erosion areas boundary lines, soil conservation units and forest nurseries :—

	Md, srs. ch.
Kail	0 12 8
Fir	1 1 0
Deodar	1 0 0
Walnut	3 0 0 plus 2500
Maple	0 8 0
Shesham	3 39 0
Robinia	0 6 0
Ailanthus	0 1 0
Bankhor	0 5 0 plus 2,000 Nos.
Kahir	6 20 0
Simal	2 0 0
Teak	0 0 2
Acacia	0 15 0
Melia	1 0 0
Artimesia	0 1 13
P. Grardiana	0 3 0
Mara	1 10 0

Besides the above sowing, following number of seedlings was also planted in the different divisions of this circle :—

Robiana	..	..	..	20,238
Ailanthus	..	..	..	6,580
Drek	..	..	..	460
Hari	..	..	..	6,681
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	18,161
Popular	..	..	..	150
Deodar	..	..	..	4,400
				14,162 Transplanted
Mulberry	..	..	..	9,760
Shesham	..	..	..	10,607
Apricot	..	..	..	600
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	6,970
Melia	..	..	..	7,017
Simal	..	..	..	1,513
Bana and Pisa	..	..	..	3,000
Walnut	..	..	..	650
American Ash	..	..	..	6,000

Fire Line

About one mile of fireline in Co. 12 Batote at a cost of Rs. 202, 9,760 ft. long fire line in Co. 51-52 Batote at a cost of Rs. 203.50 and three fire lines in Co. 67-71, 113-14 and 88-89 Lander at a cost of Rs. 401 were constructed.

Teak and Rauwolfia serpentina seed was sown in Katra nursery which, however, did not germinate.

S. C & F. I. Circle

The following sowing and planting works were done during the year under report in different units :—

	Mds. srs. chts.
Seed sown	.. 64 19 0

Seedlings planted 39,031

WORKING PLAN & R. CIRCLE

(i) *Pricking*.—The following shows the number of seedlings pricked in various nurseries.

Robinia	..	..	..	24,480
Ailanthus	..	..	..	11,014
Catalpa	..	..	..	2,887
Sophira	..	..	..	1,912
American Ash	..	..	..	4,078
Melia	..	..	..	2,424
Acer	..	..	..	1,975
Theye	..	..	..	200
Pinus helpinus	..	..	..	400
Deodar	..	..	..	2,250
Albezzia	..	..	..	1,170
Miscellaneous species	..	..	..	300

Besides above, 300 branch cuttings of a number of ornamental and useful plants were planted, the important ones being chinar, poplar, salix, acer, ruonymus and hibiscos.

(ii) *Planting*.—The area for this purpose was limited. However blanks in Comptt. 9 Shankracharya park were stocked as far as possible and some were planted with Deodar. In all 2,400 Robinia, 1500 Ailanthus and 2,500 Deodar seedlings of two and three years of age were transplanted.

260 Euonymus root cuttings were put along the fence of Drug Farm at Sheikh Bagh, besides 200 ash plants around Haran. Small quantity of Belladonna, Hyocymous and Pyrethrum seed was sown for demonstration purposes in addition to the transplanting of a few beds with one year old pyrethrum seedlings.

Due to floods, bat willow experiment at Haran in Research Forest Division was all vitiated and fencing constructed last year got disrupted. The area is being extended by acquiring adjacent area suiting the growth of English Bat Willow Cuttings.

(iii) *Seed Collection.*—Besides meeting requisitions for seed from 15 agencies in India, 7661 cuttings of Bat Willow were supplied to Assam, Madras, U. P. State and 500 Wicker-willows cuttings to the Punjab State.

The following table shows the actual quantities of seed collected in Research Forest Division on wage basis for supply to the various indenting agencies on cash payment :—

	Mds. Srs. Ch.
Robinia	11 33 4
Ailanthus	4 20 0
American Ash	0 5 0
Catalpa	0 6 0
Melia	1 0 0
Horse Chestnut	1,000 Nos.

Over 16 mds. of seed were supplied to Doda, Bhaderwah, Ramban, Kashmir Soil Conservation, Baramulla, Langet, Pir Panjal, and Badgam and about 3 mds. of Robinia were requisitioned by S. D. F. O. Leh.

About 5½ mds. seeds was sown in Sonwar and Sheikh Bagh Nurseries. The bulk being of Robinia and Ailanthus in addition to other 18 kinds of exotic seeds.

(iv) *Drug Cultivation.*—The Pyrethrum and Drug Cultivation Division was concerned with commercial cultivation of medicinal plants and it had not been possible to concentrate on the research side.

Extensions and Maintenance of Plantations

A total number of 23,40,403 seedlings of pyrethrum and other medicinal plants were transplanted in replacing failures and in small extensions.

NURSERIES

A large number of nurseries was set up and the following seed sown to assure enough stocks for purposes of extensions and expansions :—

Name.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Pyrethrum	4	9	0
Belladonna	0	3	10
Hyocymous	0	36	4
Degitalis	0	4	5
Deodar	0	20	0
Walunt	..10,080 Nos.		
Horse chestnut	..2,750 ,,		

Out of 112 kanals under nurseries 47,45,878 number of plants of different species were made available in different Ranges of Drug and Pyrethrum Cultivation Division during the year under report.

(v) *Ladakh Forest Works.*—Natural regeneration in general is wanting in Ladakh District due to high elevation and low precepitations and its desert conditions.The following gives the details of plantings carried out during the year under soil conservation and community projects :—

Division	Nos. planted under S. C. during 1957-58.	Planted under Community Project in 1957-58.	Total plantings.
Leh ..	1,33,391	30,831	1,64,222

The percentage of success varies from place to place and was about 75 % to 90% while the average was over 85% approximately.

SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS AND AFFORESTATION OF BARE HILL SIDES

The following soil conservation schemes were under execution during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Amount allotted for 1957-58.	Target for the year. Area in acres.	Area covered in acres.	Planting & Sowing.	Actual expenditure incurred.
1	Outer Swaliks Extra staff ..	1,60,000	4832	1843	Planting—52522 Nos. Sowing—124 Mds seed.	1,34,153
2	B. C. Road ..	3,000	1868	2060	Planting —95218 Nos. Sowing —41 Mds. and 1½ seer seeds.	94,873.53
3	Jammu Bare Hills ..	50,000	450	375	Planting 8 acres Sowing Mds. Seer Ch. 10 18 6 in 14½ acres. ,, 4 acres.	45,549.55
4	Kashmir Bare Hills ..	1,10,000	700	188½	Planting 2,09,813 Nos. Sowing and planting 9½ acres.	97,431.12
5	Pohru Drainage ..	80,000	500	Not given.	Planting Deo. 1500 Nos. Planting B. L. 9222 Nos. Willow 21335 mawas Poplar 2600 ,,	74,957.59
6	Ladakh ..	1,50,000	132	152.2	Planting 1.33300 plants of cuttings Seed sowing 2½ mds. in Nurseries in 1.2 acres.	1,14,596.37

PROTECTION

With a view to preventing illicit damage to the forests due to heavy extraction, the practice of directly issuing timber to Zamindars from forests was stopped. To meet the increasing demand of general public of various *illaqas*, timber sale depots were opened at some places in prominent towns and villages. Attempts were also made to check encroachments and use of plough inside the forest area.

Vigilant watch was kept by the staff against smuggling of Kuth and other Kuth Act drugs. Demarcation lines and pillars were checked and set right.

PROTECTION FROM CATTLE

Some areas were closed under S. C. Schemes against grazing, browz-

ing, cutting etc. and special staff detailed to look after proper enforcement of colsure during the year. These closures on the whole were enforced quite satisfactorily and were yielding good results effectively but such small units mostly confined in the low lying areas only, could not make up for the rehabilitation of alpine zones, catchment areas and water regions.

The number of fire cases registered during the year was 582 against 295 of the previous year. The area burnt was 15815 acres against 8470 of the previous year.

Protection from Other Injuries

The unprecedented floods, heavy rains and early snow in October in and out of season during the year under report caused a serious damage to forest in as much as large number of trees were uprooted.

The pests in respect of parasties were various fungi and (Armi) Arcethobium Minutissimum, Tramites Pini was common in Kail forests in the Karawas, where Deodar was also effected. But former attacks forest after forest seedlings in the high level kail forests causing devastation. Efforts were made to mark all such affected trees in the coupes in all types of markings. Dr. Baeghi, Director Botanical Research in the State had been taken to various forests and he examined the pests infesting each forest.

Following are some of the works executed during the year :—

Protection works in Ladakh Distt.	DRSM Walling constructed in 1957-58 rft S. C.	Add constructed in 1956-57 C. P.	S. C.	Total constructed in 2 years of II Five Year Plan.
Leh ..	19,598	6,498 rft.	8,889 rft.	34,985 rft.
Kargil ..	3,556	2,400 ,,	2,680 ,,	8,636 ,,
Nubra ..	4,625	1,980 ,,	2,905 ,,	9,510 ,,
Zanskar ..	1,500	..	..	1,500 rft pise.
Total	..27,779 DRS 1,500 Pisc walling			
	29,279	10,878	14,474	54,631

The wallings constructed in 1957-58 was 29,279 Rft. entirely from S. C. grant.

Besides, following repairs of old walling was carried out during the year in the various Ranges :—

Leh	Kargil	Nubra
3,834 Rft	695 Rft	905 Rft
DRSM		Thaching

Out of the gardens with the department at the close of the year, approximately 60,000 Rft. remain to be constructed and restored at the beginning of 1958-59.

Statistics of damage cases

The position of the cases is given below :—

I First offence cases including those taken to court and handed over to Police.

Circle.	No. of cases in hand at the beginning of the year.	Cases taken to court and Police.	Total No. of cases.	Disposed off during the year.	Balance	No. of persons involved.
Kashmir ..	11,595	2,123	13,718	4,056	9,718	6,696
Jammu ..	5,262	3,863	9,125	3,202	5,123	4,840
SC & FI ..	468	220	688	202	486	370
WP & R including Game ..	9	57	66	18	45	..

II. Position of cases taken to Court.

Circle.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases taken to court.	Total.	Disposed off during the year.	Balance.	No. of persons involved.
Kashmir ..	815	319	1,134	165	969	844
Jammu .	295	115	410	81	329	230
SC&PI ..	111	14	125	16	109	..

III. Cases handed over to Police.

Circle	Cases pending from last year.	Cases handed over during the year.	Total.	Disposed off during the year.	Balance.	No. of persons involved.
Kashmir ..	537	22	559	6	553	543
Jammu ..	360	77	437	71	366	138
SC & FI ..	..	14	14	11	3	..

IV Cases decided departmentally.

Circle.	Cases pending from last year.	Cases registered during the year.	Total.	Cases compounded.	Cases filed.	Total disposed off.	Balance.	Compensation realised.	Persons involved.
								Rs.	
Kashmir ..	10,234	4235	14469	3879	141	4020	10449	68,084.12	12702
Jammu ..	4,643	2871	7514	2912	136	3048	4466	25,967.22	4456
SC & FI ..	283	..	283	202	..	202	181	1,420.00	170

Forest Engineering

Construction and repairs of roads, buildings and booms were carried out in various circles by debit of the funds allotted under Normal Forest Budget as well as Forestry Schemes (Development Plan)

	Cost incurred.
	Rs.

and Forest Lessees Fund as under :—

A. Normal Forest Budget.

(i) Construction and repairs of Roads and Bridges	..	38,524
(ii) Construction and repairs of buildings	.. ..	1,24,447
(iii) Construction and repairs of booms	.. ..	37,695

B. Development Plan Budget.

(i) Construction and repairs of roads	.. ..	1,16,878
(ii) Construction and repairs of buildings	.. ..	1,21,300
(iii) Construction and repairs of booms	.. ..	1,36,499
(iv) Desilting of old trenches in Mamandaji and Kiterteng Plantations ..	.. ..	2,494

C. Forest Lessees Contribution Fund.

(i) Roads	.. ..	11,786
(ii) Buildings	.. ..	57,578

The above mentioned constructional works do not include the expenditure incurred in S. C. and F. I. Circle.

For the first time during this year a line-dori boom was constructed with the object of collecting firewood extracted from Skumarka Nalla at Nemoo over river Indus. The total expenditure incurred on the boom constructed and material used was Rs. 19,986.00.

The carriage of material from Leh airfield to Boom site; conversion and carriage of timber and fitting charges met with from the S. D. F. O. Leh's chest amounted to Rs. 2654·40 nP.

A boat (Kachhu Type) was also constructed in Srinagar and sent by air after dismembering it to Leh where it was assembled and commissioned on the Indus river for use.

Exploitation and Commercial Development

System of Sale.—The method of working out forests on lump sum royalty basis of standing volume remained unchanged. The forests continued to be worked under Uniform and Selection systems, under the given prescription of the Plans with the idea of bettering the crops. Thinnings were also conducted in the prescribed coupes of the Regular Working Circles to meet the increasing demand for poles for Electric, Telegraph and Telephones lines, for Jawahir Tunnel and Army. Side by side, salvage markings were also conducted in forests adjoining the major coupes. Yield manipulation was done in a coupe within 25 % plus and minus to facilitate the completion of a year's coupe on some definite feature. Recovery of Royalty continued to be made from sale proceeds effected at Srinagar, Jammu and Pathankote and other places and also through timber supplies to Northern Railways. For the first time in the history of the State Forest Department, timber passing for these buying Departments was taken over and supplies on Government to Government basis was taken up. Timber to P. W. D. and M. E. S. contractors was also supplied direct from the forest when big sizes were not available in the market.

To meet the timber demand a number of timber sale-depots were opened in the Valley under the control of the Department. For firewood there are 40 sale depots in Srinagar.

Extraction by Purchaser's Agency

Major Produce.—Besides petty sales, 24 major leases were sold in Kashmir Circle and 12 in Jammu Circle during the year under report. In all 54,22,627 cfts. of sawn and round tibmer were extracted through purchasers agency from Jammu Circle and 50,45,122 cfts. from Kashmir Circle. Of thus 61,54, 456 cfts. were exported outside the limits of the State during the year. No timber was exported to West Pakistan by the Chenab river.

Firewood.—During the year 6,914 maunds of lignite was supplied to some of the State Departments for use in stoves during winter. Besides this, 13,772 maunds of steam coal and 2,961 maunds of hard coke and 121 maunds of soft coke were also imported in Srinagar for supply to Factories, hotels and such like concerns.

The total quantity of firewood imported in Srinagar City for supply departmentally was 13,46,188 maunds while 64,155 maunds were delivered

to P. W. D. Besides above, 5,28,016 maunds of decontrolled firewood through private agencies was imported into the City. In addition 45,698 maunds were supplied to the Army at various places. The supply position with all the arrangement made remained satisfactory, as also the sale rates.

The semi-departmental depots of firewood in Jammu City opened continued up to the end of June, 57. Besides, arrangement for supply of firewood at Bhaderwah, Kathua, Lakanpur was also made by selling the contracts at a Royality of Rs. 60, 1,800 and 1,600 respectively.

For the first time in the history of Ladakh District, firewood extraction work in Skumarkha Nalla was taken up for supply by floating it down the Zanskar river, while for collection of the same a boom (line-dori) was installed at Nemmo over the Indus River. But in spite of all the best efforts made to float down the firewood, not much success could be attained as the streams and rivers got frozen. As such the target aimed could not be achieved. The details of work done is given below :—

	Mds.
(i) Felling, converting and billetting in forests	4,644
(ii) Carriage over one mile by land to Skumarkha ..	3,000
(iii) Carriage up to Lamaguroo over a distance of 9 miles by land	300
(iv) Carriage up to Lamaguroo over a distance of 9 miles by land	944

The total cost incurred on the above was Rs. 4,359.50.

To meet the immediate firewood requirements of various officers and to make available 2,500 maunds of firewood, dry stumps, dry and dying trees and over-mature willows were marked and allotted. But since dry stumps could not be extracted easily, only dry and dying trees and over-mature willows yielding 1,268 maunds of firewood were extracted yielding a revenue of Rs. 951.00 from officers while Rs. 162.75 were received on account of supply of 649 maunds to military and Rs. 2.25 for sale of dry cuttings.

DRIFT WOOD.

Chanda contracts for collection of dirftwood from the Tawi from Bawa Ber Pattan to the State border was auctioned for Rs. 149 against Rs. 355 of the previous year.

RESIN COLLECTION

Resin collection was done departmentally and the result of collection in Jammu and S. C. & F. I Circles is detailed below :—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Resin collected during 1957-58	68,356	34	10
Resin sent to factory during 1957-58	60,115	39	0

An amount of Rs. 6,49,583.63 was spent on different operations of the Resin collection which ensured a total revenue of Rs. 10,11,746.56 against which the factory remitted only Rs. 4,13,541.00 during the year under report.

DEPARTMENTAL EXTRACTION IN LEH

34 poplar trees were filled in Nemoo garden and converted for use on the construction of single line-dori boom at Nemoo on the Indus river :—

Boom logs 37	416.17	cft.
Boom line logs 24	174.31	cft.
Gug post logs 27	184.75	cft.
Odd logs for sowing 18	82.89	cft.
Odd logs and pieces of sets 27	87.20	cft.
133	945.32	cft.

Besides the above the following poplar trees were extracted and supplied to various departments in Leh Sub-Division.

2 poles 6"-9", 8 poles 9"-12", 1 tree 15"-18", 2 trees 18"-21".

M. F. P. EXTRACTION

Pyrethrum and Drug Cultivation Division was reorganised and several farms all over the Valley and in Jammu had been laid to raise the M. F. P. artificially to meet the increasing demands for the drugs. Collection of MFP from forest continued vigorousiy The following drugs were collected during the year from the State and some of these were despatched to Utilization Godown Baramulla and the rest to Soil Conservation Godown Jammu to feed the Drug Research Laboratory and to meet local and outside demands :—

Name of Drugs	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Kuth	357	4	11
Dhup	379	22	4
Mushak Bala	90	23	0
Belladonna roots	167	13	15
Belladonna leaves	193	32	5
Suranjan Talakh	12	33	8
Patis	3	24	8
Pyrethrum flowers	613	25	4
Digitalis leaves	74	36	14
Hyocymous leaves	63	9	8
Kaur and Chora Kair	22	21	10
Artemesia	2	32	10
Podophyllum roots	1	38	8
Reshakbatmi	37	14	2
Dandilion	14	24	8

Belladonna roots and leaves, Hyocymous leaves, Pyrethrum flowers, Digitalis leaves and Podophyllum roots were suppled to the Drug Research Laboratory Srinagar in bulk under the orders of the Government. In pursuance of Monopoly-*cum*-Royalty system of agreement with the Santonine Factory at Baramulla, the Factory extracted 2,231 Mds. 23 Srs. 8 Chhs. of Artemisia for their use from Gurez and Kishtwar forests during the year under report.

Other important MFPs such as Guchian, Bunafsha as detailed below were sold as usual on lump sum basis to contractors.

	Rs.
1. Bunafsha flowers and leaves	28,306.00
2. Guchian	66,606.00
3. Anardana	59,999.00

		Rs.
4.	Kakarsanghi	750.00
5.	Deodar Oil	450.00
6.	Phul Dehir, Amaltas, Kogar, Dhei & Gum Phali ..	84.00
7.	Honey	25.00
8.	Sale of grass browzing contract Udhampore range ..	5,720.00
9.	Sale of grass in Game reserves and in territorial control etc.	15,097.87
10.	Gum Phali contract	60.00
11.	Hirvi	87.00
12.	Katha contract in Rajouri Division	6,230.44
13.	Value of M. F. P. contracts walnut etc. during 1957-58 in Kashmir Forest Circle	19,739.40

GRASS CONTRACT.

Rs. 13,832.37 were recovered from Military Departments for harvesting 27,665 maunds of grass in Jammu Forest Circle, and an amount of Rs. 1,149.36 realized by leasing out grass contracts to army in S. C. & F. I Cirleles areas. A few other Rakhs were kept reserved for accommodating local people to cut and remove grass free of cost. About 120 maunds of grass were supplied to the Veterinary Department at Leh from collection in the gardens (afforestation units) at Rs. 2. per maund.

Rs. 1,98,131.17 were realized on account of grazing during the year under report.

BROWZING CONTRACT

An amount of Rs. 1,290 was realized by sale of borwzing contracts of Rakh Mansar, Tunnel, Bahu and Jammu Ranges of S. C. Division from Bakarwals against Rs. 1,359.16 of the previous year.

KATHA INDUSTRY

1085 khair trees were marked in Jammu Circle for this industry which fetched a revenue of Rs. 25,475.64. Besides above, contractors secured about 700 ft. girth of khair trees from private lands as well, out of which the departmental share was fixed at Re. 1 per ft. girth as supervision charges. 422 mds. Katha were extracted in Rajouri Division by contractors.

Concession and Free Grants

The demand of Zamindars for timber was met at usual rates as they were entitled to according to the category of concessionists they belonged to. The following table shows the quantities of timber issued to concessionists. fire sufferers and others :—

Concession		Price in standard rates in Rs.	Price actually realized in Rs.
	Cft.		
1957-58	15,96,570 cft. & 3,296 trees	1,97,890.30	17,732.86
1956-57	20,76,207 cft. & 1,843 poles.	5,44,324.81	46,093.00
	Free grant.		
1957-58	2,94,376 cft., 39 trees & 500 mds. of Bamboo.	96,469.96	Nil.
1956-57	1,54,956 cft., 229 trees & 112 poles.	34,608.25	Nil.
	Sale at full price.		
1957-58	31,418 cft. & 5893 trees	79, 475.13	79,475.13
1956-57	1,45,196 cft., 553 trees & 6 poles.	52,251.00	52,251.00

In addition, the villagers were permitted to remove the dead fallen material and firewood permissible under rules worth lakhs of rupees free of cost.

Financial Results

Comparatively record royalties were recovered for the sale of forests during the year under report. One 4 years lease in Bhaderwah Forest Division Cheralla Range was sold for Rs. 62,60,000. The Government continued the policy of giving usual concessions in freight, remissions of road toll and supply of food-grains on the controlled rates to the lessees for feeding their labour. The bulk of revenue derived was from sale of timber, firewood, drugs including Artimesia and big and samll game (wild life). The Forest revenue rose to Rs. 1,78,10,763 against Rs. 1,76,72,365 of the previous year. The royalty of timber leases continued to be recovered from sale proceeds of timber at Srinagar, Jammu and Pathankote at the royalty share rates. In some cases, recovery was enforced as full sale proceeds and in certain cases even securities were adjusted

towards outstandings. Feature of the year was that certain commitments at mutually agreed upon rates were entered with the Railway Board, Director General Supplies and Disposal and Hindustan Housing Factory and some other concerns. This had a salubrious effect on the maintenance of the price index in the market.

The financial results of the year as compared with that of previous year is given below :—

Year	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total.	Surplus.
		B	C	Firewood		
1957-58	17672365	1135594	2255618	374387	3765599	13906766
1957-58	17810763	1145642	2573932 including firewood	Direction office 67603	3787177	14023586

The total expenditure worked out at about 20.8 % of the total realization which incuded a considerable amount incurred on formation side.

Outstanding against Disbursers

The outstandings in F. 46 at the close of the year were almost nil as all such balances were refunded in Treasuries or Divisional Chests.

There were however some cases of unadjusted vouchers or lost money at the time of raids during 1947, such of the latter outstadings are pending write off for want of competent sanction. The following are however the outstandings :—

Kashmir Circle	..	..	..	.. 21,879.00
Jammu Circle	..	..	..	.. 12,378.31
S. C. & F. I. Circle	..	..	..	.. 13,341.80
			Total	.. 47,599.11

Revenue Outstanding

The outstanding on account of Forest revenue at the close of the year stood at Rs. 5.05,10,568. This amount represented the total revenue outstanding as per form 20 payable as instalments in years to follow and did not represent the actual outstanding at the end of the year.

Refund

During the year under report no refund of revenue was sanctioned in favour of anybody.

Preservation of Wild Life

In both the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh the Game staff being inadequate, the territorial staff had strict instructions to look to the watch and ward of Game in addition to their duties. Valuable Game like Barking deer, Goral, Pig, Hare, Musk deer, Serow, Thar and famous wild Mountain Goat is also found in Rajouri, Reasi and Udhampur Divisions of Jammu. But the Markhor and many other varieties of feather games of both utility and beauty value in Jammu are diminishing due to poaching.

Issue of Shooting Licences

During the year under report the following game licences were issued in the State :—

Category of licences	No. of licences issued during March 58.	Revenue realized.
Game shooting Licences.		
(a) Big Game licences	5	340.00
(b) Black Bear licences	68 (This includes one duplicate and one free.)	991.00
(c) Miscellaneous in Jammu ..		1420.00
Small Game (Bird) Shooting Licences.		
(a) Small game licences (for season) V.a	198 (36 charged with category V).	4,020.00
(b) Small game licences (valid from date of issue for 2 months only V. b)	114 (Exchanged 12 with category V. c and 2 duplicate).	2,122.00
(c) Small game licences. Valid from date of issue for 15 days only V. c)	64	640.00
(d) Punt gun licences V. d ..	48	3,600.00
(e) Total amount received ..		13,233.00

Shooting results Big Game

During the year quite a number of black bears were killed either for protection of crop or by the licencees.

SMALL GAME

In spite of encroachment of land by Zamindars in famous Duck reserves of Hygam, Mirgund and Pampore the Department tried to maintain these reserves as best as possible. All these three Duck Reserves were allotted 39 times with total number of 168 guns for the season. The bag from all these reserves during the season was 1,761 Ducks of all categories.

CHIKOR SHOOTING

The effective control in discouraging the removal of bush-wood daring the year appreciated to some extent the number of chikore in Chikore Rakhs, but response from general public was still rather poor. In all 111 chikores were shot by licencees in various chikore reserves.

GAME OFFENCE CASES

The position of Game offience cases during the year was as under :—

Opening balance	New cases	Total	Disposal	Balance
66	58	124	41	83

One Musk deer found astray in Ningli (Plantation) Range was caught and handed over safely to the authorities but died immediately after.

CONTRACTS SOLD

The grass from various Jheels and other Game reserves was sold as under in Kashmir Province —

(i) Hygam Jheel	..	7,500
(ii) Mirgund	..	605
(iii) Safed Bal Zowanzowra Game reserves	..	3,000
Total	..	11,125

SINGHARA CROP

The Singhara products of Hygam for the year 1957-58 was sold to Zamindars on permit system at Rs. 25 each. The total amount realized was Rs. 4,950. The step was taken to make available this food to the villagers who had suffered from floods and lost their crops, while in past the extraction was sanctioned as one contract.

Revenue Realised

The following figures show the revenue realized from various sources during the year under report :—

(i) Game licences	.. .. ..	.. 13,233.00
(ii) Sale of Grass	.. ..	.. 6,000.12
(iii) Sale of Singhara crop of Hygam	..	.. 4,950.00
(iv) Compensation (without Jammu Circle)	..	.. 334.37
(v) Miscellaneous	.. .. ..	.. 722.00
	Total	.. 25,239.49

Development under II Five Year Plan

Under II Five Year Plan the following funds were allotted and spent for wild life preservation :—

S. No.	Particulars	Allotted	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs
(i)	Improvement of Dachigam Sanctuary ..	6,000.00	6,000.00
(ii)	Staff	10,240.00	Nil.
(iii)	Improvement of Zoological Park ..	20,000.00	10,000.00
(iv)	Buildings and Roads	8,000.00	4,612.00
(v)	Delineation Work	6,000.00	3,655.25

Out of these Rs. 6,000 as in (i) above were allotted to Director of Fisheries for improvement of Dachigam Sanctuary which he has spent.

Zoological Park

During the year under report a start was given to the setting up of Zoological Park and Rs. 10,000 were advanced to a Government Registered Firm for the supply of Barbed Wire for fencing the park at the end of the year, as the wire was not available in the State.

Other Works of Buildings and Roads etc.

Two more Guard huts were constructed at Brain and Ladoo at a cost of about Rs. 2,500 each and the three huts constructed last year were completed in Kashmir Province. Some of the Duck Reserves such

as Hygam have been planted with cuttings of willows etc. around it to demarcate its limits and avoid encroachment.

DELINEATION

Cheshmashahi, Brein and Nishat Chikore reserves were delineated and about 1,100 pillars erected on boundary line to make it safer against encroachments.

In Jammu Province delineation of Rakhs by construction of masonry pillars was taken in Markhor Rakh of Haveli Range and Chhechera Rakh of Rajouri Range in Rajouri Division. In all 237 pillars of 7′ and 10′ basal-girth 6′ top girth and $3\frac{1}{2}$′ to $4\frac{1}{2}$′ high were constructed at a cost of Rs. 678.

FOREST MEET

During the second week of March a Forest Meet was held at Jammu. Forest Officers from all the Divisions of the Circle took part in this meet. This was a great success and very interesting indeed with its multifarious activities and display of their talents in sports and in cultural activities also. One special feature introduced by the Forest Department of the State was the recognition of outstanding work and efficiency to their profession shown by various categories of forest employees as well as by the Forest lessees.

BEAUTIFICATION OF PAHALGAM

The following improvements were effected in this behalf in pursuance of Hon'ble Prime Minister's orders :—

(i) three units were fenced with an ascethetic pole fencing at a cost of Rs. 655.

(ii) A Park had been laid below the Forest plot where 5,600 avenue trees have been planted along 5 miles of road at a cost of Rs. 450.

(iii) About 15,000 ornamental plants consisting of shrubs, herbs and flowers were planted at a total cost of Rs. 2,200 in the fenced areas.

(iv) Ornamental shrubs were planted in huts and Dak Banglows.

(v) One see-saw, two sanitary boxes, two swings, 25 loose benches, five fixed benches and fifty sign-boards had been provided at suitable places where required at a total cost of Rs. 3,105 .

(vi) One hundred flower pots were also provided at a cost of Rs. 153.

HALF WROUGHTS

About 2.970 Half Wroughts manufactured last year were passed by the Passing Party that came from Ishapur. The passed stuff was despatched to Ishapur.

VANA-MAHOTSAVA

Vanamahotsav is a function celebrated after monsoons in Jammu Siwaliks and in Kashmir on 15th March. In Jammu for following plants were planted in areas noted against each :—

S. C. Division Jammu

(i) Bahu Range	21,250
(ii) Jammu Range	19,383
(iii) Kalidhar Range	15,816
(iv) C. P. Range	4,265
Total	60,714

The co-ordination with other Departments continued effectively during the year under report.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

The Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Miransahib maintained its standard in quality and quantity. Fall in the raw material kept the prices of Rosin and Turpentine fairly steady during the year under report. The average sale rates fetched by the factory products during the year are tabulated as under :—

Product	Average sale rate during 1956-57	Average sale rate during 1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Rosin (Maunds) ..	25-12-0 (approx.)	25-3-9 (approx.)
Turpentine (Gallons)	1-10-5	1-15-9 (approx.)

ADMINISTRATION

The Factory was administered during the year by the Ministry of Industries and Commerce under the Managership of a Forest Officer, with the Conservator of Forests, S. C. & F. I. as its Managing Director.

FACTORY WORKING.

Factory working remained normal inspite of worn out plant and

less output of raw material. The resin received and distilled during the year under report in comparison to previous year is given below :—

Year	Quantity of raw resin in mds. received in the Factory.	Quantity of raw resin in gallons distilled.
1956-57	58,071	71,112
1957-58 ..	61,366	63,909

Condition of Plant and Machinery

Provision for replacement of worn out plants by new and up to date unit had been made in the II Five Year Plan. For the present, order for fabrication of new steam jackets (3 pieces of main column) were placed with Locomotive Workshop Amritsar.

Production

The quantitative and qualitative output of Rosin and Turpentine for the year and its comparison with previous two years is given below :—

Year	Rosin distilled in mds.	Production of distillation		
		I Rosin		
		High Grades A to K Gds. Mds.	Lower Grades I to C. II Mds.	Total
1955-56 ..	71,067	45,662	7,265	52,929
1956-57 ..	71,112	45,847	7,718	53,565
1957-58 ..	63,909	41,387	6,066	48,053

II. Turpentine

Year	Quality 1st gls.	Quality 2nd and 3rd gls.	Total gls	Percentage o	
				High grade Rosin	Quality Turpentine
1955-56 ..	92,797	16,078	1,08,875	86.3%	85.2%
1956-57 ..	96,925	9,852	1,06,777	85.5%	90.77%
1957-58 ..	90,855	7,486	98,341	86.1%	92.3%

STOCKS AND SALES

The position of stocks and sales during the year under report and their comparison with the previous year is as under :—

Year.	Products.	Opening balance on 1st day of the year.	Production during the year.	Total Stocks.	Disposal during the year.	Closing balance at the end of the year.
1956-57	Rosin in mds.	13153	53565	66718	39010	27708
	Turpentine in gls.	32767	106776	139543	117579	21964
1957-58	Rosin in mds.	27709	48052	75761	62927	12834
	Turpentine in gls.	21964	98341	120305	79863	40442

The closing stocks stand sold to M/S Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay and M/S Karni Chand Thapper and Bros Paper Mills as per their pending orders. The closing stock of turpentine is mainly meant to meet pending orders of Government of India, Directorate of General Stores and Disposals, New Delhi.

SALE AGENTS

The sales of the products of this factory besides being handled direct by factory were also done through its regional agents.

In order to step up sales two firms, one of Jammu and the second of Calcutta were given credit facilities upto Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. With these credit facilities the agents are reported to have given better returns of the sales of the factory products.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The balance sheet for the year 1957-58 ending 31st March 1958 is under preparation. However, revenue realized and expenditure incurred during the year under report is summed up as under :—

Opening balance on 1-4-1957	165109.19
Receipts during the period from 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 ..	3773858.28
Expenditure during the period from 1-4-57 to 31-3-58 ..	3808496.51
Balance in hand as on 31-3-1958	130470.96

DIRECTORATE OF LOCAL BODIES JAMMU

All the Local Bodies, Municipal Councils, Town and Notified Area Committees continued to be administered under the Municipal Act of 2009 and Town Area Act of 2011 which conferred wider powers on the Local Bodies. There was no change in the consititution of the Municipal Councils of Jammu and Srinagar, but elections were held in the Town Area Committees in the Kashmir Province. New Committees were accordingly constituted at Shopian, Kulgam, Bijbehara, Pampore, Sopore and Baramulla.

There was addition of one Local Body at Arnia (in Jammu Province) to the list of Town Areas in the State. The Town Area Committee was established in deference to the wishes of the people there.

The Municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu received more income than in the previous year without levying any fresh taxes. Both the Municipalities executed important works of public utility thereby providing more and more amenities to the tax payers. An idea of the work done by them is available from the table given below :—

Income Year 1957-58

Municipal Council Srinagar
Rs. 14,40,690

Municipal Council Jammu.
Rs. 8,72,950

Major items of expenditure of the Srinagar Municipal Council.

	Rs.
(i) General Administration	85,434
(ii) Public Health	6,12,791
(iii) Public convenience (Engineering Section including Municipal Works)	5,46,821
(iv) Public Safety	50,856
(v) Public Recreation	45,617

Major items of expenditure of the Jammu Municipal Council.

(i) General Administration	45,002
(ii) Public Health	44,840
(iii) Public convenience (Engineering Section including Municipal Works)	3,19,052

	Rs.
(iv) Public Safety	72,232
(v) Disinfectant establishment	8,409
(vi) Public Convenience (Cattle pond)	5,896
(vii) Public Convenience (Gardens)	19,598

So far improvement works are concerned these include opening of new roads, widening of the existing ones, opening of parks, improvements to Health and Vaccination Centres etc.

In addition to this the Municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu received allocations from the Plan funds to the tune of Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively, which were utilized on such schemes as contributed to the general improvement of the two cities.

TOWN AND NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The number of the Town and Notified Area Committees at present is 34. Total income received by these committees during the year under report rose to Rs. 8,18,767 out of which Rs. 1,54,750 were spent on the improvements of the towns. The Town Area Committees also received their share out of the Plan to the tune of Rs. 3,25,000 during the year under report.

The Committees generally worked with earnestness to improve their towns and provide amenities to the public. Construction of roads, streets, parks etc. was taken in hand and many Town Area Committees started the building of Town Halls.

GENERAL

The working of the Town Area Committees on the whole was satisfactory. The committees of Anantnag and Bishna had, however, to be superceded.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The Stationery and Printing Department comprises the following Units with the office of the Controller acting as Direction Office :—

(i) Stationery Depot, Jammu.

(ii) Stationery Depot, Srinagar.

(iii) Government Press, Jammu.

(iv) Government Press, Srinagar.

The Stationery Depots supply stationery articles, uniforms type-writers, forms etc. The Presses cater to the printing requirements of the Government Departments. They undertake printing of Codes, Laws, Government Gazette, Text Books, Treasury Misc. Forms and other Departmental forms including Diaries and Calendars.

The following functions were performed by this Department :—

(a) Registration of Firms manufacturing articles in the State ;

(b) Arranging of supplies to Government Offices of the following articles :—

(i) Typewriters and Duplicators. (ii) Cycles. (iii) Rubber Stamps (iv) Uniforms of Inferior servants and Chauffeurs. (v) Stationery articles and Papers.

(c) Appointment of Contractors for :—

(i) Sale of waste paper of Government Offices,

(ii) Tailoring of all sorts of Uniforms,

(iii) Purchase and supply of Stationery articles to Government Departments.

(iv) Printing and supplies of forms.

(v) Supply of Bicycles.

(vi) Arrangements of Blankets for supply to Chowkidars.

(vii) Appointment of auctioners.

(viii) Rubber stamps contractors

(ix) Trunk Contractors.

(x) Charcoal contractors for Jammu.

3. Upkeep of Typewriters.

The capacity of Government Presses at Srinagar and Jammu was very limited and they were not in a position to cater to the entire needs of various Departments who wanted to get their printing jobs done at these Presses. It was, therefore, decided to improve the Presses by—

(a) addition of most modern machinery whose out-put is much larger than the existing machines ; and

(b) repairing of the existing machinery

Two Cylinder Presses and one stitching machine costing Rs. 50,000 were purchased for both the Presses. Besides one stop Cylinder Machine was got overhauled and repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,950.

Additions and alterations in the Jammu Press were undertaken by the P. W. D. and the works cost Rs. 10,000.

I. Stationery Depot Srinagar.

The Depot store remianed adequately stocked throughout the year and most of the contractors supplied articles indented upon them earlier. The situation of stock showed marked improvement as compared with the preceding years.

During the fiscal year 1957-58, Stationery worth Rs. 2,10,397 was issued to the Government Offices. Likewise Treasury and Misc. forms worth Rs. 35,133.89 were supplied to the Government Offices during the year under report.

The number of invoices issued during the year is as under :—

1.	Stationery	1,739
2.	Uniforms Material issued to Tailors	470
3.	Uniforms issued to Office	418
4.	Typewriters	14 Nos.

Besides, summer and winter uniforms worth Rs. 64,080.95 were issued to the Orderlies working in various State Departments.

II Government Press, Srinagar.

Outurn of the various branches is given below :—

Composing Section.

	1956-57	1957-58
Total No. of ens composed ..	60,45,320	28,94,862
Page make up	..	2,292
Correction and Author's Correction	..	5,112
Mono Section		
Total No. of ens perforated(Casted) ..	89,52,323	32,03,576

Printing Section

	1956-57	1956-57
Total No. of impressions ..	.. 68,32,729	47,29,482
Total No. of Books and Forms printed and supplied to departments..		..42,63,255 forms, 75639 registers and books 150250 envelopes.

Binding Section.

Total No. of Books copies & Envelopes bound and stocked	..	9,315 books 8,134 registers copies 1,60,000 envelopes.

EXPENDITURE

Working expenses, establishment, overtime and other contingencies	91,917	2,11,542.60

The total income of the year is Rs. 2.14,167.15 against Rs. 97,892 of the pervious year and working expenses Rs. 2,11,542.60 against Rs. 91,917 of the previous year.

III STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES JAMMU.

Stationery articles worth Rs. 5,82,417.56 were purchased this year against Rs. 4,37,261.87 of the previous year. The stationery articles worth Rs. 5,08,005.96 were issued to Government Offices and commercial concerns against Rs. 4,60,238.98 of the year 1956-57.

Stock balance worth Rs. 1,63,429.29 stood on 1st April 1958 against Rs. 89,017.69 as on 1st April 1957.

During the year 1957-58 Treasury and Miscellaneous forms worth Rs. 40,095.15 were issued to various Government Offices and commercial concerns against Rs. 41,910.12 of the year 1956-57.

The work for the preparation of uniforms was entrusted to various tailoring firms during the year under report. 1,020 winter uniforms and 1,987 single sets of summer uniforms for menials were got prepared during the year against 258 winter uniforms and 958 single sets of summer uniforms of the previous year.The increase is due to the fact that the orderlies of Revenue Department and Khidmatgar and bearer etc. of Medical department have been granted with liveries.

The number of letters received and issued during the year showed appreciable increase due to increase of work of press forms section. About 9,553 letters were received and 8,314 were issued during the year against 6,373 received and 6,822 issued last year.

IV. Ranbir Government Press, Jammu.

Working days

The number of working days for the year 1957-58 was 281 against 274 of the year 1956-57 and average attendance 145 the same as that of the last year.

Additional Engagement

No additional or outside labour was engaged during the year under review except that workers were put on over-time.

Out-Turn

The outrurn of various branches is given below :—

	1956-57		1957-58
Composing Section			Ens.
Hand	2,70,72,492		2,80,12,674
Mono	98,82,512	4,02,53,218	92,18,752
Lino	32,98,214		31,70,210
Alterations	353		Nil.
Corrections and Author Corrections	15,104		8,000
Make-up and rule dressing ..			5,000
2. *Typo Printing Impressions* ..	80,15,822		78,49,061
3. *Litho Printing Impressions* ..	39,12,401		48,07,853
4. *Kitabat*	5,926		5,999
5. *Book Binding* ..	15,138 Books		34,559
	41,564 Copies		63,684
Numbering	1,11,554 Books etc.		6,395
Ruling	10,53,130		10,85,840
Miscellaneous .. .	Nil.		1,92,300

INCOME

The income of the Press from various sources was as under :—

Source	1956-57		1957-58
	Rs.		Rs.
Typography	71,810	Printing	74,342
	48,519	Composing	48,401
	46,552		48,173
Lithography	7,005		8,914
Kitabat	18,074		17,867
Book Binding			
Handling of paper and other Chargeable Binding Material valued @ Rs. 10 %	14,090		14,090
Gazette Subscription ..	3,016.50		8,839.
Publication charges of advertisements etc. in the Govt. Gazette	4,875		..
Commission on sale of Book @ Rs. 10 % & 30 %	451		451
	2,14,392.50		2,21,077

Expenditure of the Press was as below :—

Establishment	1,81,395	1,94,426
Working Expenses	62,626	1,00,594
	2,44,021	2,95,020

The total income of the year was Rs. 2,21,077.00 as against Rs. 2,14,392.50 of the year 1956-57 and expenditure Rs. 2,95,020 as against Rs. 2,44,021 of the last year.

GENERAL

The Government press maintained the progress and the pace has been steady in spite of certain shortcoming such as shortage of paper during summer months.Some improvements were effected in the machinery and the material of the Press. The working potential of the Press is increasing constantly both in respect of volume and quality.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Soon after the formation of new Ministry in July, 1957 a separate department was created for the welfare of backward classes and put under the charge of Minister of State, Shri Bhagat Ram. The Department was later named as Social Welfare department.

Scheduled castes.

The Jammu and Kashmir Government have recognised the following castes as "Scheduled castes" : Barwal, Basith, Batwal, Chamar, Cuhra, Dhyar, Doom, Gardi, Jolaha, Meg, Ratal, Saryara, Watal.

Backward Classes

The following have been recognised as Backward classes :.

Acharji, Bhojki, Bilockh, Bazigar, Banjara, Bawria, Bakarwals, Bharmunje, Bohroos (Kashmiri Hindus), Bubduba, Dhobi, Dosali, Kul-Faqir, Gujjars, Hajam, Jhivar (Kashyap Rajput), Jullaha, Jogi, Kamoho, Kumar, Lubana, Lohar, Madari, Mirasi, Mochi, Manjis (including Gada Hanjis), Nalband, Pakhtoons, Qasab, Sansi, Sikligar, Teli, Tarkhan and Watal (Sweepers, Bhupti Watal).

Harijan Welfare Board

A 16-member Board for Welfare of Harijans was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Social Welfare in September, 1957.

The function of the Board is to advise the Government on matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and to assess the needs and requirements of the Harijans and bring to the notice of the Government.

The first meeting of the Board was held on 4th December, 1957.

The following decisions relating to following matters were taken :—

Decisions of Harijan Welfare Board.

1. Adoption of strict measures for the eradication of untouchability.

2. Provision of facilities to Harijans for construction of houses in rural areas.

3. Arranging drinking water supply for Harijans.

4. Construction of one Boarding House at Jammu.

5. Setting up of Cottage Industry Centre.

6. Grant of scholarships to all Harijan student.

7. Reservation for Harijans in Services.

8. Settlement of Harijan Refugees from West Pakistan.

9. Grant of land to Landless Harijans.

10. Adoption of various measures for improving the economic condition of the Harijans.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

A 15-members Advisory Committee for other backward classes was also constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Social Welfare in November, 1957.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 4th December, 1957. Various problems relating to the Backward Classes were discussed in the meeting and decisions taken regarding the following matters :—

1. Opening of more mobile schools.

2. Setting up of Community Centres for Backward Classes.

3. Setting up of Mobile Dispensaries.

4. Grant of stipends to all the poor students belonging to Backward Classes.

5. Grant of Land to Landless members of Backward Classes.

6. Removing water scarcity from the areas inhabited by Backward Classes.

7. Grant of aid for construction of houses for the poor deserving members of Backward Classes.

It was also recommended that non-agriculturist members of Backward Classes be declared agriculturists.

COMMUNITY CENTRES.

Fourteen Community Centres on each at Basohli, Kathua, Mari Marheen (Hira Nabar), Chhowni Abtal (Samba), Chohala (R. S. Pora), Bareri (Nowshera), Did (Reasi), Dhiari (Ramnagar), Parori Gujjaran (Rajouri), Pauni (Reasi), Bahu (Jammu), Rehari (Jammu and Cultural Centre), and Health Workers Colony Jammu have been set up by the Department. Four Centres out of those have been established during the year under review. Parori Gujjaran Centre has been set up for Gujjars and Back-

ward classes and Pauni Centre has been opened mainly for mobile Bakarwals and Gujjar population. This is a Mobile Centre, Social Worker incharge both these Centres belong to Gujjar and Bakerwal Community.

All the Community Centres were inspected and instructions and directions were given on spot and steps taken to improve the working of these centres.

Conference of Social Workers.

With a view to impress upon the Social Workers the urgencyof the work they were to do and to explain to them the programme and activities of the Centre, a two-day conference of the Social Workers was held in Cultural Centre, Jammu, on 6th and 7th January, 1958, under the presidentship of Bhagat Chhaju Ram, the State Minister. Talks were given in the meeting by social workers and experts on matters of Social welfare. The Rehari Centre and Cultural Centre organised Balwadi, Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery classes. A cultural show was also given by the Balwadis at both these Centres and prizes were given to the participants. In addition, the Minister of State interviewed each Social Worker, assessed their difficulties and also gave his advice and appealed to them to work with increased enthusiasm, zeal and a missionery spirit.

Community Centre Buildings

Buildings of Mari Marheen and Didi Centres, construction of which had already been started, were completed during the year 1957-58. Construction of buildings at Kathua, Chhowni Abtal, Basholi, Bahu, Parori Gujjaran were also taken in hand. The people also contributed there share in cash as well as in kind and it was with their co-operation that the large buildings have been constructed.

The Centres are doing very useful work, especially, in regard to the removal of untouchability.

The following staff has been appointed in each Centre.

1. Social Worker Incharge Centre.
2. Lady Social Worker.
3. Craft Assistant
4. Conductress .. one
5. Chowkidar .. one
6. Gardner .. one.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES

During the year under review the following Schemes were taken in hand for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

SETTLEMENT ON LAND

There was a provision of Rs. 2,000 for granting subsidy to such persons of Scheduled Castes, who had land but had no bullocks or agricultural implements for cultivation. Ten families were granted subsidy at Rs. 200 per family. Out of these 3 families belonged to Kathua District. 1 to R. S. Pura, 3 to Reasi and 3 to Udhampur Tehsil.

In the same way a provision of Rs. 1,000 meant for subsidy under the same scheme to members of other Backward Classes was granted to 5 families of Reasi Tehsil at Rs. 200 per family.

This subsidy was given for purchase of bullocks, plough and yoke.

HOUSING

A provision of Rs. 5,000 was made under this Scheme for grant of subsidy to members of Scheduled Castes for construction or repairs to houses. Rs. 250 per family were granted to 20 families as shown below :—

.. .. ..	11 families.
Tehsil Basohli	9 families
Tehsil Akhnoor	

As regard other Backward classes Rs. 15,000 were granted as subsidy under this head as follows :—

1. Tehsil Ramnagar	9 families @ Rs. 250 per family
2. Tehsil Kathua	16 Do.
3. Tehsil Reasi	5 Do.
4. Tehsil Udhampur ; ..	5 Do.
5. Tehsil Mendhar (Poonch ..	20 families @ Rs. 300 per family
6. Tehsil Basohli	1 family @250 per family
Total ..	56 families.

IMPROVEMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

In the budget for1957-58 Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 were provided for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Clases respectively. Administrative approval to the following works was accorded. These works

were started but some of these could not be completed during the year under review.

S. No.	Name of Work	Estimated cost.
		Rs.
1.	Construction of a well in Harijan Community Centre, at Chhowani Abtal, Tehsil Samba..	5,479
2.	Construction of Pond for Harijans at Village Prowa Tehsil Ramnagar	1,829
3.	Construction of a pond for Backward Classes at Cuka Chak (Kathau)	2,145
4	Construction of a well at Village Mukandpur Lubanian ..	2,337
5	Construction of a well at Begwa Chak & Gadni Garh (R. S. Pura)	Rs. 500 + 125 for supply of bricks only
6	Improvement of Thiayal Ramnagar Bridle Road ..	10,000
7	Repairs of a well at Moh. Gandhi Nanagr (Kathua) ..	420
8.	Construction of a well at Harijan Community Centre Gandhi Nagar, Kathua	4,686
9.	Construction of a well at Harijan Community Centre Hiranagar	8,140
10	Reapirs to Harijan Kuhl, Daliyan (Bhaderwah) ..	1,308
11	Construction of a Bowli at Lamberi (Nowshera) ..	778
12	Construction of a Bowli and small pond at Bareri (Nowshera)	1,595
13	Construction of a well at village Bhakri (Samba) ..	2,052
14	Construction of a well at Tarkholi (Jhang) Samba ..	2,679
15	Improvement of a Bowli at Mansar (Majaltha) ..	456
16	Improvement of Harijan pond at Majaltha ..	645
17	Construction of 2 Water Tanks at Village Ghani in Thaloree Panchayat	5,318

Education.—(a) Rs. 1.50 lakhs were provided in the budget for 1957-58 for stipends for books and clothes to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. 5,704 stipends were awarded to these students during the year under report. District-wise distribution of the stipends is given below :—

1	Jammu	.. 2,713	5	Udhampur	.. 678
2	Kathua	.. 998	6	Kashmir	.. 364
3	Poonch	.. 462	7	Post Graduate	.. 1
4	Doda	.. 489	8	Post Matric	.. 31

(b) Boarding House at R. S. Pura.

One Boarding House at R. S. Pora was established during the year. Accommodation for 50 boarders was made available. The Boarding House is meant for Harijan students but students belonging to backward classes and Caste Hindus, have also been admitted there in order to avoid the evil of segregation. The mixed Boarding House has done much to remove the untouchability. All the boarders dine together. A Harijan cook prepares their meals. Free lighting, sweeping, free furniture and free cooking facilities are provided to the boarders. Even utensils are given free for use to them.

Cottage Industries Centres

Two training-*cum*-production centres of Cottage Industries were set up during the year at R. S. Pora and Chhan Rorarain (Hiranagar) at a cost of above 22.000 Carpentary work was started at Ranbirsinghpora and weaving and bamboo works in Chhan Rorian Centre.

Health & Sanitation

Medicines worth Rs. 2,000 were distributed to various Community Centres for free distribution among the needy members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Appointment of Parcharaks

Four Parcharaks were appointed for making propaganda against untouchability, extravagant expenditure and other social evils prevalent among the members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Visits of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Schecduled Tribes, and Asstt. Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Northern Zone

Shri L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the State on 22nd September 1957 for a few days.

He visited Kathua, R. S. Pura, Gigaryal Society and some other places. During his tour he received deputations also. Shri S. K. Koul, Assistant Commissioner also toured Kathua, Hiranagar, Samba, Didi(Reasi), Muttal and Udhampur from 12th January to 18th January 1957. He inspected Centres and contacted people to assess their requirements and difficulties. He also had discussions with the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare and the Minister of the State for Social Welfare on matters relating to the welfare of the Backward Classes & Scheduled Castes.

Special Officer for Gujjars & Bakerwals

Among other backward classes the Gujjars and Bakarwals are very backward people. One Gujjar and Bakarwal organisation with one special officer was set up in 1953. During the year under review one more Special Officer for Gujjars and Bakarwals was appointed for Poonch-Rajouri District, with headquarters at Rajouri. He was entrusted with matters pertaining to the welfare of Gujjars and Bakarwals.

Issue of State Subject Certificate

Facilities were given to the Harijans and Backward Classes in securing State Subject Certificates who were experiencing difficulties in this respect. An order was issued by the Revenue Minister and the concerned officer were directed that they after satisfying themselves by the statements of members of the Assembly or by some other respectable persons, in case some record is available, decide cases of State Subject Certificates without any undue delay.

Reservation for Backward Classes

In order to increase the intake of under represented classes in Government services the Government have substituted Rule 19 of K. C. S. Rules as under :—

> "In making the appointments to a service or class reservation may be made in favour of any Backward class which in the opinion of the Government is not adequately represented in the Services."

Employment

During the year under report this Department recruited 29 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in Community Centres, and 9 persons in Cottage Industry Centres. In other Departments also a number of members of these classes were got employed.

Mobile Schools for Gujjars and Bakarwals

To encourage education among Gujjars and Bakarwals the following stationery and mobile Schools were opened :—

S. No.	Winter Head-quarter.	Tehsil	Summer Head-quarter.	Tehsil	
1	Lassana ..	Mendhar	Sari Mastan	Mendhar	1954-55
2	Chanid Marh	,,	Marg Peer Panchal	Kulgam (Kashmir)	1954-55
3	Saranee ..	Rajouri	Raman	Niabat Gurez (Kashmir)	,,
4	Tata Pani ..	Nowshera	Talil	Do.	Do.
5	Dharmsala ..	,,	Jawdarah	Do.	,,
6	Bharakh ..	Reasi	Hajibagh (Worhwan)	Kishtwar	,,
7	Charel ..	,,	Merah	Reasi	,,
8	Bakhta ..	Baschli	Marwah (Worhwan)	Kishtwar	,,
9	Jandrah ..	Jammu	Mattian(Near Rattal)	Kargil	,,
10	Jaggi Marg	Reasi	Stationary	..	1955-56
11	Dhangri ..	Rajouri	Sonamarg	Ganderbal	,,
12	Marhote ..	Mendhar	Hillkaka	Mendhar	,,
13	Chhawa ..	Ramban	Stationary	..	,,
14	Anderwan ..	Ganderbal	Lalmarg	..	1956-57
15	Chandeji ..	(sopore)	Nowshera Bahak	Gurez Niabat	,,
16	Mattibedihar	Anantnag	Mather bahak	Anantnag	,,
17	Dandi Warha	Kulgam	Badijihala	Kulgam	,,
18	Ahlangudwal	Anantnag	Stationary	..	,,
19	Karamulla ..	Pulwama	Tralkandi	Pulwama	..
20	Dodi Marg ..	Pulwama	Stationary	..	..
21	Hajanar ..	,,	,,	..	,,
22	Drafaqir Gujri ..	Gandarbal	Tajwa	Ganderbal	,,
23	Chean Waliwar ..	,,	Mohanmarg	,,	,,
24	Wangat ..	,,	Stationary	..	,,

STATEMENT A

Expenditure incurred on the construction of the following Community Centre Buildings.

	Name of Harijan Community Centre	Expenditure during 1956-57	Expenditure during 1957-58	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Harijan Community Centre Village Chohala, Tehsil R. S. Pura ..	2,500	1,000	3,500
2	Harijan Community Centre Village Didi, Tehsil Reasi	2,500	300	2,800
3	Harijan Community Centre, Chhowni Abtal, Tehsil Samba ;	2,500	600	3,100
4	Harijan Community Centre Village Marheen, Tehsil Hiranagar ..	2,500	500	3,000
5	Harijan Community Centre, Kathua	2,500	700	3,200
6	Community Centre for other Backward Classes at Basohli		2,500	2,500
7	Harijan Community Centre Bahu, Tehsil Jammu		2,500	2,500
8	Community Centre for other Backward Classes at Parori Gujran, Tehsil Rajouri		2,500	2,500
	Total ..	12,500	10,600	23,100

EXCISE AND TAXATION

Revenue and Expenditure

The following statement shows the total revenue collected under different heads and the expenditure incurred during the year under review :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	.. 67,71,286	3,78,901
1956-57	.. 81,70,558	5,91,689
1957-58	.. 1,07,02,659	6,59,274

The year under report was marked by an appreciable increase in the total collections.

The realisations under different heads are reproduced below :—

Head	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Customs import ;	1,67,323	14,628	21,321
2 Customs export	..	..	..
3 Octroi	18,89,708	20,65,062	19,40,983
4 Road Toll and Additional toll	20,82,566	30,99,117	52,53,364
5 Excise	16,04,241	19,21,641	21,28,737
6 Petrol sales tax	8,30,804	8,57,120	10,17,518
7 Entertainment	1,96,297	2,12,989	2,54,166
8 General Sales tax	..	..	85,569

The reasons for variations are discussed below :—

1. *Octroi.*—The decrease under this head is mainly due to poor crop of fruits in Kashmir and less import of vegetables during the year under report. The fruit and vegetable crops in Kashmir had suffered tremendously due to incessant rains and floods and hence the decrease.

2. *Road Toll and Additional Toll.*—The increase in the R[illegible] Toll is due to enhancement of rates under this head.

Petrol Sales Tax.—The increase under this head is di[illegible]

in transport on account of large imports of food stuffs during November and December 1957.

Entertainment Tax.—The increase is due to enhancement of rates.

TARIFF CHANGES

Road toll rates were enhanced at Banihal, Nandni and Lakhanpur. Revised rates of Road Toll were levied at Lakhanpur-Jammu-Banihal-Srinagar Road.

Some amendments in the list of exemptions granted under the levy of Toll Act were also made.

Levy of Additional Toll on goods transported by a vehicle or animal was levied.

CHIEF ARTICLES

KASHMIR PROVINCE

The following articles recorded a remarkable increase in Srinagar

1. Wheat and wheat flour +40,833

Rationing purpose.

2. Other grains +74,765

This is due to the fact that large import of pulses and other raw grains were made by the traders to meet the food shortage of public in the city.

3. Oil seeds +39,587

Due to failure of local crop larger imports were made from outside.

The following articles recorded a considerable decrease :—

Shali —30,948.

This is due to total failure of this crop owing to floods and snow fall.

2. Provisions —15,407

This is due to the fact that fresh and dry grass fodder and hay as well as bran were not available in the suburbs for cattle and as such milk and other provisions of perishable nature could not be available for consumption in the city.

3. Cotton yarn and piece goods —23,378.

The decrease is due to the fact that the food shortage in the State affected the purchasing power of people.

4. Cigarettes and Tobacco —22,442.

This is due to the fact that previous stocks were lying with the stockists and lesser imports were effected during this year.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

1. Fruits —54,718

Last year Kashmir Valley got a bumper crop of fruit and this helped to increase revenue. But during the year under report the item has recorded a decrease of Rs. 54,718 which is due to failure of fruit crops.

2. Sugar refined —2,766.

The decrease is accidental and ordinary.

3. Leather —8,449.

This is due to less imports and decrease in demand.

GENERAL

The year under report shows an overall increase of Rs. 25,32,101 specially under Toll and Excise. The year is a land mark in the history of department as it has shown largest collections made since the date customs duty was abolished by the State Government.

THE STATE INSURANCE FUND

This is nineteenth annual report on the State Insurance Fund which was started on 1st Katik, 1995 (1938 A. D.).

The Financial results of the Fund, its cost of administration and the operation of the various schemes pertaining to it are given below :—

Statement showing operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance Endowment Assurance and revised Insurance during the year under report.

By payment in one lump

	No. of lives insured	Amount insured	Amount received as premia	Amount of calims met
A. Net Life Insurance for the year 1957-58				

By payment during fixed premia.

	1	2	3	4
Do.			547.67	61.70

By payment during life

	1	2	3	4
Do.			816.28	90.52
Total			1,363.95	152.22
B. Net Endowment Assurance for year 1957-58			66,388.03	78.555.65
C. Net revised Insurance for the year 1957-58 ..	257	3,68,380	2,93,144.40	60,460.40
Grand Total ..	257	3,68,380	3,60,896.38	1,39,168.27

Ordinary and Compulsory Insurance under the Old Rules

With the introduction of the Revised Compulsory Insurance Scheme from Katik 2004 (1947 A.D) no insurance policy was issued under the old rules which were superceded by the Revised Insurance Rules which are in force at present. The contracts taken out under the old rules, however, subsist fully.

Compulsory Insurance under the Revised Rules

257 new Insurance policies valuing Rs. 3,68,380 were issued during the year. 1,769 fresh proposals are under correspondence for admission to the fund.

Balance at credit of the Fund

The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 20,18,176.59 nP. and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 23,17,147.85 nP.

Claims accrued in the normal course by death, payments made and the outstandings

There were 14 deaths during the year involving a liability of Rs. 13,640 upon the fund. 46 policies valuing Rs. 78,340 matured in their normal course during the year. Two policies for Rs. 5,938.16 nP. were declared paid-up during the year.

To end of March, 1958 total number of deaths from the start of the Fund was 244 for which a sum of Rs. 1,89,280 was paid and in respect of there still remains a liability of Rs. 26,040.

Total amount of policies which matured since the establishment of the fund till the end of 1957-58 in the normal course, *e.g.* by attainment of age of maturity, by payment of surrender value, or maturity of paid-up policies is Rs. 3,39,165.26 n.P. Rs. 2,86,941.94 nP. had already been paid on this account up to end of the year under report while the balance of Rs. 52,223.32 nP. still remained payable.

The total outstanding liabilities up to end of the year 1957-58 on account of the two kinds of claims as explained above is thus Rs. 78,263.32 nP.

———

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE, ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE ANE REVISED INSURANCE POLICIES, ISSUED, DISCHARGES, LAPSED AND SURRENDERED TO THE END OF MARCH, 1958.

	Policies Issued.								
	E. A.	W. L.	L. P.	Revised 'A'.	Revised 'B'	Total No. of policies issued.	Total No. of policies discharged.	Total No. of policies lapsed.	Total No. of policies surrendered.
Total ending 1955-57 ...	2,945	13	26	124	5,385	8,493	359	53	35
Total ending 1957-58 ..	2,945	13	26	125	5,641	8,750	459	53	36
Net Increase during 1957-58				1	256	257	100	..	1

NOTE :—
EA :—means Endowment Assurance.
WL:—means Whole Life policies in which case premium to cease at death.
LP :—means Life policies payment ta cease at specific ages

Receipt and expenditure statement of the State Insurance Fund for the year 1957-58

Opening balance as on 1st April, 1957	..	..	20,18,176.59
Receipts ending March, 1958 final	..	..	3,60,896.38
	Total	..	23,79,072.97
Expenditure including payment of benefit made up to end of March, 1958 final	.. ..	..	1,39,168.27
	Balance ..	..	22,39,904.70
Add interest on deposits ending March, 1958 final		..	77,243.15
Balance at credit of the fund	.. ..	..	23,17,147.85

Statement showing cost of working of Insurance Schemes including charges

Month	Establishment	Refund of premia	Claims paid	Guaranteed income benefits paid	Bonus paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
4-1957	5,742.33	..	1,480.00	15.00	39.94
5-1957	104.00	158.55	4,000.00	15.00	108.00
6-1957	2,852.50	180.95	14,620.00	15.00	342.87
7-1957	2,852.50	482.64	13,500.00	15.00	364.50
8-1957	2,852.50	18.22	4,220.00	15.00	94.50
9-1957	2,852.50	11.69	5,700.00	15.00	121.50
10-1957	2,867.50	176.13	21,515.93	15.00	548.10
11-1957	2,876.25	57.09	5,500.00	241.16	148.50
12-1957	2,888.75	17.34	5,200.00	15.00	108.00
1-1958	2,899.13	69.44	9,000.00	28.36	243.00
2-1958	2,859.78	132.39	4,420.00	21.68	99.90
3-1958	2,986.19	3.59	4,000.00	494.75	108.00
3-1958	1,701.00	..	..	..	..
Supply.					
Total	36,334.93	1,308.03	93,155.93	905.95	2,326.81

on administration for the year ending March, 1958.

Surrender value paid	Paid up value paid	Contingencies	Cost of Stationery & Printing	Cost of Postage & Telegrams	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	7,277.27
..	..	..	..	..	4,385.55
..	514.70	..	..	..	18,526.02
107.28	..	..	..	..	17,321.92
..	..	..	..	..	7,200.22
..	..	..	..	..	8,700.69
..	..	..	..	..	25,122.66
..	..	..	..	..	8,823.00
..	..	..	..	..	8,229.09
..	..	..	..	..	12,800.99
..	561.06	..	..	..	7,533.75
..	..	..	..	..	7,592.53
..	..	1,000.00	1,853.58	1,100.00	5,654.58
107.28	1,075.76	1,000.00	1,853.58	1,100.00	1,39,168.27

Statement showing the financial result of the administration of Life Insurance Schemes for the period ending March, 1958 final.

RECEIPTS

Balance as on 1st April, 1957	..	25,813.34
Premia realised on life policies	..	547.67
Premia realised on Whole life policies	..	816.28
Fine realised on life policies	..	..
Fine realised on Whole life policies	..	..
Medical fee realised	..	..
Total	..	27,177.29

PAYMENTS

Life Insurance policies paid	..	..
Whole life policies paid	..	..
Medical fee paid	..	..
Cost of Stationery & Postage etc. paid	..	14.93
Refunds	..	..
Establishment charges	..	137.29
Total	..	152.22
Balance	..	27,025.07
Add interest due for the year ending March, 1958	..	927.32
Total Balance	..	27,952.39

Statement showing financial result of the administration of Endowment Assurance Scheme for the period encing March, 1958 final.

RECEIPTS

Balance as on 1st April, 1957		12,25,058.44
Premia realised during the year		66,388.03
Fine realised during the year		..
Medical fee during the year		..
Medical fee issue of duplicate policies		..
Total ..		12,91,446.47

PAYMENTS

Endowment Assurance Policies paid		66,995.93
Surrunder value paid		107.28
Paid up value paid		1,075.76
Cost of stationery & postage etc. paid		727.27
Refund of premia paid		1,171.66
Bonus		1,795.50
Establishment charges		6,682.25
Total ..		78,555.65
Balance ..		12,12,890.82
Add interest during the year ending March, 1958 ..		42,856.71
Total Balance ..		12,55,747.53

Statement showing the financial results of the administration of Revised Insurance Scheme for the period ending March, 1958.

RECEIPTS

Balance as on 1st April, 1957	..	7,67,304.81
Premia realised during the year ..	..	2,93,140.40
Cost of issue of duplicate policies	..	4.00
Total	..	10,60,449.21

PAYMENTS

Claims paid during the year	..	26,160.00
Bonus	..	531.31
Refund of premia paid	..	136.37
Guaranteed income paid	..	905.95
Cost of Establishment charges ..	..	29.515.39
Cost of Stationery and Postage etc. paid ..	..	3.211.38
Total	..	60,460.40
Net Balance	..	9,99,988.81
Add Interest ..	..	33,459.12
Total Balance ..		10,33,447.93

Summary showing total number of Policies and the total sum assured thereupón.

Class of Policies issued	Total No.
Policies issued	Total No.
a. Ordinary Policies	1,225
b. Colmpulsory revised Schemes ..	5,766
c. Compulsory old Schemes	1,729
d. Insurance of the Ex-State Military employees under old rules	30
Total ..	8,750

Details of a, b, c, and d above

Ordinary/Endowment Assurance	..	1,216	17,03,050
Compulsory/Endowment Assurance	..	1,729	9,32,500
Compulsory Revised Scheme 'A' ..	..	125	1,76,760
Do. 'B'	..	5,641	71,05,700
Whole life Policies	..	26	31,000
Life Policies	..	13	28,000
Total	..	8,750	99,77,010

Law & Revenue Minister's Portfolio.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Criminal

The number of courts exercising Criminal Jurisdiction was 128 during the year under report as against 124 of the preceding year. The increase in the number of courts is due to the creation of the following Courts :—

1. Munsiff's Court at Baigam, Kashmir Province.
2. Munsiff's Court at Basohli, Jammu Province.
3. Special Judge's Court at Jammu.
4. Nabat Court at Bhaleas.

Offences Reported

The total number of offences reported, including the closing balance of the last year was 48,921 and 83,762 persons were dealt with during the year under report as against 34,083 offences reported and 73,260 persons dealt with during the preceding year. Out of these 33,847 cases, involving 59,120 persons, were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 15,047 cases, involving 24,642 persons.

Compensation awarded under Section 250 Cr. P. C.

Like the preceding year, no compensation was awarded to any accused on the basis of false or frivolous complaint during the year under report.

Offences affecting human body

The detail of offences reported under this head was as under :—

Offences		1956-57	1957-58
1 Murder ..	.. Jammu	61	62
	Kashmir	14	17
2 Culpable Homicide	.. Jammu	10	15
	Kashmir	10	Nil
3 Attempt to commit Suicide	.. Jammu	6	2
	Kashmir	..	..

Offences			1956-57	1957-58
4 Simple & grevious h urts ..	..	Jammu	566	783
		Kashmir	1,790	1,990
5 Rape ..	..	Jammu	25	31
		Kashmir	18	16
6 Abduction ..	..	Jammu	291	422
		Kashmir	60	87
7 Unnatural offences	..	Jammu	7	6
		Kashmir	2	3
8 Criminal Assault	..	Jammu	331	279
		Kashmir	70	80
9 Wrongful confinement and restraint ..	..	Jammu	117	174
		Kashmir	88	90
10 Other Miscellaneous offences ..		Jammu	191	288
		Kashmir	605	766
		Total	4,262	5,111

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

8 cases under "Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act" were brought to trial during the year under report as against nine cases reported and disposed of during the preceding year.

ABDUCTION

509 cases of abduction were reported during the year under report as against 351 cases reported in the preceding year.

OFFENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY

The detail of the offences reported under this head is given in the following comparative table :—

Offences	Province	Cases reported in 1956-57	Cases reported in 1957-58
1 Theft	Jammu	561	686
	Kashmir	1,685	1,790
2 Extortion	Jammu	34	51
	Kashmir	561	609

	Offences	Province	Cases reported in 1956-57	Cases reported in 1957-58
3	Decoity	Jammu	107	134
		Kashmir	372	219
4	Misappropriation of property ..	Jammu	19	228
		Kashmir	18	190
5	Breach of trust	Jammu	181	293
		Kashmir	1,096	1,109
6	Cheating	Jammu	202	239
		Kashmir	1,190	1,213
7	Receiving stolen property ..	Jammu	60	61
		Kashmir	90	109
8	Mischief	Jammu	366	322
		Kashmir	300	417
9	Criminal Tresspass ..	Jammu	1,207	918
		Kashmir	1,200	1,309
10	Miscellaneous & others ..	Jammu	1,285	3,514
		Kashmir	9	8
		Total	10,543	14,419

Cases Under Special and Local Laws

The number of cases reported under this head was 33,561 as against 19,820 in the previous year. Out of these 21,176 cases were disposed of during the year under report as against 10,377 cases in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 12,385 cases at the close of the year. The above figures include all the cases instituted by the Police Agency under various Ordinances and Acts.

Persons Bound Down to Furnish Security

In the Kashmir Province 129 persons were bound down to furnish security for keeping peace and to be of good behaviour, as against 90 persons in the preceding year.

Cases under Infant Marriage Act

15 cases involving 65 persons were reported under this head during the year under report as against 12 cases involving 24 persons in the preceding year. Out of these 13 cases involving 56 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2 cases involving 9 persons at the close of the year.

JUVENILE SMOKING ACT

During the year under report and in the preceding year no case was reported or disposed of under this Act.

PUNISHMENT AWARDED

The details of the punishment awarded during the year under report as also the preceding year was as under :-

		1956-57	1957-58
1	Imprisonment with fine	404	3,000
2	Fine only	6,202	8,952
3	Imprisonment only	444	111
4	Life Imprisonment	2	11
5	Death Sentence	..	1
6	Other sentences	..	..
	Total ..	7,052	12,075

Fine imposed and realised

Tribunals	Fines imposed	Fines realized
	Rs.	Rs.
Jammu	92,086.00	86,108.00
Kashmir	71,988.50	59,130.50
Total ..	1,64,074.50	1,45,238.50

WITNESS EXAMINED

The number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts, both original and appellate, was 21,442 as against 17,425 in the previous year.

The amount of diet and other expenses paid to the witnesses during the year under report was Rs. 17,090 as against Rs. 14,840 in the preceding year.

APPELLATE COURTS

There were 528 appeals before the Criminal Courts during the year under report as against 568 appeals in the previous year. Out of these 497 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 31 appeals only.

The details of the disposal is as under :—

1	Confirmed	117
2	Modified	138
3	Reversed	25
4	Proceedings quashed	124
5	Referred	79
6	Further enquiry	14
	Total ..	497

UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS

The total number of under trial prisoners kept in 38 lock-ups was 2,562 during the year under report. 343 under trial prisoners remained at the end of the year. The amount of diet and Hawalat expenses incurred during the year was Rs. 2,28,322. 71 n.P.

REVISIONS

336 Criminal Revisions applications came up in the concerned criminal courts for disposal during the year under report. Out of these 276 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 60 cases at the end of the year.

EXTRADITION

No person was extradited during the year under report.

CIVIL

The number of Courts exercising Civil powers was 48 during the year under report.

NATURE AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS

The following is the comparative table of the work under the above noted head :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1956-57 ..	4,390	5,898	10,288	5,252	5,036
1957-58 .	5,036	4,474	9,510	5,013	4,497

The value of the suits filed during the year under report was Rs. 50,31,121 and the value of the cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 31,33,828. The nature and description of the suits filed during the year 1957-58 is as under :—

1	Suits regarding landed property	1,711
2	Suits regarding money transactions	1,589
3	Suits for other rights	1,174
	Total ..	4,474

The detail of the suits filed for money transactions during the year is as under :—

1	Number of suits under Rs. 100	510
2	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 ..	728
3	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 ..	189
4	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 ..	134
5	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	28
	Total ..	1,589

The detail of the suits disposed of is as under :—

1	Exparte	475
2	Admitted and compromised	1,660
3	Struck off the file	1,463
4	Otherwise disposed off	1,415
	Total ..	5,013

RESULT OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES

The following comparative table elucidates the result of the work under the above head :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1956-57 ..	3,169	2,128	5,297	2,923	2,374
1957-58 ..	2,374	2,550	4,924	2,599	2,325

The total amount of decrees executed was as follows :—

Year	Opening balances	Institutions	Total	Disposals	Closing balance
1957-58	.. 14,48,163	16,07,941	30,56,104	13,62,662	16,93,442

Nature of applications pending disposal :—

1	Below six months	907
2	Below one year	598
3	Over one year	820
	Total ..	2,325

NUMBER AND RESULT OF CIVIL ORIGINAL APPEALS

The following is the comparative table of the work under this head:—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1956-57 ..	362	507	869	572	497
1957-58 ..	297	370	667	424	243

Comparative statement of nature of disposal :—

		1956-57	1957-58
1	Decisions confirmed	213	200
2	Decisions reversed	57	91
3	Decisions amended	116	39
4	Remanded for retrial	119	50
5	Compromised or otherwise disposed of ..	67	44
	Total ..	572	424

The value of 370 civil original suits in which appeals were filed during the year under report was Rs. 77,588 as compared to 507 Civil original suits of the value of Rs. 2,12,013 in the preceding year.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS

The following is the comparative table of the Civil Miscellaneous appeals instituted and disposed of during the year under report :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1956-57	169	299	468	405	63
1957-58	63	210	273	200	73

The value of civil miscellaneous appeals amounted to Rs. 63,762 as against Rs. 43,620 in the preceding year.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE

The number of applications instituted and disposed of under the Succession Certificate Act was 124 and 110 respectively.

WITNESS EXAMINED

8,604 witnesses were examined in the Civil Courts during the year under report.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS

The following is the comparative table of the Registration work done by the officers exercising powers under the Registration Act :—

Year	Documents presented	Documents Registered	Documents in which Registration was revised	Documents pending
1956-57 ..	19,949	19,483	456	10
1957-58 ..	22,602	22,274	309	19

NATURE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED

Year	Mortaged deeds	Sale deeds	Wills	Bonds	Miscellaneous
1956-57 ..	222	12,915	1,778	80	4,516
1957-58 ..	114	15,365	1,641	51	5,103

The consideration of the documents presented for registration was Rs. 1,12,89,541 as against Rs. 95,60,233 in the preceding year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF REGISTRATION

The fees realized on account of registration was Rs. 3,60,715 as against Rs. 3,08,387 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 11,448 against Rs. 11,632 in the preceding year.

AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT

The following courts exercised Jurisdiction under the Agriculturists Relief Act :—

(A) 1. District Judge, Jammu

2. District Judge, Kashmir.

3. Additional District Judge, Jammu.

4. Additional District Judge, Poonch.

5. Additional District Judge, Kashmir.

(B) 1. City Judge Jammu.

2. Sub-Judge, Jammu

3. Sub-Judge, Kathua.

4. Sub-Judge Udhampur..

5. Sub-Judge, Bhaderwah.

6. Sub-Judge, Poonch

7. Sug-Judge, Rajouri

8. Sub-Judge, Kishtwar.

9. Sub-Judge, Reasi.

10. Judge, Small Causes Court, Srinagar

11. Sub-Judge, Baramulla.

12 Sub-Judge, Anantnag

13. Sub-Judge, Shopian.

(C) 3. Munsiff Jammu

2. Munsiff, Ramnagar.

3. Muniff, Ranbirsinghpora

4. Munsiff, Ramban.

5. Munsiff, Samba.

6. Munsiff Akhnoor..

7. Munsiff, Basohli.

8. Sub-Registrar, Munsiff, Jammu.
9. City Munsiff, Srinagar.
10. 1st Additional Munsiff, Srinagar.
11. 2nd Additional Munsiff, Srinagar.
12. Sub-Registrar Munsiff, Srinagar.
13. Munsiff, Anantnag.
14. Munsiff, Kulgam.
16. Musniff, Sopore.
17. Munsiff, Handwara.
18. Tehsildar, Uri.
19. Tehsildar, Ladakh.
20. Tehsildar, Karnah.
21. Tehsildar, Kargil.
22. Tehsildar, Jasmergarh.
23. Tehsildar, Doda.
24. Naib Tehsildar, Doda.
25. Naib Tehsildar, Kargil.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The following is the comparative table of the work done under this head :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing Balance
1956-57 ..	648	753	1401	827	574
1957-58 ..	574	598	1,172	636	536

The detail of the suits filed during the year under report will appear from the following table :—

1. Number of suits under Rs. 100	268
2. Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 ..	245
3. Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 ..	39

4.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 ..	10
5.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Nil.
6.	Suits regarding landed property	12
7.	Suits for other rights	24
	Total ..	598

The following is the detail of the suits disposed of during the year under the above head :—

1.	Exparte	90
2.	Admitted and compromised	243
3.	Struck off the file	90
4.	Otherwise disposed of	303
	Total ..	636

The value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 2,58,551 and the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 3,27,225.

EXECUTION OF DECREES

The following is the comparative table of the work done under this head :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1956-57 ..	299	163	462	302	160
1957-58 ..	160	292	452	254	198

NATURE OF THE WORK PENDING DISPOSAL

The following is the table of the work pending disposal :—

1.	Below six months	93
2.	Below one year	64
3.	Above one year	41
	Total ..	198

Appeals under the Agriculturists Relief Act instituted and disposed of during the year under report is as under :—

Year	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1957-58 ..	Nil.	7	7	6	1

Civil work done by the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir during the year 1957-58

	Parriculars	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1	Appeals I & II	228	170	398	224	174
2	Revisions Civil	104	156	260	175	85
3	Revisions A. R. A. ..	10	20	30	25	5
4	Review ..	1	5	6	3	3
5	Pauper appeals	1	2	3	..	3
6	Applications for leave to appeal to Supreme Court		4	4	2	2
7	Letters Patent appeals		1	1	..	1
8	Letters Patent Applications ..	2	2	4	4	..
	Total ..	346	360	706	433	273
1	Original Civil	54	26	80	24	56
2	Applications ..	14	8	22	15	7
3	Revenue appeals	66	7	73	23	50
4	Revenue Revisions ..	1	..	1	1	..
5	Election Petitions		5	5	5	..
	Total ..	135	46	181	68	113
	Grand Total ..	481	406	887	501	386

Out of 887 cases, that came up for disposal during the year under report, 501 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 386 cases.

Criminal work done by the High Court of Jammu & Kashmir during the year 1957-58.

Particulars	Opening balance	Institution	Total	Disposal	Closing balance
1 Appeals ..	24	47	71	57	14
2 Revisions ..	20	81	101	83	18
3 Miscellaneous ..	48	182	230	193	37
4 Writs ..	55	122	177	90	87
5 Writ appeals ..	..	1	1	..	1
6 Leave to appeal to Supreme Court ..	..	4	4	3	1
7 Criminal Original	2	2	4	4	Nil.
8 Murder cases ..	1	5	6	5	1
Total ..	150	444	594	435	159

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

The following table shows the number of Legal Practitioners in the State during the year under report in Jammu and Kashmir State :—

Year	Pleaders	Vakils	Advocates	Total
1957-58 ..	180	105	83	368

COUNTERSIGNATURE OF DEEDS

Due to coming into force of the new Jammu and Kashmir Constitution, the practice of countersigning the sale deeds in favour of non-State subjects has been given up.

COPYING FEE AND INSPECTION OF FILES FEE

The amount realized on account of copying fee and Inspection of files fee, during the year under report, is as under :—

Copying fee	Inspection of files	Total
1,332.72 nP	415.50 nP.	Rs. 1748.24 nP.

As usual two seasonal courts functioned at Pahalgam and Gulmarg for the first half of the year under report.

The following courts were inspected during the year under report:

Court of District and Session Judge, Jammu.

Court of District and Session Judge, Kashmir

Court of Additional District and Session Judge, Kashmir

Court of Additional District and Session Judge, Jammu.

Court of Additional District Magistrate, Jammu.

Court of Sub-Judge, Jammu.

Court of City Magistrate, Jammu.

Court of Sub-Judge, Udhampur.

Court of Sub-Judge, Reasi.

Court of Sub-Judge, Kathua.

Court of Sub-Judge, Poonch.

Court of Additional District Magistrate, Srinagar.

Court of Additional District Magistrate, Baramulla.

Court of City Magistrate, Srinagar.

Court of 1st Additional Munsiff, Srinagar.

Court of 2nd Additional Munsiff, Srinagar.

Court of City Munsiff, Srinagar.

Court of Special Magistrate, Srinagar.

Court of Munsiff, Sub-Registrar, Srinagar.

Court of Munsiff, Kulgam.

Court of Munsiff, Sopore.

Court of Munsiff, Jammu.

Court of Sub-Registrar Munsiff, Jammu.

Court of Munsiff, Akhnoor.

Court of Munsiff, Ramban

Court of Munsiff, Ranbirsinghpora.

Court of Munsiff, Samba.

Court of Tehsildar, Pahalgam.

Court of Tehsildar, Uri.

Court of Naib Tehsildar, Doro.

Quarterly statements and six monthly delay statements were obtained and scrutinized. Necessary instructions were issued to all the concerned courts to expedite the disposal of all old cases pending with them.

Two Munsiff's Courts have been created, one at Badgam, in Kashmir Province, and the other at Basohli, in Jammu Province, during the year under report. A great relief has been afforded to the litigant public of these places, by the speedy disposal of cases by the concerned Munsiffs.

Moreover, the post of a Special Judge has been created at Jammu for the trial of cases under the Enemy Agents Ordinance.

Besides a Niabat Court at Balaisa, in the Jammu Province, has also been created during the year under report.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipt and Expenditure on account of Registra-

Description			Past Year		
			No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised
JAMMU PROVINCE					
Mortgage deeds	..	..	178	8,56,351	1,160
Sale deeds	..	..	2,646	11,83,549	44,198
Wills	..	..	302	..	1,371
Money bonds	..	..	78	12,976	779
Miscellaneous	..	..	1,779	41,673	9,162
	Total	..	4,983	20,94,549	56,670
KASHMIR PROVINCE					
Mortgage deeds	..	..	42	5,720	1,325
Sale deeds	..	..	10,261	72,13,076	2,34,832
Wills	..	..	1,471	..	5,884
Money bonds	..	..	2	1,100	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	2,724	2,45,788	9,672
	Total	..	14,500	74,65,684	2,51,717
	Grand Total	..	19,483	95,60,233	3,08,387

GOVERNMENT.

I

tion during the year from 1st April 1957 to ending March 1958

Present year

No. of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Remarks
83	5,58,550	862	
2,728	15,92,555	71,690	
291	..	1,564	
33	5,832	66	
1,856	43,412	2,590	
5,091	22,00,349	76,772	
31	2,434	856	
12,637	85,75,089	2,69,777	
1,250	..	4,988	
18	420	36	
3,247	5,11,240	8,286	
17,183	90,89,192	2,83,943	
22,274	1,12,89,541	3,60,715	

APPENDIX

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Courts exercising unlimted powers.										
Jammu ..	169	200	219	253	388	453	188	214	200	239
Kashmir ..	135	211	301	133	436	344	225	229	211	115
Courts exercising Powers upto Rs. 500.										
Jammu ..	138	62	74	110	212	172	150	89	62	83
Kashmir ..	167	87	144	102	311	189	224	90	87	99
Courts exercising power upto Rs. 100.										
Jammu ..	39	14	15	0	54	14	40	14	14	0
Kashmir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	648	574	753	598	1401	1172	827	636	574	536

GOVERNMENI.

II.

Year from 1st April 1957 to end of March 1958.

A. R. A.

	Suits filed during year.							*Suits disposed of during year.*					
Value													
Suits regarding landed property.													
Suits for money transaction.													
Suits for other rights.													
No. of suits under Rs. 100.													
No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs 500.													
No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.													
No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.													
No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.													
Exparte.													
Admitted and compromised.													
Struck off the file.													
Otherwise diposed of.													
Value.													
Average duration.													
79384	12	218	23	123	73	15	7	0	28	96	33	57	77380	932
142694	..	133	..	53	57	20	3	..	29	73	47	80	134699	158
17633	..	109	1	53	56	..	..	..	13	34	31	11	88257	115
18840	..	102	..	39	59	4	..	..	17	38	15	20	26272	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	3	617	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
258551	12	562	24	268	245	39	10	..	90	243	132	171	327225	..	

ELECTION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

General elections were held in the State in 1956-57, with the exception of the Doda and the Frontier District constituencies.

Frontier District Elections

There were only two constituencies in the Frontier District of Ladakh, namely Leh and Kargil in which nominations were called for on 3rd May 1957 and in consequence three nomination papers were received one from Leh and two from Kargl. There being only one candidate from Leh, Shri Kashuk Bakula was declared elected unopposed while from Kargil and out of the two nominations one withdrew and the other candidate was therefore declared duly elected to the Legislative Assembly.

Doda Elections

Due to inclement weather and unreliable means of communication in rainy season elections in Doda District could not be conducted simultaneously with the elections in Jammu Province held on 25th March 1957 and were later held on the 27th May, 1957.

The District of Doda was divided into five constituencies *viz.* (1) Doda (2) Bhaderwah (3) Bhalesa-Bunjwah (4) Ramban and (5) Kishtwar.

Doda Constituency

There were 24,026 voters in this constituency. Only five candidates-three Praja Parished, One National Conference and one Independent filed their nomination papers out of whom two Praja Parished and one Independent candidate withdrew their nomination thus leaving only two candidates (one of the National Conference and the other of the Praja Parishad) to contest nomination papers. Four candidates withdrew their nomination papers leaving in the field only one National Conference candidate who was declared elected un-opposed.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 81 (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954, the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was pleased to nominate Bakhshi Abdul Rashid M. L. A and Lala Thakur Dass, Member Legislative Council to fill two of the six seats in the House of the People allotted to the State. Mr. Abdul Rashid therefore resigned the membership of the Charar-i-Sharif constituency of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly. The Election Commissioner called upon the Assembly constituency of Charar-i-Sharif to elect a person for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of

Rakhshi Abdul Rashid. The date for different stages of the bye-election was notified by the Election Commissioner. Five candidates filed nomination papers from Charar-i-Sharif constituency which were accepted on scrutiny. Out of these three candidates withdrew their papers leaving only two candidates viz. one of the National Conference and the other of Democratic National Conference to contest. The National Conference candidate was declared successful after securing 18 292 votes against 237 votes secured by the Democratic National Conference candidate. Similarly Lala Thakur Dass resigned his seat in the Legislative Council, and in his place a new member of Poonch was elected.

Twenty-eight election petitions were received by the Election Commissioner out of which twenty-six related to the Legislative Assembly and two to the Legislative Council. After necessary scrutiny as required under section 93 of the Jammu and Kashmir Representative of the People Act 1957, these were referred to the Single Member Tribunal for trail. Out of these 3 petitions have been decided by the Tribunal and the rest are still under trial.

ELECTION TRIBUNAL JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Election Tribunal of Jammu and Kashmir was created on July, 1957.

During the period under report 25 cases were received from the Election Commissioner for trial. Out of these 11 cases were decided ending March 1958. The Tribunal is left with the balance of 14 cases.

EVACUEES PROPERTY

Management of Evacuee Property

The work relating to registration of evacuee property remained in progress in some tehsils of Jammu Province, during the year under review. In the Kashmir Province certain more properties were detected and their possession taken from the unauthorised occupants. Registration of evacuee property in the Province remained also in progress.

Income and Expenditure

The total income from evacuee property during the year, for the two provinces was as under :—

	Rs.
Jammu	2,57,848 odd.
Kashmir	1,85,414 odd.

The expenditure on administration and maintenance of the Department was :—

Jammu	2,65,035 odd.
Kashmir	4,61,651 odd.

Reconstruction and construction of evacuees houses in both the Provinces continued during the year.

Recovery of arrears outstanding on account of rents etc. due to the Department was also continued as usual.

EVACUEES PROPERTY JAMMU

Registration of Evacuees Properties

The special staff of one Girdawar and four Patwaries engaged in previous years for the construction of Evacuees record in Jammu and Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsils covered 100 villages against 132 of the last year. 1,697 Evacuees houses, 2,301 trees and 4694 kanals of land in these villages were got registered as against 2920 Evacuee houses, 9,987 trees and 81,455 kanals and 1 marla land registered in the last year.

Rs. 3,03,076 have been demanded as arrears of land revenue from Evacuees property during 1957-58 against Rs. 3,61,500 demanded in last year. The arrears have accumulated upto about Rs. 7 lacs which have not been recovered for want of sufficient staff.

It has also been proposed that some posts of Patwaries and Girdawars be created so that the work of construction of record be started in other tehsils on the same footing as is being done in Ranbirsingh Pora and Jammu Tehsils.

125 and 122 trees (movable and immovable) have been detected during the year under report in Akhnoor and Ranbirsingh Pora Tehsils respectively.

Rent and other income from Jammu

Total income realized from Evacuee property in Jammu City during the year under report was Rs. 1,50,732 against Rs. 1,36,800 of the last year. The income from Jammu city has therefore increased. This rise in income is partly due to the recovery of rent of previous years and the rent of newly constructed houses.

Total Income and Expenditure

Total income realised during the year under report was Rs. 2,57,847.95 (including Jammu City) against Rs. 2,61,000 realized in the last year.

The total expenditure for the year under report has been shown as under :—

1	Administration charges ..	..	48,047.08
2	Maintenance and Repair ..	..	68,802.54
3	Original Works ..	..	1,48,185.52
		Total	2,65,035.14

The expenditure on administration, repairs and original works was Rs. 67,700 , Rs. 55,780 and Rs. 3,10,710 respectively during the year.

REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS

About 269 houses have been repaired during the year against 306 in the last year.

Rs. 4,00,000 were sanctioned for the construction of original works for 1957-58 against which Rs. 1,41,178.75 n.P. were utilized during the year.

APPEAL CASES

36 appeal cases were recieved during the year and six cases were outstanding from the last year. Out of a total number of 42 cases, only 24 were settled and 18 remained pending at the end of 1957-58.

Cash relief to the extent of Rs. 31,823. 47 was distributed among the Muslims of Jammu Province against Rs. 28,300 distributed in the last year.

This Department was also given Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of Mazdoor by debit to Kashmir Labour Relief Fund.

EVACUEES PROPERTY, KASHMIR

Income and Expenditure

The following are the figures of income obtained from various sources during the year under report :—

		Rs.
(a) Sale proceeds of fruit	..	52,215.81
(b) Rent of building & houseboat and furniture	..	53,519.47
(c) Income from land	..	14,179.80
(d) Income from perishable articles..	..	7,173.12
(e) Pension dues	..	404.83
(f) Miscellaneous recovered ..	..	529.07
(g) Compensation of land and houses	..	5,000.00
(h) Transfer of evacuee cash deposits	..	2,200.00
Total	..	1,80,294.10

Besides, an amount of Rs. 5,119.93 was recovered by the following Assistant Custodians as under :—

	Rs.
Assistant Custodian, Anantnag	189.79
Assistant Custodian Kulgam	130.00
Assistant Custodian Ganderbal	60.00
Assistant Custodian Badgam	178.12
Assistant Custodian Baramulla	3,417.48
Assistant Custodian Handwara	263.00
Assistant Custodian Karnah	881.54
Total ..	5,119.93

Expenditure

The expenditure incurred on establishment and maintenance etc. during the year under report had been as under :—

(a) Establishment and other fluctuating grants	.. .. ..	20,450.05
(b) Additional staff ..	.. .. ..	3,667.18
(c) Maintenance and repairs	.. .. ..	1,19,161.06
d) Constructions ..	.. ..	2,78,056.00
(e) Refund and evacuee deposits ..	.. ..	40,317.05
Total	..	4,61,651.34

Spraying has been conducted to the fruit trees of the evacuee orchards as usual under the supervision of the Agriculture Department and the Field Inspectors.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The year under report has been an extremely bad year due to excessive rains beginning with and lasting throughout the major portion of the spring. Sowing was as a result delayed, especially in the valley tehsils. The position was further aggravated by untimely snowfall, hailstorm and incessant rains in October 1957 when crops had not matured in the mountainous regions and harvesting had hardly been started in the plains.

The whole of the field staff as well as the Revenue Officers remained engaged in fighting the floods in the valley and in the Jammu Province, which were of an exceptionally disastrous nature. Relief both in kind in the shape of rations, clothes, blankets etc. and in cash in the form of grants and loans was given on a large scale.

The land revenue of the affected areas was suspended and action was taken for its remission under the rules. The Government constituted a General Flood Relief Committee to assess the loss suffered by the people and to provide immediate relief to the victims of the floods and other natural calamities. The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs 50,000 for the grant of relief and Rs. 25,000 for loans to those who had suffered.

An Emergency Relief Organisation on the lines of the Government of India Scheme was also formed, and Central and District Advisory Committees constituted. Two officers of the Revenue Department were also deputed to Nagpur for receiving training in emergency relief.

Reconstruction of Records

The Reconstruction of Records Organisation set up in 1957 was reorganised in 1958 and the work extended to 15 tehsils in both the provinces of the State.

Disposal of land hiring cases

A temporary staff consisting of 8 clerks, besides grant of allowance to 69 Patwaries, 8 Girdawars and 4 Head Clerks , was sanctioned by the Government in consultation with the Government of India for expeditious disposal of land hiring cases.

Selection of I. A. S. Officers

Six Officers from the Revenue Department were selected by the Union Public Service Commission in the I. A. S. cadre.

Construction of Buildings

The following works were executed through the P. W. D. for the sums noted against each :—

1 Treasury and Naib Tehsildars quarters and Niabat at Billawar 67,000.00
(Rs. 37,000 to be utilized this year

2	Addition and alterations to Amar Niwas Srinagar ..	19,900.00
3	Construction of the burnt portion of tehsil office Kulgam	20,000.00
4	Construction of W. C. and Verandah to Tehsildar's Court Pahalgam	722.00
5	Construction of Compound wall etc. to Dy. Commissioner's office at Anantnag	9,000.00
6	Construction of Treasury Mehdhar	8,000
7	Construction of Motor garage at Jammu	3,000

Besides a sum of Rs. 4,000 was allotted to Tehsildar Rajouri for construction of Niabat building at Budhal.

ADMINISTRATION

The Settlement Organisation of the State was in charge of a separate Commissioner till November 1957 when the post was abolished and the Settlement Commissioner's office was bifurcated in the two provinces and provincial Commissioners were made responsible for the settlement work also.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

There were no territorial changes during the year under report. Internal change in the boundaries of Bhadarwah and Kishtwar tehsils was, however, made as a result of the creation of a new Niabat at Bhalesa, Tehsil Bhaderwah. The new Niabat consists of eight patwar circles of Bhaderwah and Kishtwar tehsils.

SETTLEMENT AGENCY

The figures given below would show the work done on the settlement side in the Poonch-Rajouri and Baramulla districts during the year under report :—

		Poonch-Rajouri	Baramulla
1	Total number of villages	555	984
2	Tarmim and Jadid files prepared	77	215
3	Genealogical table attested (villages)	115	166
4	Khatunis attested (villages)	100	209
5	Villages measured	60	152
6	Area measured (in kanals)	5,25,243	7,85,406
7	Villages under takmil	42	127
8	Field Nos. measured	46,057	2,01,157
9	No. of villages finally attested	32	176
10	Mutations attested during the year	9,023	15,547

During the year field work remained greatly restricted especially in the district of Baramulla due to the natural calamities which the State had to face, and on account of which it had to be suspended for a considerable time.

ADMINISTRATION OF NAZOOL

(a) *Kashmir.*—Against the outstanding amount of Rs. 1,71,253, Rs. 43,030 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 1,28,233 on Mareh 31, 1958. Out of this a sum of Rs. 87,043 is to be remitted under Council Order No. 34-C of 1955. Besides Rs. 16,415 are shown in the Nazool Demand books against the Silk Factory and the P. W. D. This leaves a recoverable balance of Rs. 24,765 only. But for stay orders passed in certain cases by the Government on account of abnormal conditions, the balance would have been cleared to an appreciable extent.

There are about 1,800 encroachment files pending since long out of which about 30 files have been submittd for regularisation or have been settled by removing the encroachments.

No fresh leases were given during the year under report. 31 shop sets which were allotted at the polo ground to the fire-sufferers of Kothibagh as a measure of relief in the year 1956-57 were assessed to ground rent and the matter referred to the Government for sanction of the leases. There has been an annual increase of Rs. 9,300 in the income on this score to the Revenue Department.

(b) *Jammu.*—The total demand of ground rent at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 15,260.74 out of which Rs. 8,969.94 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 6,400.80. Out of this balance an amount of Rs. 2,603 is to be remitted in pursuance of Cabinet Order No. 34-C reducing the recoverable balance to Rs. 3,770 only for the recovery of which effective measures are being taken.

Seven plots of Nazool land have been auctioned in the city during the year against a total Nazarana of Rs. 8,695 out of which Rs. 2,023/12/- were received as earnest money.

CULTIVATED AREA

The statement given below compares the cultivated area of the year under report with the area of the previous year.

Year	Cultivated Area	Area Sown	Kharaba	Ripened
1956-57	18,98,726	19,05,312	2,89,444	16,15,868
1957-58	18,41,830	17,88,536	5,37,980	12,50,556

From the above it would appear that although there was not much variation in the cultivated area, the area sown fell down from 19.05 lakhs acres to 17.88 lakh acres. Also *Kharaba* during the year was almost double that of the previous year. The fall in the area sown and the increase in *Kharaba* was due to the excessive rains, floods and early snowfall. The area ripened contracted from 16.15 lakh acres to 12.50 lakh acres, or by 23 %.

Irrigation

The extent of irrigation would appear from the statement given below :—

Year	State Canals	Private Canals	Tanks and Wells	Others	Total
1956-57	1,40,345	5,68,860	6,370	24,144	7,39,719
1957-58	1,42,908	5,60,533	9,536	23,032	7,36,009

The irrigated area does not materially differ from the area in the previous year. There is a fall in total area of 0.5 % which is negligible. There is a slight increase in the area irrigated from the State Canals and a corresponding fall in the area irrigated from private canals. The irrigation from other sources practically shows no variation in the two years. The area irrigated from all sources is 40 % of the total cultivated area, while 80 % of the irrigated area receives water from private canals and 19 per cent from State canals.

Land Revenue Demand and Collections

The demand for the year under report was Rs. 62.75 lakhs out of which only Rs. 54.98 lakhs were recoverable. Arrears on April 1, 1957 amounted to Rs. 125.10 lakhs out of which only Rs. 50.5 lakhs were recoverable. The total amount recovered both on account of current and arrear demand was only Rs. 33.64 lakhs. The percentage of recovery on the total recoverable demand was thus 32. The two reasons for this low percentage were accumulation of arrears in the past years and the unsatisfactory economic condition of the zamindars due to damage caused to the crops during the year under report. The recoverable balance is now Rs. 17.86 lakhs out of which Rs. 38.134 lakhs are on account of the previous years.

Industries & Commerce Minister's Portfolio.

Bonjour

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

General

The development of Industries in the State received considerable fillip during the year 1957-58. In addition to the execution of schemes for starting new industries or developing the existing ones in the privato sector numerous facilities namely financial, technical, marketing were afforded to the private enterprise with a view to enabling it to play its role in the industrial expansion of the State.

The trade and commerce of the State also received a good deal of impetus. Industrial establishments in both public and private sectors increased their production potential by introducing new techniques of manufacture and modern types of machinery.

On the Labour Front, the relations between management and labour generally remained peaceful.

Development Schemes

The industrial development of the State broadly falls into two categories, namely :—

(a) Expansion of existing industries ;

(b) Starting of new industries which afford a good prospectus for further development.

A brief description of the existing indudustries is given below :—

1. *Government Paint Factory Jammu.*

The Factory remained engaged in the production of paints and varnishes. The demand for varnishes in the local market showed steady improvements. Among paints too some of the items were in demand. The production of all goods of the factory was to the tune of Rs. 72,000 out of which goods worth Rs. 63,000 were sold. The factory continued to provide employment to 14 persons excluding managerial staff. Though efforts were made to make the factory self-sufficient yet the factory showed a total loss of Rs. 17,223.

2. *Knitting Factory, Jammu.*

The factory manufactured cotton and woollen socks, woollen cardigans, balaclvas, pullovers etc. Thirty workers were provided with employment during the year under report. The factory showed a profit of Rs. 8,000 within a short span of time and this industry offers a good scope for its further development.

3. *Cotton Centre Samba.*

Training was imparted to 10 boys in the use of modern looms, equipment and tools. Goods worth Rs. 3,171 were produced at the centre out of which goods worth 2,192 were sold.

4. *Khadi Centre, Hiranagar.*

The centre besides imparting training in the use of Ambar Charkha modern methods of weaving provided subsidiary employment to 100 ladies and 200 weavers. The production at the Centre was to the tune of Rs. 1,112.

5. *Paper Centre, Mirunsahib.*

The main products of the centre are card boards, blotting paper and file covers. Production of high grade paper could not be taken up for want of equipment and requisite raw material and calendering plant.

6. *Flaying Centre, Bishnah.*

The centre continued as usual and efforts were made to teach local Chammars in the art of flaying, curing and treatment of hides.

7. *Pashmina Centre, Basohli.*

This centre gave employment to 500 women spinners. Pashmina yarn worth Rs. 9,375 was produced at the centre and goods worth Rs. 9,885 were sold during the period under report. This centre continued to impart training to the stipendaries as a result of which a number of trainees have started their own manufacturing units at Basohli.

8. *Woollen Centre, Kishtwar and Bhaderwah.*

Both these centres imparted training to such persons who were conversant with the art of weaving. They also provided subsidiary occupation to a good number of workers.

No substantial work, however, could be done in the carpentary workshop; blacksmithy workshop, Jammu; Calendering plant Samba; and Oil Ghani Centre Bishnah for want of machinery and other accessories.

In addition to the above centres of the Jammu Province a brief description of the Centres of Kashmir Province is given below :—

1. *Government Surgical Instruments Factory, Khanyar.*

The factory was started with a view to meet the various requirements of Government and local hospitals in respect of surgical instruments and special type of furniture required in hospitals. The factory actually started working with effect from September, 1956, it had achieved

much during the short period. In the year under report factory devoted much attention in producing electric sterlizers, electric tea kettles and heaters. The Factory provided employment to about 8 persons and conducted sales worth about Rs. 4,000.

2. *Walnut Wood Seasoning Centre, Sheerinbagh.*

This is a common facility centre introduced with a view to cater to the needs of local artisans for seasoning of walnut wood used in the manufacture of wood carving articles. This centre which was established by installation of plant with the capacity of treating 15,000 cft. walnut wood was calculated to eliminate the repeated complaints received about the defects developing in the course of time in wood carving articles made of un-seasoned timber. It had not, however, been possible to work the plant to its full capacity because of the fact that the sale of the seasoned wood produced at the centre had created some difficulties.

In order to fulfil contractual obligations only 276.43 cft. of seasoned wood at Rs. 10 per cft. were sold during the year under report. As the activities of the centre remained restricted on account of unforeseen circumstances no worker was engaged during the year under report.

3. *Central Dye House.*

In order to meet the urgent demand of the industry for fast dyeing of the yarn and fabrics on reasonable rates the Central Dye House aimed at providing fast dyeing facilities to the artisans and craftsmen, was set up at Sheerinbagh. During the period under review the building which was originally constructed for the purpose was electrified and dye walls and tanks were fitted up in the said building. Though the work in the centre was started as late as January, 1958, Rs. 305 were realised on account of dyeing charges. 5 Workers were engaged in the centre.

4. *Flaying Centre.*

The centre started at Srinagar could not, however, prove self-sufficient and was hence closed down. The Flaying Centre Nadura started its work during the month of September, 1956 and it had been equipped with one bone digestor which turns bones into a useful manure. During the year under report 318 dead animals had been flayed and the hides obtained therefrom sold to Government Tanneries Shalteng at a cost of Rs. 1,935. 155 mds. of raw bones were processed which yielded 100 mds. of bone meal.

5. *Pottery Factory Srinagar.*

White clay had been found at Kokarnagh in Anantnagh District which forms the main raw material of the industry. A quantity of 1½ mds. of clay obtained from that place was sent to the Small Industries

Service Institute, Ceramics Branch, New Delhi, Central Glass and Ceramic Institute, Calcutta and Kashmir Pottery Works Jammu for examination in order to assess its suitability for production of china ware. The results obtained therefrom were declared to be promising and as a result preliminary arrangements were afoot by the close of the year under report for establishment of a Pottery Works at Srinagar.

6. *School of Designs, Srinagar.*

In order to help the existing art of Kashmir a necessity was felt some time past to change and renovate the old and ancient designs of Kashmir Handicrafts according to the changing tastes of foreign buyers. In order to overcome this difficulty in the development of handicrafts of Kashmir establishment of a designing centre was under the consideration of the Government and accordingly a School of designs was set up at Srinagar in the second week of December, 1957. The school comprises of 4 craft sections *viz.* wood carving, papier machie, namdha and turquoise. Besides the main designing section the school produced the latest designs which were incorporated in various crafts and supplied free of cost to different manufacturing units and in the private and public sectors.

The Designing section produced 25 new designs and most of them were translated in various crafts. Experiments were conducted successfully in drawing turquoise on walnut wood base instead of metals. A number of small wood articles such as paper weights, book ends, decorative pieces and the like with turquoise-inlay were produced. Some trays in wood carving with turquoise-inlay were also made. Such a tray and also a namdah in modern 'Shikargah' designs were very much appreciated by the foreign visitors who took these designs on loan for being produced by some local firms. Other decorative pieces such as Cargo-boat book ends with female figures in wood and papier machie flower pot, apple blossom, a namdah blossom or some of the interesting designs were produced in the school. To make colour turquoise more durable and fast an experiment was successfully tried. Dyeing of turquoise in spirit rather than in water made the colour faster and dyes of 'Zangari' instead of 'Malai' gave better results and nearer to the real turquoise.

7. *Oil Ghani Centre, Baramulla.*

The centre was opened at Baramulla with financial assistance from Government of India under Khadi and Village Schemes. Tenders were invited to procure supplies of oil seeds and construction of oil ghanis but the purchase could not be finalised during the period under review. Correspondence was also going on with a State Development Officer, Village Oil Industry, Allahabad to supply improved types of ghanis. Since only preliminary efforts were afoot this centre did not go into production by the close of the year under report.

8. *Handloom Weaving Centre, Sopore.*

The centre was converted into a training centre with effect from April, 1957. Five trainees were selected for receiving training at a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 each. The trainees were given training on modern fly-shuttle looms and were taught to weave modern type of designs, tweeds, blankets of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. width and cloth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. width loom. Further they were taught to weave staple, pillow cover, and mufflers, staple round with joint. Two new wheels which were installed in the centre consisted of :—

(a) Nine spindle wheel with automatic measuring scale ;

(b) Improved modern Charkha which simultaneously serves as spinning, twisting, and hank making machine.

The trainees sat for practical and theoretical examination and all of them passed creditably. Some pieces of fabrics prepared by them were also displayed in the Exhibition.

Goods worth Rs. 140 prepared by the trainees were sold during the period under review.

9. *Government Weaving Production-cum-Training Centre, Leh.*

The Centre imparted training in spinning, weaving, designing, carpet-making, dyeing , and finishing. Training in Namdah manufacture was also started with effect from 1st January, 1958. During the period under review sixteen ex-trainees were working in all section so as to make them conversant with different processes of manufacturing. designing, dyeing and finishing. 29 ex-trainees were also admitted in different sections to receive necessary instructions in manufacturing crafts so as to enable them to work independently in a co-operative fold.

10. *Weaving Centre, Kargil.*

The centre was started in August 1956. Besides weaving and spinning sections instructions were imparted in organising carpet section at the centre. The total number of selected trainees stood at 27 out of which 24 were for weaving section and 3 for carpet weaving section. The trainees in weaving section were due to be discharged on 15th November, 1957 but in order to benefit them further one month's extension course was sanctioned in their favour and were actually discharged on 15th December, 1957. The trainees in the spinning section picked up the process of spinining, carding, twisting on charkhas and those in weaving section learned the process of winding, warping and drafting, weaving, milling and dyeing.

11. *Ladies Vocational Centre, Srinagar.*

The centre which was originally started with the aid of Government with the object of providing spinning work to widows and poor women at Baramulla was taken over by the Department during the period under review. The centre imparted training to poor women and illiterate girls in the art of tailoring, knitting, and embroidery work. The number of trainees on roll during the period under review ranged from 15-20. In order to attract more trainees to the centre monthly stipend of Rs. 5 each was paid to them bringing the total amount of stipend paid to about Rs. 1,300.

The Weaving Centre Srinagar, Stone Factory, Fair Price Shop Blacksmithy Workshop at Baramulla, Blacksmithy Workshop Anantnag and Demonstration-*cum*-Production Centre, Srinagar were closed down in the year under report, because of their unsatisfactory working. Blacksmithy Workshop with power could not be put into commission for want of suitable technical hand.

12. *Government Tanneries Shalteng.*

The scheme in respect of its objectives for the year 1957-58 as per original plan envisaged the implementation of the following :—

1. Purchase of machinery and equipment for commissioning chrome plant.

2. Construction of Sole Leather Plant building at Jammu.

3. Import of 5 number training machines from abroad.

4. Purchase of tanning machines and accessories, driving pumps, boilers etc. for indigenous make from outside the State.

5. Construction of shoe Factory Building.

6. Production of 1200 mds. of finished leather aggregating in value to Rs. 1,80,000.

7. Production of 3,331 pairs of shoe, aggregating in value of Rs. 60,000

8. Sale of Rs. 1,60,000 worth finished goods.

In reference to the objectives as set above the following were achieved during the year under report:—

1. Correspondence was afoot in regard to the purchase of machines, equipment, for chrome plant.

2. Construction work of sole leather plant building at Jammu was taken in hand.

3. Orders for import of tanning machines did not mature on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

4. Purchase of certain tanning machines etc. from outside the State was completed in part.

5. Since the machines for the shoe factory did not arrive, the construction work of the building for the purpose was postponed.

6. Only 800 mds. of finished leather valuing Rs. 1,13,000 were produced.

7. 3,000 pairs of shoes valuing Rs. 68,000 were manufactured.

8. Sales of both finished leather and shoes valuing Rs. 1,35,000 were affected. The sales turn over was evidently poor and not commensurate with total production which was to the extent of Rs. 1,98,000 because of various difficulties encountered in the formulation of an agreed sales policy.

Though raw hides are plentiful in the State, the conditions in which they are made available are exceedingly unhygenic and poor. Purchasing hides and skins on the tender system has proved disastrous as considerable percentage of hides thus purchased used to purtify in the process of work. Accordingly a new system of purchase was introduced to safeguard the interests of the Government against such risks. The system prescribed fixed prices for different types and grades of hides, stipulating that should a hide or hides decay during the processing work the cost of the same would be recovered from the twenty per cent deposit left at the Tannery by the suppliers during the time of purchase. The Hand-made Shoe Factory which is a prelude to its projection into a full-fledged mechanised shoe factory during the period 1958-59 was in profitable existence in the year under review and did an excellent work by making supplies to the State Police Department. The workers in this small factory did make considerable progress in the art of shoe-making and the products of the section met with appreciation from the general public.

Proposals for placing an order with a Czech Firm for shoe factory machines and equipment valuing Rs. 50,000 were under the consideration of the Government.

Model Regional Agencies were set up in the different parts of the State, including the city of Srinagar to popularise and advance the sales of the factory. The sales shop at Srinagar did fairly well and the setting up a few more retail shops in the outlying areas such as Sopore, Baramulla, and Anantnagh was under contemplation. Attempts were also afoot

to appoint reliable agencies who would guarantee the regular off-take of the products of the factory.

The factory provided employment to 93 persons including the staff. The workers in the factory normally belonged to separate categories namely casual, unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled workers whose rates of wages varied between Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3-6 a day excepting for the head workers and mistries who were paid from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day according to the merit and nature of work. Whereas the balance sheets of the factory yet to be worked out, it is estimated that the working results for the year 1957-58 would account to a loss of about Rs. 20,000.

13. *Kashmir Willows, Miransahib.*

During the period under review the manufacturing was conducted according to the demands of the goods in the market and in addition some small sized cricket bats from the old willow blades were manufactured to provide some work to the labour in the absence of seasoned willow blades. Efforts were made to further improve upon the quality of the cricket bats. In all 69,648 cricket bats of different sizes and qualities valuing about Rs. 2,26,116 were turned out during the year under report against 62,595 cricket bats valuing about Rs. 1,97,015 manufactured during the year 1956-57.

The manufacture of footballs and volley balls was taken up during the last quarter of the year on experimental basis. Articles other than cricket bats such as hockey sticks, hockey bends, cricket stumps, tennis slip, badminton slip, electric casing, electric blocks, electric boards, willow blades, foot-balls and volley balls valuing to about Rs. 17,300 were manufactured during the course of the year.

24,468 Kashmir willow blades were purchased during the year under review as against 61,618 during the previous year. 10,252 Kashmir willow blades and 2,805 English willow blades were manufactured departmentally.

The system of zonal agency was done away with and the concern conducted sales direct to dealers and consumers and through its stockists appointed in a few important cities in India. The total sales conducted during the period under review valued to about Rs. 2,17,677 against about Rs. 2,23,262 during the previous year. 62,134 cricket bats of different sizes and qualities valuing to about Rs. 2,06,167 were sold against Rs. 66,886 cricket bats valuing about Rs. 2,15,392 during the previous year. 29,271 cricket bats valuing about Rs. 82,013 were exported direct to foreign customers abroad.

The factory provided employment to 162 workers both skilled and semi-skilled and the average daily wages and piece wages amounted to

Rs. 2.62 n. P. and for workers on daily wage system to Rs. 1.69 n.P. A sum of Rs. 57,876.83 n.P. were paid to labourers as wages for the year under report.

An amount of Rs. 31,514.39 were paid to local villagers of Kashmir Province dealing in willows as price for willow blades and other timber for manufacturing of miscellaneous articles which works out to 15.3 % of the toal expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58 as against 9.4% for the year 1956-57.

The value of the stocks in hand at the close of the year under report at factories both at Miranshaib and Srinagar stood at Rs. 1,15,232.87 n.P. as against Rs. 1,17,296 for the year 1956-57.

SCHEMES UNDER THE 2ND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Among the schemes included in the 2nd Five Year Plan mention may be made of the following :—

1. *Bricks and Tiles Factory.*

The plant and the machinery required for this factory have been ordered in January, 1958 and are expected to arrive at site shortly. Meanwhile the P. W. D. was asked to start construction of building and other essential works and although necessary funds have since been placed at their disposal and estimates etc. have also been prepared, very little headway was made in this direction by the close of the year under report.

2. *Pottery Factory, Jammu.*

The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 30,00,000 of which Rs. 19,00,000 will be spent during the end of the plan period and the balance carried over to the 3rd Plan. Preliminary formalities with regard to the technical examination of the scheme, quotations etc. have been completed.

3. *Cement Factory, Srinagar.*

The scheme could not be pushed through on account of foreign exchange difficulties. However, arrangements are under way for establishment of a plant capable of producing 60 tons of cement per day.

4. *Industrial Estates.*

Industrial estates are being established in various States where ready-made factory buildings fitted with electric and water supply arrangements are made over to the small entrepreneurs on rental or hire purchase basis.

The schemes for the industrial estates sanctioned for the State envisaged setting up of three estates, two major at Srinagar and Jammu and one minor at Anantnagh. The project which would cost Rs. 40,00,00

an aggregate will have 91 factory buildings, 30 in Srinagar, 46 in Jammu and 15 in Anantnagh of different specifications.

(*a*) *Srinagar Estate.*—Since the building constructed at Shalteng has been transferred to Sonawari block, the estate is being contemplated to be established at Barzela where a new site has been selected.

(*b*) *Gandhi Nagar Estate.* The progress of implementation of the scheme has been hampered owing to the delays caused by the P. W. D. in completion of the constructional works. The 18 factory buildings which were taken up for construction during the year under report could not be, however, completed before the end of the said period.

Assistance to Cottage Industires

The steps taken so far for the development of these industries and provision of assistance to them are briefly indicated below :—

(*a*) *Silk Handloom Industry.*—The organisation which was set some years back to look after the work of the spinning of silk fabric was wound up during the period under report. A check was exercised with a view to see that the quota of the silk yarn supplied by the Sericulture Department was utilised by the weaving concerns. The total labour employed in this industry rose upto about 3,000 with a corresponding increase in the level of wages. The total number of handlooms which were in commission stood at about 790.

The Kashmir Silk Syndicate also made efforts to bring this industry on stable footing by stamping, grading and quality control which have led to standardisation of handloom silk fabrics and improvements in the quality of the silk cloth to such an extent that the bulk of the total produce found way in Indian and foreign markets. This measure had resulted in all the year round employment to nearly 2,500 workers. Similarly the small Karkhandars and master weavers had been saved from the losses which they used to suffer for want of marketing facilities for sale of their products on economic prices.

With the installation of silk throwing, warping and winding plants as provided in the 2nd Five Year Plan the handloom silk industry would be in a position to take to the manufacture of finer fabrics such as ropes, gorgettes, etc.

In addition, arrangements are being made for dyeing, printing and finishing of handloom silk fabrics which would compete favourably in the market.

(*b*) *Pashmina Industry.*—Though the position of raw pashmina was not encouraging yet arrangements were made to secure regular supplies which put a check to the deterioration of its supply position. All dealers

in Pashmina who were interested in export of this commodity were given export facilities provided they sold 1/3 of the total quantity for local consumption. In this way the total demand of this industry was estimated between 600-700 mds. was fully secured.

With a view to securing pashmina from the State territory experimental farms for rearing pashmina goat were set up in the out skirts of Ladakh.

About 10,000 persons were provided employment in this industry during the year under review. Steps were also taken to revive the ancient Kani Pashmina Industry by making liberal allotment of funds.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS.

An amount of Rs. 5,00,000 was sanctioned by the State Government for disbursement of loans under State Aid to Industries Act for the development of small scale and cottage industries in the State. In addition to this Government of India contributed Rs. 5.99 lacs in pursuance of its policy to make allocation of grants to various State Governments for development of Small Scale Industries as a whole. Loans to the tune of Rs. 11,63,360 were sanctioned in favour of 718 applicants but only a sum of Rs. 2,67,650 was disbursed actually. The balance could not be disbursed owing to the fact that the documents of prospective loanees could not be completed before the close of the financial year.

Five applications were received for grant of machinery on hire-purchase basis. Out of these applications five applicants were recommended to National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. Ninety-four applications were recommended for grant of sewing machines on hire-purchase basis.

30 parties were recommended to the Government of India for grant of import licences valuing about Rs. 5,42,590.

TECHNICAL ADVICE.

The problem of technical guidance which is one of the factors responsible for the development of industries had been solved to some extent by the establishment of Small Industries Service Institute at Srinagar. The Institute is being provided shortly with the required technical and field staff. The Institute advises Small Scale Industries in the use of improved methods of production programmes. In addition, it conducts market research in specified fields. For some major industries such as Ceramics, Mechanical Engineering, efforts were made to get in contact with the select experts who could render advice in respect of technical guidance of particular industry.

The Textile Technologist who visited various spinning and weaving centres gave instruction to the staff and weavers with regard to improvement in various processes. The Designer demonstrated the manufacture of better designs to silk raffal and cotton weavers. The centres which were formerly Demonstration-*cum*-Production Centres, were converted into training centres and provision of stipends in all the centres was made in the year under report. Accordingly Syllabi were made out for such centres and at the completion of the training course an examination was held at all these centres and the results were 100 per cent pass. Besides practical training, the trainees were educated on theoretical side also.

Model schemes containing complete information about capital investment, machinery, working capital requirements, employment potential technical personnel were prepared for a number of new industries for the benefit of the private sector.

TRAININGS

With a view to create suitable cadre of technically trained persons to cater to the needs of existing industries and those of which are being set up in future in both public and private sector, the Department sent a number of youngmen for training in various crafts to different technical Institutions in India. The detailed expenditure on this account upto March, 1958 amounted to Rs. 65,000.

EXHIBITIONS.

These afford an opportunity to our artisans to see for themselves what artisans in other parts of the country produce and thus receive new ideas for their art.

22nd Industrial Exhibition in Srinagar.

The exhibition held during the year under review was of an All India character. The products of the various Industries displayed in this Exhibition were indicative of the market progress made in the fields of the industrial development particularly so far as arts and crafts and other cottage industries were concerned. The demonstration of the various industries such as improved looms, Maghan Oil Ghanis and Handmade Paper was also put up by the department.

Besides the Information Department of Government of India, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, All India Handicrafts Board, also participated and displayd important exhibits of Arts and Crafts.

Industrial Exhibition, Jammu.

This was the fourth Exhibition held in Jammu. Both Department of the Central Government as well as the different departments of the

State Government participated in the Exhibition and put up an impressive show. In the private sector painting, hoisery and calico-printing handloom fabrics, perfumery, polishes, leather and pottery were represented.

Handicrafts Week.

The 3rd All India Handicrafts Week in Kashmir was celebrated in the later half oft he year under report. The demonstration and prize competitions were arranged. A conference of artisans and craftsmen was also held. The best craftsmen were granted prizes.

All India Handloom Week.

In order to give fillip to the handloom industry in the country the All India Handloom Board sponsored the celebration of a Handloom Week throughout the country The Board provided funds to the States for meeting expenses in connection with the various functions of the week and made available literature and publicity material for giving wide publicity to the handloom products.

In Kashmir it was celebrated simultaneously in Srinagar, Sopore, and Anantnag where committees were formed to draw up detailed programmes. The function included opening of Handloom Exhibition, the sale of Handloom cloth on rebate through mobile vans, prize competitions and workers meetings.

All India Metal Ware Exhibition.

The All India Handicrafts Board held an All India Metal Ware Exhibition in the Exhibition Grounds Srinagar. The Exhibition was designed to create an interest and taste for metal ware. The Exhibition was given wide publicity and a large number of people visited it.

Government Central Market, Srinagar.

Due to heavy rains and floods in Kashmir Valley the sales did not push through to an appreciable extent and remained at a modest figure of Rs. 2,19,930. The expenditure incurred on the running of this organisation amounted to Rs. 12,000 whereas the revenue which accrued to the Government on account of the rent of the stalls etc. amounted to Rs. 21,950.

Publicity.

Another measure for giving fillip to the sale of the handicrafts articles and products of the cottage industries was initiation of publicity programme through press and journals. A high class catalogue was printed for being introduced in Indian and Foreign markets.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Besides handicrafts and cottage industries there are a few large scale industries also in the State. The important factories that existed in the State during the year under report were as under :—

1. Government Transport Workshop.
2. Government Woollen Mills, Srinagar.
3. Sham and Co. (Brij Textiles Srinagar)
4. Government Press, Srinagar.
5. Government Silk Weaving Factory, Rajbagh, Srinagar.
6. Jia Lal Raina, Silk Weaving Factory. Rajbagh.
7. Jagar Nath Raina, Silk Weaving Factory Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.
8. Sarwanand Raina, Chotta Bazar Srinagar.
9. Sri Kanth Raina, Chotta Bazar, Srinagar.
10. Standard Oil Mills, Srinagar.
11. Krishan Flour and Oil Mills Mriza Bagh, Srinagar.
12. Commercial Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar.
13. M. Hamid and Brothers, Solina, Srinagar.
14. Kashmir Produce Silk Mills, Srinagar.
15. Diomand Silk Mills, Solina Srinagar
16. Government Silk Factory, (Sericulture). Srinagar.
17. Pura Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar.
18. Kashmir Match and Santonin Factory, Baramulla.
19. Government Electric Workshop, Srinagar.
20. Brocas Printing Press, Srinagar.
21. New Kashmir Press, Srinagar.
22. Gogji Bagh Oil Mills, Srinagar.
23. H. A. Rahid and Co., Dalgate, Srinagar.
24. Indo Kashmir Carpet Factory, Srinagar.

25. Drug Research Laboratory, Srinagar.

26. Sapru Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar.

27. Ahad Khan and Brothers, Hawal, Srinagar.

28. Dewan Bakshi Ram Saw Mills, Srinagar.

29. Government Joinery Mills, Pampore.

30. H. A. Rahim and Co. Srinagar. Canning Factory, Rajbag.

31. Government Tanneries Shalteng, Srinagar.

32. Shora Saw Mills, Srinagar.

33. Pearl Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar.

34. Shalimar Canning Factory, Shalimar.

35. Kapoor Silk Mills, Barbar Shah, Srinagar.

Jammu Province.

36. Kashmir Willows, Miransahib, Jammu.

37. Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Miransahib Jammu.

38. Hand made Paper Centre, Miranshaib, Jammu.

39. Drug Research Laboratory Manufacturing Section, Jammu.

40. Kashmir Wood Industry, Jammu.

41. Ranbir Government Press, Jammu.

42 Government Silk Factory, Jammu.

43. Government Transport Workshop, Jammu.

44. Government Mechanised Farm, Nand Pur, Jammu.

45. Electric Power House, Jammu.

46. Water Works, Jammu.

47. Uttam Flour Mills, Jammu.

48. Indo Steel Works, Jammu.

49. New Kashmir Metal Works, Jammu.

50. Jammu Cold Storage and General Mills, Canal Road, Jammu.

51. Jewel Ice Factory, Jammu.

Brief notes on some of the industries covering factories both in the public and private sectors are given below :—

TEXTILES.

(*a*) *Silk.*—There were 790 silk handlooms working at the close of the year under review. The total labour employed in silk handloom industry during the year stood at about 2,500. Besides handlooms certain powerlooms were also issued raw silk by the Sericulture Department. Under this category comes the Government Silk Weaving Factory, with 124 powerlooms and Kapoor Silk Mills with 24 powerlooms.

The Government Silk Weaving Factory produced during the year 3,63,861 yds. of silk valuing Rs. 15,46,409. It provided employment to 505 workers. The rate of wages for skilled labour stood at 3-4-8 and for unskilled Rs. 2-7-3. The total amount of wages paid to both skilled and unskilled during the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,020. The total sales during the year were 3,56,620 yds. of silk fabrics of various designs and textures valuing Rs. 15,76,064.

An all round improvement in various sections of the factory continued. A garment section was introduced in the factory to consume cut-pieces on experimental basis. A Labour Welfare Officer was also appointed in the Factory to look after the welfare of the labour.

(*b*) *Cotton.*—The Production from cotton handlooms in Jammu amounted to about Rs. 33,000 during the period under review. The main products of the industry were Durries, and coarse cloth. The position of handlooms in the city of Jammu could be described as precarious due to competition from mill-made cloth. In Samba which was once the home of cotton handloom industry in the province of Jammu, cloth worth only about Rs. 50,000 was produced.

(*c*) *Wool.*—The position of the woollen handloom industry of Bhaderwah, Ramnagar, and Kishtwar showed no appreciable change.

In Kashmir there is only one Woollen Mill, namely Government Woollen Mills, Srinagar. The Mill produced tweeds, suitings, rugs, blankets, and uniforms measuring 2,23,060 yds. valuing about Rs. 13,00,000 as compared to 2,03,892 yds. valuing about Rs. 12,00,000 of the previous year. It provided employment to about 503 workers. The average daily rate of wages for both skilled and unskilled workers stood 2.19 and 1.75 respectively. The total wages paid to the labour during the year stood at Rs. 3,13,835.45. The total sales for the year amounted to Rs. 16,97,888 as compared to Rs. 12,50,242 of the previous year, thus registering an increase of 36 % in sales turn-over.

(*d*) *Silk weaving and reeling.*—There are two silk factories, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu engaged in the production of the raw silk yarn. 1,16,119 lbs. of war silk were produced at Silk Factory Srinagar during the year under report. The Industry continued to provide employment to 3,79,000 persons including silk worm rearers. The facilities provided to workers included bonus, 15 days' leave with wages, dearness allowance, free medical aid and provision of canteens.

(*e*) *Hoisery.*—The Industry made steady progress inspite of the fact that there was a tough competition from well organised industries from outside the State.

(*f*) *Calico Printing.*—Samba which was once famous for these prints was conspicuous because of the absence of the printing units. The one unit which still existed in that area is now located at Jammu and acted as a feeder to the Jammu Emporium.

(*g*) *Sports.*—There being a few units in Jammu Province manufacturing of hockey sticks, tennis and badminton rackets and other sport goods, their position showed little improvement during the year under report.

(*h*) *Iron and Steel.*—The manufacture of trunks, balties, hammers and other agricultural implements continued with more vigour. The difficulties in the availability of raw material were experienced. Equitable distribution according to the manufacturing capacity and labour potential considerably eased the position. The Iron and Steel Rolling Mills in Jammu started with a considerable capital investment, could not make any headway because of the non-availability of the raw material. The non-ferrous rolling mills i. e., Kashmir Metal Mart and the rolling mills processed copper and brass circles and sheets to meet the local demand. There were about 35 workers engaged in the factory.

(*i*) *Sewing Machines.*—Four units in the Province of Jammu engaged in the assemblage of sewing machines produced goods worth Rs. 70,000 and provided employment to about 15 persons.

(*j*) *Utensil making.*—Besides the non-ferrous rolling mills about 30 units were engaged in the manufacture of utensils in Jammu Province. Efforts to organise them into an association bore fruit. Goods worth about Rs. 5,00,000 were manufacrured by them.

(*k*) *Leather.*—Besides tanning manufacture of shoes both Desi and others were taken up in Jammu Province. About 50 units were engaged in this line.

(*l*) *Soap Making.*—During the period under review 25 units were

engaged in the manufacturing of soap. Almost all the raw materials were imported from outside the State. In spite of huge transport charges and non-availability of essential raw materials in bulk the industry produced goods worth about Rs. 30 lakhs and gave employment to 20 persons.

(*m*) *Rosin and Turpentine*

In the State there is only one factory namely Jammu Rosin and Turpentine Factory, engaged in the manufacture of Rosin and Turpentine. During the year under report 63,909 maund of resin were distilled and 48,053 mds. of rosin and 98,341 gallons of turpentine were produced at the Factory. During the same year 62,927 mds. of rosin and 29,862 gallons of turpentine were sold. In order to step up sales M/S Jammu Export and Imports Co. (Western Zone Agents) were given credit facilities upto Rs. 50,000 and M/S Fair Field Calcutta (Eastern Zone Agents) upto Rs. 30,000. With these credit facilities the agents had given better returns of the sales of the product of the factory.

(*n*) *Canning and Fruit Preservation.*—There are 6 establishments engaged in the State in the manufacture of canned fruits, jams, and vegetables. About 500 persons were provided employment in the industry during the year under report. The average daily rate of wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers ranged from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.

MINING.

The position of various Mining works undertaken during the year under report was as under :—

(1) *Coal.*—During the year 3,334 tons of coal were extracted from Jangalgali coal mines. The terms of lease in favour of a party expired in March 1957 which was further renewed for a period of three years in favour of the same firm. The lease of Kalakote fields which was sanctioned in favour of M/S Mangat Ram Hazarimal Kuthiala for three years continued. The lessee extracted 1,179 tons of coal. The total revenue from the working of both the fields amounted to Rs. 9,259.

(2) *Lignite.*—Lignite extraction at Nichhama continued during the year under review. Supplied to the tune of 1,00,331 mds. were made to the army and different factories to serve as both domestic and industrial fuel and the cost therefore amounted to Rs. 25,082.75 n.P.

(3) *Gypsum.*—The contract for working Buniyar Gypsum was granted in favour of Khaliq Palla for a period of 2 years on the understanding that he would extract 400 mds. of Gypsum every year. The royalty which accrued to the Department from the working of this mineral amounted to Rs. 200. In Jammu Province this mineral was extracted

by M/S H. C. Bakshi to the tune of 400 mds. from Batote area and the revenue in the shape of royalty to only Rs. 72.

(4) *Saphire*.—The mines were not worked during the period under review and the question of working of these mines was under the consideration of the Government at the close of the year under report.

The parties of the Geological Survey of India continued to work on coal, lime stone, Gypsum, and metallic minerals.

The boring and drilling operations were started in the Jangalgali areas and visits were paid to this area in this connection. The Mining Inspector of Jammu visited a place in Poonch namely Murdapur for investigation on Petroleum occurances in that area.

Statistics and Commercial Intelligence.

It was busy in collecting and disseminating economic and commercial information to the public.

Though the administration of the Jammu and Kashmir Industrial Statistics Act, 2003 rested with the Department no Statistics Act could be collected from the Industrial Establishments falling within the ambit of the said Act as the rules framed thereunder were not sanctioned by the Government before the close of the year. However data was collected on voluntary basis from certain industrial establishments which was to be sent to the National Sample Survey Organisation, New Delhi.

A number of queries both official and non-official relating to certain aspects of industries of the State standing business integrity, overseas trade experience of a number of firms in the State were received and attended to.

A comprehensive survey of the raw material available in different parts of the State was carried out and the number of schemes for establishment of different industries such as willow works, pottery, handpounding of rice, weaving, calico printing, utensil making, slate making, etc. were formulated. Also the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry took up a comprehensive survey of different parts of the State.

Steps were also taken to revise the statistical data of the State and to bring it up to date covering all the aspects of the national economy of the State.

Labour Welfare

With a view to implementing various labour laws existing on the Statute Book a separate Labour Department was created in December, 1957 with the following staff :

(1) One Labour Commissioner, Industrial.

(2) One member Tribunal under Disputes Act,

(3) 12 Inspectors under Trade Employees Act.

(4) Two Inspectors under the Trade Union Act.

(5) 6 Labour Welfare Officers.

(6) and other ministerial staff.

The Department headed by the Labour Commissioner remained under the administrative control of the Director of Industries who continued to function as Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Shops and Commercial Establishments. The Labour Commissioner was assisted by one Labour Welfare Officer who also acted as conciliation officer for Kashmir Province under the Industrial Disputes Act. Labour Welfare Officers were also posted in the following factories :—

(1) Sericulture Kashmir including one for grainage section.

(2) Sericulture Jammu.

(3) Government Silk weaving Factory Rajbagh, Srinagar.

(4) Government Woollen Mills, Srinagar.

One Labour Welfare Officer was put incharge of General Labour Welfare work. These Officers were entrusted with the following duties :—

(1) Settlement of disputes between management and labour on spot.

(2) Management of canteens.

(3) Looking after sanitation of factories.

(4) Provision of working facilities to labour in factories.

(5) Supervision of medical aid for factories and labour.

The following laws were also in force during the period under review :—

(1) Factories Act.

(2) Industrial Disputes Act.

(3) Workmen's Compensation Act.

(4) Trade Unions Act.

(5) Payment of Wages Act.

(6) Trade Employees Act.

(7) Children (pledging of labour) Act.

(8) Employer's Liability Act.

A draft of the factories Labour Welfare officers' rules was prepared and sent to Government for sanction.

The new enactments *viz.* Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and Minimum Wages Act were not passed by the State Legislature at the close of year under report.

Industrial Disputes Act.—There was forty-one day strike in Match and Santonin Factory Baramulla and the dispute related to —

(a) Payn.ent of Bonus.

(b) Constitution of Works Committee.

(c) Enhancement of wages.

(d) Unauthorised dismissal, demotion and discharge.

(e) Provision of First Aid Facilities.

The dispute was finally referred to the Industrial Tribunal and its finding are awaited.

41 cases relating cheifly to non-payment of wages, unauthorised discharge of employment and non-existence of certain working facilities were received in the Labour Department out of which 36 cases were settled amicably and the remaining cases were under negotiation.

The Works Committee constituted in various factories both in public and private sectors continued to work normally.

Trade Employees Act.—The scope of the Trade Employees Act was extended to the following places besides the cities of Jammu and Srinagar where the Act was already in force :—

(1) Baramulla, Sopore, Bandipura, Gulmarg, Pampore, Kulgam, Shopian, Anantnagh, Pahalgam, Banihal, Doda, Baderwah, Samba, Reasi, Kathua and Poonch.

The Inspectors conducted the survey of all the shops and the commercial establishments under their jurisdiction . About 3,000 shops and commercial establishments were inspected by the Inspectors during the course of the year under review. In Jammu 109 new shops were registered. In Jammu 37 prosecutions were lauched against the defaulters and 17 employers-employee disputes were amicably settled.

Under the Trade Union Act 15 unions were registered during the year bringing the total of the registered unions to 48.

Labour Welfare.—Labour Welfare centres were opened in the following places :—

(a) Srinagar.

(b) Jammu.

(c) Pampore.

The labourers were provided free medical aid in these centres where part-time doctors assisted by whole-time compounders had been appointed. During the period under review over 8,000 patients were treated in these centres. Besides, arrangements for providing in-door and out-door games, entertainment books, news papers and magzines were also made available.

Factories Act.—Under the Factories Act 50 factories were inspected by the Factory Inspectorate during the year. The defects pointed out on spot were set right by the occupiers of the factories to a large extent. Emphasis was laid on cleanliness, proper ventilation, First Aid arrangements, Fencing of Machinery, Provision of Lunch Rooms and Canteens. Warning was issued to a few factories for making default with the provisions of law. No prosecution was launched against any factory. On the whole the relations between labour and management remained satisfactory.

Registration of Companies Firm etc.

In addition to its administrative and developmental activities, the department handles legal work. With the transfer of administration of Trade Marks Act, Patents and Designs Act, Insurance Act and Companies Act, relating to banking and insurance companies and financial corporations to the Central Government it was responsible for the administration of the following laws :—

(1) J & K Companies Act.

(2) J & K Parternership Act, and

(3) J & K Societies, Registration Act.

The work of the Department on this side had considerably dwindled. However, under the Companies Act, five companies were registered in the State. Under the partnership Act 105 new Firms were registered and five new Societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act.

FRUIT PRESERVATION

With one Fruit Technologist a separate unit was added to the Department in the month of October, 1957 with a view to offer technical advice to the canning factories of the State in the method of preservation of fruits and vegetables and manufacture of canned fruits and vegetables therefrom. In this connection Fruit Products Order was proposed and sent to the Government for sanction which was awaited at the close of the year under review.

The Fruit Technologist visited the various canning factories in Kashmir Province and offered them technical advice regarding manufacture, packing, and labelling of fruit products. Besides he attended various queries from both official and non-official organisations regarding the fruit preservation industry in the State.

GOVERNMENT JOINERY MILL.

The year under report is the third year of the production for the Mill beginning from 1st April 1956. The Mill is designed to produce doors and windows upto the maximum of 36,000 each per year.

Power.—During the year under report the Diesel Engines set up in the year 2011 remained idle as the power was regularly supplied from the Ganderbal to run the Mill. These engines have not been maintained as stand by even with the result that huge capital of the concern is lying locked up.

Saw Mill.—The question of providing an adequate sawing unit in the Factory was a difficulty from the very start and a Band Saw was therefore imported and put into commission from February, 1956. Later this Mill was not considered sufficient to solve the problem of sawing for target production desired and as such a proposal for purchase of a Multiple Blade Frame Saw Mill was sent to the Government. This proposal was subsequently dropped and only a part of this scheme *viz.* one Log Band Saw more was ordered. The machinery for the second Log Band Saw started reaching the Mill from February, 1958 and was completely received by the middle of March 1958. The electric power required for running the second Log Band Saw is yet awaited from the Electric Department.

Finance.—The Factory continued the work on rotating capital system during the year under report.

The winter months being severe the out-put is not the same as in summer months. To solve this problem a Central Heating Plant was proposed to keep the halls warm alongwith the other development works. However, due to the financial stringency it was not agreed to by the Government. Similar was the fate of the other developments proposed. Due to these limitations the Mill did not embark upon these schemes which are vital both for the production and economy of the Mill.

Production and Sales.—The production during the year was fairly continuous and showed a progress. The labour was yet found wanting in many ways before it could fully follow the technicalities of the machinery and had the experience to work in accordance with their capacity of out-put. The production was similarly confined to the orders of the C. P. W. D. and also for the factory standard and small orders received from P. W. D. and other Departments.

In spite of the fact that there was not bulk order on hand, goods worth Rs. 3,97,462. were sold during the year under report.

Labour.—No significant increase was affected during the year under report. The labour was paid at the usual rate of Rs. 1·50 nP. to Rs. 7 per day plus D. A. at a rate of annas 2 per earned rupee. The term of the service of the Rangers re-employed in the Mill after their retirment from the Forest Department was recommended to be extended in view of their experience and good work.

The Balance Sheet of the Concern for the year ending 31st March 1955 only stands compiled and submitted to the Government which registered a net loss of Rs. 2,09,400. The Balance sheet for the succeeding years have not been compiled and the data in this behalf is being collected.

Due to the insufficiency of staff for collection and compilation of costing data, no proper price lists existed in the Factory. This also hampered the progress of sales to a very great extent.

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, RAJBAGH

Production during the year.—The factory produced 3,63,861 yards of 100 % pure silk fabrics, of various designs and texture valuing Rs. 15,46,409 as against 3,70,186 yards valuing Rs. 15,73,290 during the year 1956-57.

The production was mainly against advance bookings and the factory worked a portion of its Weaving section in double shift all the year round as in the preceding year. During the year under reference the Factory manufactured 2 new type of fabrics (1) Chiffon R. D. (2) Type Ribbon. These fabrics have been found suitable under test and orders for supplies have been received. Previously these fabrics were imported from oversees and out of the various mills in India the sample of this factory alone was approved as far as R. D. was concerned.

A garment section has also been started on experimental basis in this Factory. This section is producing frocks, shirts and blouses. Previously the cut-pieces were sold by weight and the price realised barely covered the cost of yarn. The products of this section could be more popular if proper technical advice is made available. As it is, we are handicapped for want of this.

Activities.—The internal Managing Committee, with due representation from the labour, continued to associate itself with the day to day working of the factory.

During the year under report, besides the normal wage and bonus Rs. -/2/- D. A. per earned rupee has been paid to the labour. Two and half month's bonus was also given to the labour and the staff out of the profit that the factory made during 1956-57. Besides this the factory appointed a Labour Welfare Officer.

The factory participated, as usual, in the State Exhibition both at Srinagar and Jammu. This year the Factory also took part in the Textile Fair held at Bombay.

Sales.—The factory made total sales valuing Rs. 15,76,064 during the year under reference as against last year's sales of Rs. 16,06,226. The fall in sales was due to the very bad weather conditions that prevailed during October, 1957.

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GOVERNMENT WOOLLEN MILLS, SRINAGAR

The sales for the year under review were Rs. 16,97,888. Orders from the State Department as well as from the Government of India were received to the tune of Rs. 14,88,731

Out-put during the year as compared to the previous year is shown below :—

Year	Production of Yarn	Production of Cloth	Value
	lbs.	Yds.	Rs.
1956-67 ..	3,84,945	2,03,892	12,00,000
1957-58 ..	4,05,452	2,23,060	13,00,000

The nature of goods produced was :—

Tweeds, Suitings, Rugs, Blankets, and Uniforms.

Labour engaged (skilled and unskilled) during the year excluding Supervisory staff was :—

	Skilled	Unskilled	Total
Daily wages earners ..	321	80	401
Contract earners ..	89	13	102
Total ..	410	93	503

Average daily rate of wages paid to both skilled and unskilled workers separately was as under :—

Average wages { (Skilled Rs. 2.19) (unskilled Rs. 1.75)

Total amount of wages paid to both skilled and unskilled workers was as under :—

Year	Total amount of wages paid
	Rs.
1956-57	.. 2,97,681-7-9
1957-58	.. 3,13,835.48
Amount paid to skilled workers	.. 2,65,881.26
Amount paid to unskilled workers	.. 47,954.22
Total	.. 3,13,835.48

The special facilities provided to the labour :—

(a) 15 days leave with pay is allowed in a year and unavailed portion of leave, if any, is adjusted against holidays other than Sundays or when electricity fails.

(b) Free games material is provided.

(c) Rewards are granted for improvement in the quantity and quality of work done by the workers and staff.

(d) Free Medical aid is provided.

(e) Cloth at concession rates and on credit is allowed to the workers and employees of the mills to the extent of three months wages and salaries and the recovery is made in three instalments.

(f) Compensation is paid for injuries.

(g) A Works Committee equally represented by workers and staff meet under the Chairmanship of General Manager to consider the important matters regarding the mills.

(h) An appointment of Labour Officer has recently been made in the interest of Labour Welfare.

The general trend of the business was on the progressive side which could be gauged from the fact that sales effected during the year 1957-58 were to the tune of about Rs. 17,00,000 as against Rs. 12,50,000 of the previous year. This registered an increase of 36 %.

2ND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The amount sanctioned by the Planning Department for the above plan is Rs. 14,25,000 out of which Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 30,000 for the repairs of machinery and Rs. 20,000 for metalling of roads during the last year) were utilized. A further amount of Rs. 30,000 has been spent during the year under report for repairs of building and for stone concrete walling on the Nullah side of the mills. The extension of the Mill premises for the housing of the new plant is under the consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile negotiations for the purchase of a new worsted plant of 1,200 spindles for producing fine Raffal yarn alongwith certain units of machinery from Japan are afoot.

KASHMIR SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Mulberry Culture.—Plantation of tall mulberry trees was carried out as usual andl ,34,460 plants were planted—39,546 departmentally and the rest by Zamindars. Besides, 1,600 dwarfs were also planted. The total amount paid for zamindari plantation on spot was Rs. 44,174. The total number of seedlings planted and grafts made during the year was 23,600 and 1,86,586 respectively.

Breach of Mulberry Rules.—Three hundred and seventy one cases of breach of mulberry rules were compounded departmentally and Rs. 3,676.50 received as compensation from the defaulters.

Rearing.—As many as 26,297½ ounces of seed were distributed. The average yield of cocoons obtained was 22.50 seers against 30.00 seers per oz. as compared to the previous year.

Price of Cocoons.—The price of cocoons continued to be Rs. 55 per md. Total amount paid to the rearers as cost of Cocoons was Rs. 12,12,008.84.

Accidents.—Rs. 11,109 (as against Rs. 9,937 of previous year) were paid to the rearers as relief who met injuries during Silk Worm rearing season.

Seed Production.—During the year the total quantity of seed produced was 37,135 ounces of seed. Foreign seed amounting 8,842 ounces were imported fromFrance and Japan. About 766 mds. of seed cocoons were utilized for reproduction purposes.

Production of Raw Silk.—The Reeling Section of this Factory worked for 198 days and Sorting Section 217 days during the year as against 226 and 261½ days respectively of the previous year. Total number of regular workers during the year under review was about 3,10,443 against 4,14,000 of the previous year. Figures pertaining to wages and bonus paid to the labour during the year as compared with that of the last year are as under :—

Year	Total amount paid as wages to the labour	Total amount paid as bonus to the labour
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57 ..	11,78,000.00	1,46,500.00 (as advance refundable)
1957-58 ..	8,39,461.00	2,63,223.28

Details of the rawsilk and by-products produced during the year under review as also the previous year are given below :—

Year	Cocoon consumed	Production Raw silk.	Silk waste
	Mds.	lbs.	lbs.
1956-57 ..	23,541	1,35,882	95,046
1957-58 ..	18,197	1,15,336	86,743½

Market.—Price of the indigenous Filature Rawsilk in India during the year remained more or less steady. As many as 1,28,230 lbs. of Kashmir Rawsilk were supplied to Local Weaving Industry on quota basis. 20,100 lbs. of Kashmir rawsilk and 87,700 lbs. of silk waste were sold in the open market (on tender basis). The highest price obtained for the best quality of Raw silk (Extra special) was Rs. 38.06 and that for the superior quality silk waste Rs. 10.15 per lb.

The total revenue realised was Rs. 46,01,001. During the year 1957-58 the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 7,62,660 for the following schemes under the Second Five Year Plan :—

Particulars of the Scheme.	Amount Sanctioned for 1957-58 ;
1. Basic seed station Kashmir	3,71,000
2. Mulberry Culture Departmental Plantation	1,57,660
3. Model Rawsilk Reeling Filature	1,00,000
4. Basic Graft Nursery Mirgund and Qazigund	40,000
5. Establishment of Cold Storage Plant	70,000
6. Sericulture Training Schools	24,000
Total	7,62,660

The achievements made in respect of each Scheme during the year under report are as below :—

A Mulberry farm has been laid out. 28,000 Bushes and 15,000 dwarf size Mulberry plant of different grafted varieties have been planted in it. This farm has been extended by 300 kanals of land ;

In the first instance only Rs. 57,660 were sanctioned for this scheme. This amount was supplemented by Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned by the Government for payment to the planters and purchase of land for Basic Seed Farm.

200 kanals of land were purchased at the cost of Rs. 39,847.92 at Chandan Panjan (Qazigund) for establishment of Basic Graft Nursery in Southern Department. The lay-out and fencing of the farm has been taken in hand.

The total amount spent for implementation of the Scheme is Rs. 1,15,200.

About 40,500 grafts, 7,00,000 seedlings, 25,000 3rd-year plants and 10,000 2nd-year plants were planted in the Nursery during the year. Rs. 30,000 were spent in this Nursery including construction of the hut.

HANDLOOM WEAVING FACTORY

The factory was run under the rotating capital basis and 113 looms were working there. The total strength of the labour working there was 167.

The working of the Factory is reflected in the following figures :—

1957-58 (*upto* 12*th December*, 1957)	Rs.
1. Silk Yarn consumed 7,370 lbs.	2,21,478
2. Fabric manufactured 1,28,850 yds.	4,83,000
3. Sale affected	3,01,662
4. Wages paid to labour including bonus and casual leave etc.	80,335

All the facilities provided to the labour before were enjoyed by them during the year under review. Two labour Welfare Officers were appointed in the Factory who are to work as a liaison between the management and the labour and see that all facilities as provided under the various labour laws sanctioned from time to time are extended to the labour.

JAMMU SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The year under report was one of progress with the introduction of various schemes under 2nd Five Year plan.

Reeling.—The filatures worked for 233 days against 258 days of the previous year. The work in the factory had to be suspended due to non-availabilityof sufficient stock of cocoons for Reeling purposes during the later part of the year. The total number of liasins which worked during the year under report was 34,251 as against 37,926 of the last year. The total number of labour engaged in the factory was 82,715 against 97,266 and the total wages paid to the labour amounted to Rs. 76,189. The out-turn of silk and silk-waste during the year was 28,161 lbs. and 25,290 lbs. respectively.

Mulberry Culture.—Plantations were conducted in the Tehsils and jurisdictions of the province as given below :—

1.	Jammu Tehsil	7,000
2.	Bashohli	5,000
3.	Udhampur including Chenani	13,417
4.	Ramnagar Tehsil	4,111
5.	Katra	2,754
6.	Sunderbani	3,000
7.	Nowshera	1,500
8.	Rajouri	1,500
9.	Kishtwar	1,000
10.	Doda Circle	9,015
11.	Ramban	9,500
12.	Banihal	1,400
13.	Gool Circle	3,110
	Total ..	62,307

In addition to the above, 2,500 plants were transplanted in various villages in Banihal under 2nd Five Year Plan.

The number of seedlings planted and grafts made in each nursery is given below :—

Name of Nursery	No. of Seedlings planted	No. of grafts made.
Samandar Bagh (Jammu)	27,000	3,000
Narianpura (Kathua)	11,000	2,000
Dangara (Basohli)	5,500	500
Charry Soheil (Udhampur)	11,500	1,500
Sial Salllan Seed Farm (Udhanpur(..	8,600	1,300
Chorrari (Ramnagar)	3,500	5,000
Gram Katra	7,500	
Tundli Ramnagar	1,000	
Katra (Katra)	3,000	
Pon (Sunderbani)	7,000	
Nalla Sunderbani	7,000	
Nowshera (Nowshera)	6,000	
Kishtwar	3,000	100
Doda (Doda)	6,000	
Ramban	7,500	2,500
Devgole (Banihal)	5,000	25
Delwah (Gool)	11,000	
Total ..	1,30,900	15,925

Minor repairs were made to the nursery huts in the Mufassil as usual.

Silk Worm Rearing.—Last year 12,549 ounces of seed comprising of 3,446 oz. of foreign reproduction and 9,103 ounces of local seed were distributed in this province as per details given below :—

1. Jammu 900 ounces.
2. Kathua 860 ounces.
3. Ramnagar 1,500 ounces.

4. Basohli 800 ounces.

5. Katra including Bambag 573 ounces.

6. Udhampur including Chenani 1,475 ounces.

7. Nowshera 985 ounces.

8. Sunderbani 1,930 ounces.

9. Rajouri 701 ounces.

10. Poonch 200 ounces.

11. Gool Circle 740 ounces.

12. Didu Basantgarh 60 ounces

13. Doda 325 ounces

14. Kishtwar 600 ounces.

15. Banihal 500 ounces.

16. Ramban 400 ounces.

Total comes to 12,549 ounces.

The crop received from the above quantity of seed was 6,094 mds. 33 srs. 15 chs.

A sum of Rs. 334 was paid to the Rearers who suffered injuries in course of Rearing operations out of the Accident fund grant.

Seed Production.—The Seed House at Banihal is a full fledged unit of the Department. The Breeding operations for seed production were as usual, conducted at Udhampur, Batote and Banihal in two phases. Further operations such as microscopic examination, washing, detaching and packing of seed were done at Batote according to the technical convenience of the Department. Hibernation of this seed as usual was conducted at Batote during winter months.

Total quantity of cocoons consumed for seed production work was about 261 maunds from which 11,000 ounces of disease free silkworm seed were produced. Percentage of infection detected under microscopic examination was 5.6 against 17.1 % of the preceding year.

Sale of Silk.—About 93,110 lbs. of Rawsilk and 25,290 lbs. of silk-waste were sold during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 10,43,099.75.

Compounding of Cases.—Number of cases compounded during this year under report were 23 and amount realized as compensation was Rs. 381-8.

Schemes under 2nd Five Year Plan.—Ten centres for conduction of cummulative incubation were opened in the year under report wherein 250 ounces of seed were incubated at each centre. Out of this quantity 2 ounces of seed were reared in mobile Rearing Demonstration centres. Total expenditure incurred on this account came up to about Rs. 17,500.

Besides a sum of about Rs. 5,000 was spent for incubation and rearing in the Basic Seed centres at Jammu, Udhampur, Katra and Banihal.

The work of the basic seed centres, however, remained in progress in spite of various handicaps.

Total amount provided under different schemes during the year was Rs. 3,21,940 out of which we were able to spend Rs. 1,27,739 only.

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DRUG RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Drug Research Laboratory in the State comprises three units *viz.* Research Section, Drug Factories and Drug Farms. All the three units work under the administrative control of the Director. The Research section functions under the Pharmacologist and the Drug Factories and Farms are managed and controlled by the General Manager.

During the year under review the Government took important decision to hand over the Research Section of the Durg Research Laboratoreis to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, which is now named as Regional Research Laboratory. The remaining two component parts—Drug Factories and Drug Farms, were put fully under the administrative control of the General Manager, Factories and Farms.

With the transfer of the Research Section, there remained no laboratory attached to Jammu Factory where analysis and other testing work could be done. A scheme to reorganise the working of the Jammu Factory was therefore prepared and submitted to the Government for approval.

Steps were taken to reorganise the Industrial Research Laboratory, which was transferred to the control of the General Manager, Factories and Farms and set it on right lines.

Government Fair Price Shop, Drugs and Medicines, Srinagar.—Due to rise in prices of medicines in the Kashmir Valley during the winter, it was considered advisable by the Government to open a Government Fair Price Shop for sale of drugs and medicines at Srinagar so that the rising trend of the market could be checked. This shop was also put under the administrative control of the General Manager and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was placed at his disposal to run the shop on no profit and no loss basis. The Government Fair Price Shop started functioning on 26th January, 1958.

Working of the Department.—1. Drug Manufacturing. A sum of Rs. 11.50 lakhs is expected to be utilized during the 2nd Five Year Plan period for the expansion of factories both at Jammu and Srinagar so that their production capacity is raised from Rs. 7.00 lakhs to Rs. 16.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 105 lakhs was provided during the First

Five Year of the Plan and Rs. 1.64 allocated during the year under report which were utilized as under :—

Capital		
(a) Building	0.40	lakhs.
(b) Machinery	0.60	,,
Total ..	1.00	,,
Working Capital ..	0.64	,,
Grand Total ..	1.64	lakhs.

Jammu Factory

The Jammu Factory has its normal budget under rotating capital fund system and the expenditure incurred under various heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7.58 lakhs, as under :—

Rs. in lakhs.

1.	Salaries	0 19
2.	Establishment	0.50
3.	C. P. Fund	0.04
4.	Other allowances	0.10
5.	T. A.	0.04
6.	Raw Material	4.00
7.	Labour	1.02
8.	Depreciation	0.40
9.	Interest	0.14
10.	Freight outward	0.17
11.	Insurance	0.07
12.	Excise Duty	0.24
13.	Advertisement	0.11
14.	Audit Fee	0.07
15.	Stationery and Printing	0.05
16.	Contingencies	0.44
	Total ..	7.58

Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 9.45 lakhs against the above expenditure.

In addition to the normal expenditure, Rs. 0.70 lakhs were allotted out of Plan provision for capital expenditure for providing accommodation for housing of the mentha-distillation plant and also for purchase of additional machinery as detailed below :—

Building.—Rs. 30,000 were utilized in constructing a shed for housing 8 Distillation Stills for processing mentha.

Machinery.—Rs. 40,000 were spent for the fabrication of 8 copper stills for distillation of mentha.

Production.—The value of various products prepared in the factory during the year was Rs. 6.71 lakhs against Rs. 7.14 lakhs of the previous year. The details of production in the various sections is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of section	1956-57		1957-58	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Ampoule Section	4,45,226	42,099	6,84,685	42,877
2.	Tablets ..	52,23,000	71,240	30,49,200	37,217
3.	Specialities ..	25,272	93,238	30,749	1,21,669
4.	Glanicals ..	93,924	2,68,800	62,673	2,26,036
5.	Conc. Extracts ..	21,559	1,70,698	18,374	1,71,138
6.	Ayurvedic section	13,222	68,417	19,260	71,885

Sales.—The sale of products manufactured in the factory was conducted through the agents, sales depots and salesmen. The gross sales amounted to Rs. 9.46 lakhs during the year as detailed below :—

Producer's goods (Extracts etc.)	1.88	lakhs.
Consumer's goods	5.36	,,
Supplies made to J & K Hospitals	2.20	,,
Total ..	9.46	lakhs.

Employment.

The factory provided employment to 200 workers as detailed below :—

(a) Technical	14
(b) Ministerial	31
(c) Skilled Labour	20
(d) Unskilled labour	135
Total ..	200

Srinagar Factory.

During the year under report, Rs. 0.94 lakhs were allotted for this factory for capital and working expenses as detailed below :—

	Rs. in lacs.
(a) Building	0.10
(b) Machinery	0.20
(c) Working capital	0.64
Total ..	0.94

(a) *Building.*—An amount of Rs. 10,000 was utilized for completion of building for essential oil plant and workshop.

(*b*) *Machinery.*—Rs. 10,000 were utilised in purchashing tools for the workshop and the balance amount of Rs. 10,000 was spent in purchasing four perculators with scafolding and lathe and drill machine with motor for this factory.

(c) *Working Capital.*—Rs. 64, 000 were provided as additional funds ior the working capital and was utilized in purchase of raw material and other sundry expenses.

In addition to the above funds, the factory rotated his previous funds and the total working expenses were to the tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as detailed below :—

	Rs. in lacs.
1. Salaries	0.036
2. Establishment	0.166
3. C. P. F.	0.006
4. Other allowances	0.030
5. Travelling allowance	0.028
6. Raw material	1.455
7. Labour	0.172
8. Fuel and Power	0.198
9. Insurnace	0.019
10. Advertisement	0.027
11. Contingencies	0.071
Total ..	2.208

Productions in this factory amounted to Rs. 2.33 lakhs against Rs. 1.50 lakhs during the previous year

Name of Product	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Pyrethrum Ext. 1%	25,640	33,114
Stramonium Ext. 1%	8,873	..
Essential Oil	228	2,039
Ext. Belladonna Folio		1,532
Ext. Belladonna Radix		1,368

Sales.—Sales worth Rs. 63,626 were conducted during the year. It was decided to appoint sole selling agents for sale of products of this factory and necessary steps are being taken in this direction.

Employment.—The factory provided work for 60 workers as detailed below :—

1. Technical	11
2. Ministerial	8
3. Skilled labour	1
4. Unskilled labour	40

DRUG FARMING.

In the scheme for establishment of Drug Farms in the State under 2nd Five Year Plan, it was envisaged to bring 2,500 acres of land under cultivation in both the Provinces of the State, which would give a yield of 28,000 mds. of crude drugs in the final year of the Plan i.e., 1960-61. The amount required to implement this Scheme was estimated at Rs 17.5 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 10.00 lakhs were earmarked for purchase of land and Rs. 3.55 lakhs were proposed to be spent for construction of buildings, purchase of machinery, implements and other items of capital nature. The balance of Rs. 3.95 lakhs was required to be utilised as working capital for running these farms.

In the first year of the Plan (1956-57), Rs. 3.24 lakhs were sanctioned for implementation of this Scheme which were utilised for purchase

of land in the Kashmir Province, construction of quarters and store sheds etc.

During the year under report, the Government made available a vast tract of land measuring about 1,340 acres at Chakrohi in Jammu province, so that more land during the year was dropped. As such only Rs. 2.34 lakhs were provided for during this year, which were utilized under various heads as under :—

Capital	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) Fencing of Farms	0.02
(b) Buildings	0.27
(c) Machinery	0.55
(d) Drying material	0.05
(e) Furniture and Fixture	0.01
	0.90
Working Capital ..	1.44
	2 34

Working of the Farms. The following farms were managed under the Plan during the year :—

	acres
1. Chakrohi Farm (Jammu)	1,340
2. Mansabal Farm (Kashmir)	265
3. Pulwama Farm	35
4. Zanipora Farm	200
	1,890

CHAKROHI FARM.—Farm at Chakrohi with an rea of 1,340 acres was acquired from the Custodian Evacuee's Property in the month of May 1957. This vast tract of land which was once very fertile and had a net work of irrigation channels remained fallow after the partition. The whole area was full of weeds, and grass and most of it was water logged. When the Department acquired it with the assistance of B. A. L. R. Unit of Government of India, the area was tractorised and reclaimed

for the cultivation of drugs. Alongside the work of alignment or roads and laying of water channel was taken up departmentally. Three parallel roads running through the Farm were laid which were linked with cross roads. The total length of the roads within the farms is 20 miles and these are 10-16' wide. The channels for drainage of water into the Nallah were dug out, and irrigation channels were also made. About 200 acres of land was brought under cultivation—625 acres of land were utilized for cultivation of wheat, barley grass because it was not possible to bring the entire area under drug cultivation at one time. The cultivation of following herbal drugs was taken up at the Farm :—

1. Mentha Arvenisis
2. Discorea Deltoids
3. Rauwolfia Serpentina
4. Chenapodium Ambrosecodes
5. Clycerrhiza

Over and above this, 4,000 mulberry sapplings were planted in the farm alongside the road and along the perimeter. This was done to provide additional employment to the labour and their families in spare time when they can take up rearing of silk cocoon as a useful hobby.

Building.—A Rest House belonging to the Irrigation Department which was lying in a dilapidated condition for the last ten years, was taken over from the Department and reconditioned and repaired. A shed for tractors was also constructed. An amount of Rs. 7,000 was spent on these works.

Machinery.—Two tractors valuing Rs. 40,000 were purchased for the Farm.

Mansabal Farm (Kashmir).—This Farm with an area of 165 acres of land was taken over from the Rakhs and Farms Department in the year 1955. There were no arrangements for irrigation in the Farm and a water pump with a diesel generator was got installed on Mansabal lake side last year (1956-57). Only 27 acres of land could be brought under cultivation during the year 1956-57. But during the year under report the whole area was stocked with pyrethrum, and a good yield is expected next year. 2,000 mulberry sapplings, 200 fruit trees and 3,000 willow *mavas* were also planted in the Farm.

Building.—The constructional work of the following buildings which was taken up last year has been completed during the year under report.

1. Shed for pump and diesel generator.

2. Rest House.

3. Store Building.

4. Farm Supervisors' quarters.

Fencing.—Barbed wire fencing was provided for the Farm to protect it from stray animals for which Rs. 2,000 were spent during the year.

Pulwama Farm (Kashmir).—The area of this Farm is 85 acres. It is entirely used for the cultivation of pyrethrum and belladonna. This Farm is proposed to be expanded to 150 acres next year. Efforts are being made to purchase the land adjacent to the Farm. In this Farm also 150 fruit trees and 3,000 willow saplings have been planted which will give an additional source of revenue to the Industry. In addition to it, 3000 mulberry trees have also been planted along th road side and boundry of the Farm.

Zanipora Farm (Kashmir).—The area of this Farm is 200 acres. It is situated on a platue where the irrigation facilities have been extended by the Irrigation Department by means of a channel. The Farm is being utilized mainly for the cultivation of pyrethrum and the whole area has been stocked during the year under report. A good yield is expected next year. Farm is also being extended to 300 acres Fruit and mulberry trees have been planted in this Farm also.

Buildings.—Residential quarters and store sheds which were under construction have been completed during this year.

Other Farms.—In addition to the above four farms, two Farms are managed under normal budget—one at Yarikah in the Kashmir Province and the other at Katra in the Jammu Province. Rs. 51,000 were provided in the budget for running these Farms.

Yarikah Farm (Kashmir).—This Farm was giving good yield but this year due to incessant rains and early snow-fall, the crops were severely damaged and so there was a very low yield of belladonna and other drugs.

Katra Farm (Jammu).—This Farm constitutes of three small units at different places. Communication between these units is very difficult because of hilly tracts. The soil is also not good and irrigation facilities are also lacking. However, efforts are being made to make it self-sufficient. The activities at the Farm are restricted to producing propagating material. The climate of this area is suitable for tea cultivation, and a scheme is under consideration of the Department for starting a tea garden there.

The progress in Drug Farming is shown in the following tab'e :—

Year	Capital		Working Capital	Value of Drugs
	Building	Machinery		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2007	..	..	4,200	13,000	2,790
2008	..	..	800	13,200	3,570
2009	...	..	1,100	17,000	14,395
2010	..	..	1,100	19,700	19,301
2011	..	5,713	16,666	57,433	8,250
2012(1955-56)	..	6,068	685	65,218	15,400
1956-57	..	4,590	2,600	50,200	23,400
1957-58	..	26,000	52,300	1,53,500	16,100

KASHMIR GOVERNMENT ARTS EMPORIA

With the beginning of the year under report, the Emporium embarked upon the execution of the schemes pertaining to the second year of the Second Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.185 lacs was proposed for the following schemes :—

1.	Expansion and re-organization of Production Centres ..	3.33 lacs.
2.	Revival of Calico Printing Centre Jammu	.445
3.	Revival of Kani Shawl Industry	.13
4.	Establishment of Export Section at Head Office ..	.85
5.	Creation of additional Staff	.23
6.	Publicity and Advertisement	.020
		5.185

All the schemes except the one relating to establishment of export section of the Head Office were implemented during the course of the year under report. The production wing of the organisation maintained steadv progress as revealed by the following figures.

	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs. in Lakhs.	
(i) Capital invested	8.75	11.75
(ii) Goods Produced	14.50	19.28
(iii) Wages paid to workers	5.25	7.15
(iv) No. of Workers	1.80	2,200
(v) No. of Production Centres	75	80

Experience had shown that it was convenient and enconomical to group up the centre and accordingly centres situated in nearby areas were consolidated and formed into bigger units. By the end of the year under report the number of such centres was 20.

The other important feature of the Plan was a scheme for reviving the old and important Kani shawls Industry of Kashmir. With the passage of time and due to lack of patronage, this important industry had received a great set back. With a view to reviving the industry

and arresting its extinction a detailed scheme was submitted to the Government of India and a subsidy was obtained for setting up of a pilot centre for providing livelihood to the workers in the line, and also to train new entrants. Fair success has already been achieved and the samples of Jamwars produced by the centre are just similar to the old type of shawls both in texture and designing.

Production and Purchases. Production of goods in the various centres of Emporium, was just over Rs. 19 lacs. In addition to this purchases were also made of such stock items of which production has not been undertaken in Emporium Centres or which could not be readily available at the time of demand from our centres. The details of the goods produced and purchased and those received on consignment basis during the year under review are given below :—

	Produced	Purchased	Consignment
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Embroidery ..	8,69,633.20	2,52,379.63	
Shawl ..	3,18,576.95	73,321.83	92,675.00
Woollen ..	3,01,285.95	72,384.53	
Carpet ..	3,46,785.52	75,208.00	
Gubba ..	28,500.23	5,900.74	
Chain stitch ..	21,092.52	1,975.04	
Jwellery and Curio		6,602.86	4,13,217.62
Namdah ..	1,92,264.02	61,540.00	23,692.00
Government Silk		25,207.96	
Local Silk ..	4,478.06	1,53,735.42	
Papier Machie ..	43,885.45	719.45	
Woodcarving ..	53,974.99	54,808.93	1,00,724.43
Metal		38,706.26	5,229.75
Leather		11,197.46	43,995.94
Honey		5,571.37	23,738.61

	Produced	Purchased	Consignment
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hosiery		2,980.37	1,740.25
Saffron		1,70,150.64	
Silver ..	9,589.25	1,888.91	1,78,579.30
Sanaba Prints ..	37,964.26	..	
Willow		49.20	5,474.77
Miscellaneous		503.50	205.50
Fur		..	5,06,844.73
Dry Fruits		..	67,830.00
	19,27,703.40	9,78,241.96	14,71,448.86

Sales The Emporium made record sales in 1957-58. The details of the sales branch-wise are given as under :—

Branch	Own Sales	Consignment Sales
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Calcutta	2,47,786.21	1,71,981.40
2. Lucknow	84,311.74	2,701.00
3. Jullundur	7,352.36	86.00
4. Simla	13,540.70	..
5. Madras	1,52,464.74	20,368.92
6. Banglore	55,834.21	2,239.97
7. Bombay	2,75,674.14	1,09,818.88
8. Jaipur	1,10,536.08	28,032.61
9. Patna	33,896.14	554.85
10. Prithvi Raj Road (New Delhi) ..	12,39,864.59	2,56,630.20
11. Govt. Palace (New Delhi) ..	2,91,023.50	1,47,209.96
12. Srinagar	4,29,214.84	2,41,778.60

	Branch	Own Sales	Consignment Sales.
		Rs.	Rs.
13.	Amritsar	86,524.68	488.66
14.	H. P. Agency	962.85	..
15.	Ahmedabad	11, 83.18	368.10
16.	Hyderabad	34,309.00	3,267.59
17.	Export	30,955	..
		81,45,436.62	9,81,526.26

Besides executing a bulk order from the Government of the U. S. S. R., another big order for the supply of carpets was received from the Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

For expanding the sales organisation in order to give a fillip to the sales, a branch of the Emporium was set up at Ahmedabad. With the addition of this the total number of branches and sub-depots rose at 15 in the whole of the Country. The Emporium, however, closed two branches at Simla and Jullundur as consequence of shifting of the capital of the Punjab from Simla to Chandigarh and decline in sales at Jullundur.

Contact with the trading firms parties was developed during the period under review for obtaining orders for bulk supplies for export market. The Emporium entered into an agreement with Messers Spencer & Co. for supply of goods on cash payment basis and the granting of agency to them for the sale of purchased goods in the West Germany. The party lifted goods for over Rs. 50,000 during the year under report.

Another important step for the development of export market was the exhibition of goods in International Fairs and Exhibitions. Here also Emporium did its part by consigning goods for display in the Exhibition at Peking and West Germany.

Miscellaneous. The All India Handicrafts Board sponsored celebration of Handicrafts Week throughout the Country. The Emporium also participated in it and allowed a rebate of 10 nP. in a rupee on the sales effected during the period. In a prize competition which was held for the best articles both from the point of view of reasonable prices and their utility value, the Emporium practically annexed almost all the prizes in the shape of certificates and cash awards.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Supply of Labour and Ponies. During the year under report the following number of porters and ponies were supplied to the Army :—

Name of sector	Porters	Ponies	Wages	Commission.
Daras ..	9,983	6,387	46,193.50	400.94
Kanzalwan ..	62,068	44,129	3,20,984.00	2,858.72
Rampore ..	1,73,596	2,241	3,54,625.71	856.07
Kupwara ..	19,382	1,13,863	82,689.00	801.89
Karnah ..	51,038	23,286	1,75,422.00	1,217.19
Bandipore ..	20,883	53,861	2,68,284.81	3,665.33
Tangmarg ..	3,82,57½	47,03½	91,958.30	584.94
Baramulla ..	8,077	52	17,544.00	56.12
Trehgam ..	19,507	13,185	78,569.00	726.62
Chowkibal ..	32,575	45,372	2,65,652.00	3,504.56
Baltal ..	6,957	1,68,892	7,67,875.24	10,528.82
Leh ..	3,774	15,099	68,885.25	971.34
Kargil ..	30,226	56,833	2,85,744.00	3,482.30
Total ..	4,76,367½	4,48,213½	27,64,926.81	29,664.84

Compensation During the month of March 1958 a batch of 9 porters employed by 12 J&K Militia for conveyance of stores to Gurez were washed away by an avalanche at Sidikhuri. Tracing parties were deputed on spot and the dead bodies were dug out of the snow and were handed over to their legal heirs. Their compensation cases were prepared and compensation of Rs. 950 in each case was sanctioned and got disbursed to their legal heirs during the year under report. 4 meetings of Compensation Committee were held during the year under report. 177 cases were settled and an amount of Rs. 67,320 was sanctioned as compensation. The detail is given below :—

Dead porters	15,650
Dead ponies/mules	51,670

The payment of cases amounting to Rs. 45,085 to the legal heirs of the deceased and the owners of the dead ponies are being made.

Wages and Commission. A sum of Rs. 27,64,926.81 approximately was disbursed during the year under report to the porters and pony owners by the Army Officers in presence of Labour representatives on account of their wages. Similarly Rs. 29,664.84 were distributed to the commission agents for procurement of porters and ponies at different sectors.

Amenities to the Labour. In order to provide facility to the labourers employed for road clearance they were provided by the Army with warm clothing, sun-galsses etc. The pony-owners were also provided with the Tents etc. for accommodation by the Army during the year under report.

Medical Aid. The necessary medical aid was given to the labourers and pony-owners both by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the Army in time of need during the year under report. Some serious cases were indoored in Military Hospitals.

Development Minister's Portfolio.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administration.

Figures of income and expenditure of the Department are given below :—

	2011	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
1. Srinagar ..	2,90,619	13,69,138	8,06,872	10,07,548
2. Mahora ..	11,01,612	1,15,294	2,21,000	13,49,236
3. Jammu ..	7,51,593	9,57,448	11,15,770	11,45,036
4. Development Division Jammu ..	17,13,297	21,96,423	11,80,060	8,08,000
5. Sindh Division ..	15,88,565	22,70,146	14,81,037	10,90,206
6. Water Works Jammu.	17,55,586	17,07,495	17,39,390	19,55,042
7. Projects & Planning Srinagar	..	..	51,171	76,159
8. Boiler Inspector Kashmir ..	7,956	8,990	10,181	11,469
9. Boiler Inspector Jammu ..	4 489	3,876	4,648	4,573

New Buildings started and completed :—

(1) Project officer & A. E. E's quarter at Baramulla.

(2) Sub-Station Transformer Block Ganderbal and Khanyar, Receiving Station.

(3) Sub-Stations, Malak Nagh, Anantnag and Receiving Station at Awantipora and Sarnal Sub-Station Bijbehara.

(4) 6 Sub-Stations Transformer Blocks and Khanyar Receiving Stations.

(5) Sub-Station Anantnag, Receiving Station Malaknagh, Receiving Station Awantipora, Transformer completed.

(6) Gentry Block completed. Control Room super-structure completed.

(7) Tubewell building with Sumptanks at Samba Gurah Salathian.

(8) Switch room at Raya.

(9) Chowkidar-*cum*-Operator Quarter at Samba, Gura Salathian, Bagochacheck Sungwal and Jatwal.

(10) Public stand post at Bagochacheck, Jatwal, Raya and Sungwal.

(11) 20,000 Gallons reservoir at Baghochacheck, Jatwal, Sangwal and Raya.

(12) Rising main distribution line and retaining wall at Akhnoor.

(13) Public stand post at Palura and Operator quarter at Channi-himat.

(14) Tubewell building at Imala Daloti, Bhatyari, Barwal, Kathua, Akhnoor and Jammu Tubewell No. 5 at Pratap Bagh.

(15) 20,000 Gallons capacity Reservoir at Imala Dhaloti, Barwal, Gugwal, Lakhanpur, Dhatyari, and Gurh Mandi Samba.

(16) 10,000 Gallons capacity Reservoir at Sullan.

(17) Switch Room Gugwal.

(18) Chowkidar-*com*-Operator quarter at Imala Daloti, Bhatyari, Barwal, Kathua, Akhnoor, Sungwal, Lakhanpur, Basohli and Sullah.

(19) Chowkidars quarter at Akhnoor, Gurah Salathian, Samba, Garh Mandi Samba, Basohli and at B. C. Road Kandi Sub Division, Jammu.

(20) Pump Room at Samba.

(21) Operator quarter at Samba and Chinni Himat.

(22) Inspection Hut at Basohli.

(23) 30,000 Gallons Reservoir at Basohli.

(24) Public stand posts at Imala Baloti, Batyari, Barwal, Sungwal, Lakhanpur, Samba, Garh Mandi, Thalora, Mandi Samba Town Gurrah Salathian and Sullen.

(25) Chowkidar-*cum*-Operator quarter, Switch Room, Instt. of Pump reservoir and Public stand post at Paloura.

(26) Tubewell building at Amb, Bhalwal and Chandwan.

(27) Crude water Pump Room at Basohli.

(28) Pump Room at Batyari.

(29) Chowkidar-*cum*-Operator Quarters, P. S. Post and Tubewell building at Amb.

(30) Tube-Well building, Operator quarter at Gandhi Nagar and Sohal.

(31) Chowkidar quarter F. S. Post at Sohal.

(32) Construction of reservoir, Chowkidar quarters, Operator quarters, P. S. Post at Birpur and Ismail Pur.

(33) Construction of Switch Room at Samba.

(34) Construction of Pump Room with Sumptank at Birpur.

(35) Construction of Pump Room at Dhonthli.

(36) Construction of 2 Lac Gallons capacity reservoir at Ramnagar Palace premises.

(37) 20,000 Gallons capacity reservoir at Karan Park Jammu for Hospital supply.

(38) Construction of overhead Tank at Samba.

(39) Tubewell building at Batyari and Akhnoor.

(40) 20,000 Gallons capacity reservoir at Bhatyari, Gurah Mandi Samba.

(41) Public Stand Post at Shatyari and Sullen.

(42) Chowkidar-*cum*-Operators quarters at Bhatyari, Sullen and Basohli.

(43) Construction of Reservoir, Chowkidars quarter and public stand post at Mila.

(44) Construction of Reservoir, Chowkidars quarters and public stand post at Chandwan.

The number of Power and Lighting installations, Division-wise indicating increase, made during the year under report :—

	Power			Lighting		
	1956-57	1957-58	Increase	1956-57	1957-58	Increase
1. Srinagar Division ..	683	685	2	28,268	38,222	9,954
2. Mahora Division ..	69	73	4	6,373	6,374	1
3. Jammu Division ..	349	352	3	7,940	8,803	868
4. Development Division, Jammu ..	..	..	..	120	207	79
5. Sindh Division, Srinagar ..	..	153	23	886	1,907	1,021
6. Water Works Jammu ..	..	..	..	..	281	..

NEW AREAS PROVIDED WITH ELECTRICITY DURING THE YEAR :—

Kashmir Province.

1. Batapora.
2. Natt Pora.
3. Liddar Matta.
4. Dai Banglow area Ganderbal.
5. Battenga.
6. Sherpora.
7. Sadakh Mohalla.
8. Bhagat Mohalla.
9. Sarnal Balla.
10. Liazbal.
11. Tehi Mohalla.
12. Syed Shah Sahib.

13. Giriwan.
14. Bhagander.
15. Tailwan.
16. Tengh.
17. Baba Mohalla.
18. Ved Mohaila.
19. Qazi Mohalla.
20. Zirapora.
21. Kulla Mohalla.
22. Kishi Tengh.
23. Brain Nishat Road.
24. New Nishat No. 2.
25. Danapora Nishat.
26. Hakeem Bagh Aerodrome Road.
27. Rawalpora.
28. Bagh Barzalla.
29. Gurapora Abi.
30. Chowkhari Bagh.
31. Khojyarbal.
32. Syed Afzal Sahib.
33. Tengpora.
34. Zaripora.

Jammu Province.

1. Chhan Arrorian.
2. Gura Munhian.
3. Raipura.
4. Koota.
5. Bhalwal.
6. Amb.
7. Gandhi Nagar.
8. Bakhshi Colony.

GENERATING CAPACITY AND POWER ACTUALLY GENERATED FORM ALL POWER HOUSES.

Power House		Rating	Units generated
Jammu.	1. Hydro.	1040 K. W.	5,65,095 units machines dismantelled for installing new ones.
	2. Diesel.	601.5 K. V. A.	12,753 units Grossly Engine under repairs.
	3. Joginder nagar.	1500 K. W.	1,12,10,858 units
	4. Basohli.	50 K. W.	4200 units.
Development Division Jammu			
	5. Katra and Ramnagar.	62.50 K. W.	23439 one set under overhauling.
Sindh Division.			
	6. Ganderbal Power House.	50 Cycle, 8 Power Factor rating constant.	1,73,61,920 Units.
Mahora Division			
	7. Mahora Power House.	4000 K. V. A. Hydro.	1,72,49,570 Units.

POWER INTERRUPTIONS

There were 18 momentary interruptions in Ganderbal Power House due to tripping of low level water and earth faults, besides 28 short interruptions in Jammu Division. Power remained off at Ramnagar from 18-7-1957 to 31-7-1957 due to sudden failure of the Battery, similarly power stopped at Katra for sometime on account of overhauling of the Engine.

Total interruption of 76 hours actuated on account of repairs to Flume, Power House and Transmission Line at Mahora.

NEW WORKS COMPLETED AND STARTED OR MACHINARY REPLACED :—

1. Extended 6.6. K. V. Branch Line from Wanjyar to Shalteng for supply of power to Government Tannery Mills.

2. Improved 3,641 No. Service Lines.

3. Installed 8,353 Meters.

4. 9,353 No. 50 Cycle Meters were tested and sealed.

5. 8,500 Meters were earthed.

6. 200 Current Limiters were installed at Bandipore to improve voltage.

7. Two deaths occurred one at Shaltengh and the other at Pathar Mashid while they were on Government duty.

EXTENDED 11 K. V. LINE TO :—

1 Sohal Tube Well.

2. Dagore Tube Well.

3. Ismail Pora Tube Well.

4. Koota Village.

5. Bhalwal Tube Well.

6. Gura Mundi.

7. Extended 6.6 K. V. Line to Raipora Village.

8. Needles and Nozzles of Mahora Power House were replaced.

9. Extended line to Buniyar Forest Rest House.

10. Completed Pen Stock Ganderbal Power House.

11. Erection of Turbines and Generators of 300 K. V. A.

12. Erection of Transmission Line to City.

13. 32 K. V., E. H. T. Line 15 Miles for Lift Irrigation.

14. 2 Receiving Stations at Markundal and Hakabara.

15. Electrification of Low Paid sectors in Gandhi Nagar.

16. Electrification of Top Nai Basti, Naralia, Kothi Shah Dula High Land Industry near Ujh Bridge.

17. Electrification of Bakhshi Nagar Colony.

18. Electrification of Mechanical Workshop P. W. D.

19. Electrification of Chamber of Legislative Council Hall.
20. Electrification of Turpentine Factory Miran Sahib.
21. Electrification of Dining Hall.
22. Electrification of New Block Dak Banglow, Jammu.
23. Electrification of Science College Jammu.
24. Electrification of T. B. Hospital Servant Quarters.
25. Installed New Street Light points.
26. Project report for electrification of Kulgam, Verinag Badgam (Chivdara) Aish Muqam and Leh completed.
27. Load survey of Tehsil Anantnag and Pulwama.
28. Installed Borehole Pump and Booster Pump at Gandhi Nagar.
29. Laid 4″ dia. rising main from crude water pump room to purification plant to clear water reservoir at Basohli.
30. Installed 2 crude water pumps and 2 No. clear water pump at Basohli.
31. Laying of 8″ dia rising main at Udhampur.
32. Installed submersible pump at Amb, Air compressor at Bhalwal and Bhatyari.
33. Installed Bore Hole Pump at Chandwan and developed Tube Well by Air Compressor.
34. Overhauled welding sets, Air compressor and permission.
35. Installed 8″ dia. pipe for clarification and flaculator at Basohli.
36. 50 K. V. A. Double Rail Transformer Station at Koota.

100	,,	,,	Dagore.
100	,,	,,	Ismailpore.
100	,,	,,	Gura Mundian.
100	,,	,,	Raipur.
50	,,	,,	Sohal.
25	,,	,,	Bhalwal and Amb.

L. T. Distribution at:—

1. Koota Village.
2. Gura Mundia Village.
3. Raipur Village.
4. Amb Village.

Tube Wells Completed :—

a. Udhampur.
b. Ismailpora.
c. Sohal.
d. Raipur.
e. Bantalah.
f. Dhagore.
g. Rajouri.
h. Samadhian.

Dugwells in progress : one at Birpur.

RESERVOIRS BUILT.

a. 20,000 Gallons capacity at Sohal.
b. do Amb.
c. do Bhalwal.
d. do Karan Park.
e. do Mela.
f. 30,000 gallons 50 ft. Steel Tank at Kathua in Progress.
g. Improvements effected in Jammu City Water Supply as scheduled under the Plan Programme.

1. 9″ dia. rising main for booster station Dhontly upto newly constructed reservoir at Palace Jammu.

2. Started laying 12″ dia. rising main from Palace New Reservoir to Bazar Bhabrian.

3. Laid 2½″ dia. Pipe Line in Mohalla Haveli Begum, Kali Jani Kachha Sri Gopal, Mohalla Afgana.

4. Laid 3″, 2½″ and 2″ dia. pipe line on Exchange Road, Jammu.

5. Laid 1″ dia. pipe in Mohalla Paki Dakhi.

6. Laid 1½″ dia. Pipe Line in Mohalla behind old hospital, Mohalla Gujrian, Kanak Mandi (old Post Office), Kacha Hateein Tai Near Rughnath Temple Tank and Mohalla Dogrian.

7. Laid 6′, 10″, 9″, 8″, 6″, 5″, 2½″ & 1½″ distribution Pipe in Gandhi Nagar.

8. Water supply arrangements to Id Gah.

9. Water supply New Transport Adda near Tawi Bridge.

10. Water supply Gujar Basti.

11. Laid 4″ dia. distribution main from Karan Park to S. M. G. Hospital for supply of water to Hospital.

The quantity of water pumped and supplied :—

1. Dhaunthali	..	29,16,63,000	Gallons.
2. H. T. Pratap Bagh	..	72,00,00,000	,,
3. H. T. Satwari	..	9,33,32,985	,,
4. H. T. Akhnoor	..	3,00,00,000	,,
5. H. T. Amb	..	36,00,000	,,
6. H. T. Plaura	..	30,00,000	,,
7. H. T. Chinni Himat	..	36,50,000	,,
8. H. T. Bhalwal	..	4,50,000	,,
9. H. T. Udhampur	..	1,27,75,000	,,
10. H. T. Raya	..	36,00,000	,,
11. H. T. Sungwal	..	18,50,000	,,
12. H. T. Gura Salathian	..	43,25,000	,,
13. Samah Tube Well and Dug Wells	..	1,45,90,000	,,
14. Tube Well Jutwal	..	1,00,000	,,
15. Tube Well Gugwal	...	10,00,000	,,

16.	Tube Well Kathua	...	20,00,000	Gallon.
17.	Tube Well Lakhanpur	..	12,00,000	,,
18.	Tube Well Barwal	..	24,00,000	,,
19.	Imala Dloti	..	22,00,000	,,
20.	Imala Chandwan	..	10,00,000	,,
21.	Imala Sullan	...	12,00,000	,,
22.	Imala Bathyari	..	50,000	,,
23.	Imala Bagocha Chak	..	18,00,000	,,

SRINAGAR ELECTRIC DIVISION :—

Realization during the year was Rs. 10, 10, 335.00.

MAHORA DIVISION .—

The Transmission and Telephone Lines were maintained properly with the transfer of past load to Sindh Valley Power House the voltage of the system fed by Mahora Power House improved and remained normal. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 12,3174.0 (decrease in revenue due to disconnection of Rice Husking Mills).

JAMMU DIVISION : –

The revenue realization was Rs: 13,84,263.00.

WATER WORKS DIVISION JAMMU :—

Revenue realization during the year was Rs. 77,788.00.

BOILER INSPECTOR, JAMMU :—

Eight Boiler competency certificates were issued.

BOILER INSPECTOR, SRINAGAR :—

19 applications for grant of competency certificate were received and 13 issued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KASHMIR.

During the course of the year the Kashmir and the Jammu National Highway Divisions were abolished and the jurisdiction of these Divisions was amalgamated with the other Divisions in both the Provinces. In the Kashmir Circle, the jurisdiction of National Highway Division comprised the portion of National Highway from Uri to Srinagar and Srinagar to Tunnal top. On abolition of the National Highway Division, the Sector of the National Highway in Kashmir Circle was put in charge of various Divisions as under :—

(a) Baramulla Division	..	From Uri to Pattan.
(b) Srinagar Construction Division.		Pattan to Bijbehara.
(c) Anantnag Division	..	Bijbehara to Tunnel top.

Subseqently in June 1957, the territorial jurisdiction of Kashmir Circle was extended up to Sherbibi Mile 88 of the National Highway and this portion of the National Highway from Tunnel top to Sherbibi (Banihal P. W. D. Sub-Division) was also placed under the charge of the Divisional Engineer, Anantnag Division. This necessitated transfer of Kulgam P. W. D. Sub-Division from Anantnag to Roads Division.

Financial Results.

The total revenue realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,25,031 which did not include the figures of Rs. 52.53 lacs on account of Road Toll and additional Road Toll for both the Provinces of Jammu & Kashmir.

Budget Grants.

Budget grants under the following Heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,20,98,587.

Major Head 81, Capital Outlay on Civil Works outside the Revenue Accounts :—

		Rs.
"A" Communication	..	47,35,117
"B" Buildings	..	6,25,831
Total Major Head 81	..	53,60,948
Major Head 50 Civil Works	..	37,03,386
Low Income Housing Scheme	..	4,00,000
G. Total under Major Head 81 and 50 Civil and Low Income Scheme	..	94,64,334

Jammu Srinagar Uri National Highway.

1. Maintenance and Original works	..	20,43,767
2. Roads of Common Interest	..	6,45,006
Grand Total of grants including NH and Defence	..	1 21,53,107

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 1,17,48,849.

Comparison of expenditure with the sanctioned grants would reveal an unspent balance of Rs 4,04,258 as shown below :—

		Grants	Expenditure	Saving Excess.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Major Head 81	..	53,60,918	50,82,922	2,78,026
(b) 50 Civil Works	..	37,03,386	35,54,533	1,48,853
(c) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	..	4,00,000	3,84,587	15,413
Grand Total of Heads a, b, c.	..	91,64,334	90,22,012	4,12,292
(d) National Highway Maintenance and original works	..	20,43,767	20,19,255	24,512
(e) Roads of common interest to Civil and Army.		6,45,006	6,37,088	7,918
Grand Total under all heads including N. Highway and Def.	...	1,21,53,107	1,16,78,385	4,74,722
Net debits to suspense Heads	..	..	70,464	70,464
Net Position	..	1,21,53,107	1,17,48,849	4,04,258

ESTABLISHMENT

Expenditure on all works, including repairs and maintenance etc. amounted to Rs. 1,10,81,896 and the expenditure on establishment in Kashmir Province amounted to Rs. 5,40,988 (excluding Direction Office and P & P Division which were common to both Provinces) which worked out to Rs. 4.88 % of the total expenditure. According to Cabinet Order No. 1438-C dated 12-11-'53 the establishment charges are permissible as under :—

(a) Upto 70 lacs @ 11 %

(b) For works beyond 70 lacs 4½ %

On these rates, the establishment charges would amount to Rs. 9.56 lacs as under :—

(a) Upto 70 lacs @ 11 %	..	7.70 lacs.
(b) For works amounting to Rs. 40.81 lacs together with 7.0 lacs @ 4½ %	..	1.83 lacs.
Total	..	9.53 lacs.

TOOLS AND PLANTS

The expenditure both on repairs and purchase and carriage of tools and plants and furniture of Government Residential Houses amounted to Rs. 55,501 out of which expenditure on ordinary tools and plants was Rs. 28,463 only. The overall expenditure percentage on ordinary tools and plants worked out to Rs. 0.25 % only.

New Roads Started.

Serial No.	Name of the road.	Total length completed ending year under report.
1	2	3
	Roads Division.	Miles.
1	Pantchuk Khonomoh Khrew Road	.. 10.50
2	Khrew Batind Road	.. 4.00
3	Shar Wahabkhar Road	.. 1.50
4	Pampore Ladhu Road	.. 5.00
5	Charisharief Kanidajan Road	.. 5.00
6	Kanidajan Romu Road	.. 8.00
7	Kanidajan Yus Road	.. 6.00
8	Natipora Neu Road	.. 12.00
9	Chodra Badgam Road	.. 8.00
10	Humhama Raithan Road	.. 12.00
11	Pampore Ranbira Sector of Hampore Shopian Road	.. 21.50
12	Pulwama Rajpora Road	.. 5.0
13	Kakpora Neu Romu Road	.. 10.00
14	Neu Pulwama Road	.. 4.00
15	Pulwama Awantipora Road	.. 8.00
16	Pulwama Tahab *via* Trichal	... 3.00
17	Arigam Arihal Charipathri Road	.. 3.00
18	Pulwama Murran Road	.. 5.00
19	Chodra Surasyar Road	... 8.50
	New Roads.	
20	Beru Magam Road	.. 7.00

Serial No.	Name of the road.	Total length completed ending year under report.
1	2	3
		Miles.
21	Damhal Hanjipora Tismar Road ..	8.00
22	Bonigam Batipora Road ..	
23	Qazigund Kulgam Road beyond Yurkhushpora ..	6.00
24	Kulgam Barzala Road ..	1.50
	BARAMULLA DIVISION	
1	Improvement to Baramulla Langet Handwara Road ..	18
2	Kupwara Sogam Chandigam Road ..	13
3	Handwara Zachaldara Nichama Road ..	13
4	Metalling and Surfacing Sumbal Tarzoo Road ..	13
5	Sopore Doabgah Road ...	3
6	Handwara Magam Shaloora Road ..	9
7	Drugumalla Shahwali Sahib Road ..	3
8	Watlab Chatkak Road ..	4
9	Khuriyal Kalarooch Thyan Road ..	4
10	Hajan Prang Road ..	6
11	Tragpora Panzala Road ..	7
12	Pothkha Kalautra Road ..	7
13	Roads in Chowkibal Area ...	4
	ANANTNAG DIVISION	
1	Bijbehara Langanbal Road ..	21
2	Mattan Achabal Road ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
3	Doru Kokernag Road *via* Lesser ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4	Pahalgam Chandanwari Road ..	9.5

Serial No.	Name of the road.	Total length completed ending year under report.
1	2	3
		Miles.
5	Chandanwari Amarnath Ji Road ..	17.6
6	Pahlgam Kolhai Road ..	20½
7	Verinag Kapring Road ..	9½
8	Shangas Chattergul Road ..	8
9	Dyalgam Hakura Badgam Road ..	5½
10	Akura Nanil Road ..	2½
11	Circuit Road at Pahalgam ..	2½
12	Larikpora Kabmarg Road ..	32
	CONSTRUCTION DIVISION	
1	Chrarisharief Pakarpora Romu and Kanidajan Yus Road ..	19
2	Rambagh Nagam Charisharief Road ..	16
3	Chodra Badgam Road ..	7.5
4	Bimna Badgam Road ..	4.5
5	Narkara Badgam Road ..	1.5
6	Humhama Raithan Raiyar Road ..	11.5
7	Chodra Surasyar Road ..	8.5
8	Rambagh Natipora Neu Road ..	12.0
9	Beehama Tullamulla Road (Metalling and Surfacing) ..	3.50
10	Kungan Wangat Road ..	7.0
11	Boohama Safapora Road (Metalling and Surfacing) ..	7.0
12	Extension of Boulevard from Kralsangree to Nishat ..	1.48

NEW BRIDGES COMPLETED (DURING THE PREVIOUS THREE YEARS AND THE YEAR UNDER REPORT).

Serial No.	Name of the Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
	ROADS DIVISION.	
1	Construction of 2-55′ span Bridge at Neu Over Romeshi Nallah in mile 3rd Pulwama Neu Road ..	Pulwama Neu Road mile 3rd.
2	Construction of 1-40′ span strutted bridge at Gudar in mile 3rd Pulwama New Road ..	do.
3	Construction of 3-20′ span bridge in mile 9th at Natipora on Srinagar Badgam Road ..	Srinagar Badgam Road mile 9th.
4	Construction of 1-45′ single strutted bridge over Dudganga Nallah at Chattabal ..	Srinagar at Chattabal.
5	Construction of 2-43′ Double strutted bridge at Pohu in mile 16th on Pampore Shopian Road ..	Pampore Shopian Road mile 16th.
	BARAMULLA DIVISION.	
1	Baramulla Bridge ..	..
2	Selu Bridge ..	Selu Watrigam Road mile 1.
3	Popchan Bridge ..	Shaltang Bandipore Road mile 34.
4	Mawar Bridge ..	Baramulla Handwara Road mile 16.
5	Shalora Bridge ...	Handwara Magam Shalora Road mile 12.
6	Hajan Bridge ..	Hajan Markundal Road.

Serial No.	Name of the bridge.	Name of Road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
	ANANTNAG DIVISION.	
1	Construction of Khanabal Bridge	.. Mile 1 Khanbal Pahalgam Road.
2	Construction of Sandra Nallah Bridge	... Mile 13 Anantnag Deru Verinag Road.
3	Construction Bidhar Bridge	.. Mile 4 Vailoo Dessu Road.
4	Rajwas Bridge	... Mile 1 Pahalgam Kohlai Road.
5	Mamal Bridge	... Mile 1 Pahalgam Chandanwari Road.
6	Sadhu Padav Bridge	.. Mile 1 Pahalgam Chandanwari Road.
7	do. do.	.. Mile 2 Pahalgam Chandanwari Road
8	do. do.	... Mile 3 Pahalgam Chandanwari Road.
9	Construction of Seer Bridge	.. Mile 10 Khanabal Pahalgam Road.
10	Remodelling of Akar Bridge	.. Mile 10 Khanabal Pahalgam Road.
11	do. do. 2nd	.. Mile 12 Khanabal Pahalgam Road.
12	do. Seligam Bridge	.. Mile 13 Khanabal Pahalgam Road.
13	Construction of Bridge Badura	.. Mile 14 Khanabal Pahalgam.

Serial No.	Name of the bridge.	Name of Road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
14	Construction of Bijbehara Bridge	.. Mile 1 Bijbehara Lenganbal Road.
15	Ganeshpora Bridge	.. Mile 18 Khanabal Pahalgam Road.
16	Construction Alloran Bridge Adharan	.. Mile 3rd Pahalgam Chandanwari Road.
17	Pharlan Bridge	.. Mile 6th Pahalgam Chandanwari Road.
18	Khudwani Bridge	.. Mile 3rd Wanpoh Kulgam Road.
19	Arwani Bridge	.. Mile 19th Shopian Bijbehara Road.
20	Padgampora Bridge	.. Pulwama Awantipora Road.
21	Khalsi Nallah Bridge	.. Mile 6th Doru Lasser Road.
22	Dayalgam Nallah Bridge	.. Mile 5th Doru Lasser Road.
23	Shalla Nallah Bridge	.. Mile 4th Doru Lasser Road.
24	do. do.	.. Mile 2nd Doru Lasser Road.
	Construction Division.	
1	Wangat Bridge	.. Kangan Waniyarm Naranagh Road mile 7.
2	Rajlagh Bridge	.. Srinagar City connecting Rajbagh Area with right bank.

Serial No.	Name of the Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which Bridges falls.
1	2	3
3	Badshah Bridge	.. Jammu Srinagar Uri N. H. Srinagar.
4	Kulan Bridge	.. Srinagar Ganderbal Sonamarg Road.

STATEMENT OF NEW BRIDGES STARTED.

ROADS DIVISION.

1	Construction of 2x55′ span Bridge at Neu over Romeshi Nallah in mile 3rd Pulwama Neu Road	.. Pulwama Neu Road in mile 3rd.
2	Construction of 1-40′ span strutted bridge in mile 3rd over Pulwama Neu Road	.. do.
3	Construction of 3x20′ span bridge in mile 9th at Naraspore on Srinagar Badgam Road	.. Srinagar Badgam Road mile 9th.
4	Construction of 1-45′ span bridge in mile 5th on Humhama Raithan Road	.. Humhama Raithan Road.
5	Construction of 1x45′ span single strutted bridge over Dhoodganga Nallah at Chatabal	.. Srinagar.
6	Construction of 2x45′ span double strutted bridge at Pohu in mile 16th on Pampore Shopian Road	.. Pampore Shopian Road.
7	Construction of 1x40′ span strutted bridge at Dobian in mile 2nd Tral Aripal Road	.. Tral Aripal Road.
8	Construction of 7x55′ span strutted bridge at Pampore over River Jehlum	.. Pampore.

Serial No.	Name of the Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which bridges falls.
1	2	3
9	Construction of 1x55′ span strutted bridge No. 3 in mile 2nd over Mandgari Nallah on Yaru Damhal Hanjipora Road	.. Qazigund Kulgam Road.
10	Construction of 1x55′ span strutted bridge No. 2 over Nagrai Nallah in mile 2 on Yaru Damhal Hanjipora	.. Nagrari Nallah mile 2.
11	Construction of 1-55′ span strutted bridge No. 1 in mile 2 over Yaru Nallah on Yaru Damhal Hanjipora	.. do.
12	Construction of 1x40′ span strutted bridge over Booma Nallah in mile 3 Machdora Kapru Gopalpora Road	.. Machdora Kaprin Gopalpora Road.
13	Constrction of 1x55′ span strutted bridge over Mandgari Nallah in mile 1 Damhal Hanjipora Road	.. Damhal Hanjipora Road.
14	Construction of 1x50′ span single strutted bridge at Kharpura over Kharpora Nallah in mile 1st Shopian Bijbehara Road	.. Shopian Bijbehara Road.
15	Construction of 3x20′ Tongri Bridge on Shopian Bijbehara Road	.. do.
16	Construction of 2x40′ span bridge Kaimoo in mile 5th Kaimoo Kaddar Road	.. Kaddar Road.
17	Construction of 3x50′ span Double strutted Akhran strutted bridge over Vethvotra Nallah at Akhran	.. ..
	BARAMULLA DIVISION.	
1	Sopore Bridge	.. Sangrama Sopore Chowkibal Road mile 3rd.
2	Ghushi Bridge	.. Ghushi Batrigam Road.

Serial No.	Name of the Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which birdges falls.
1	2	3
3	Gangbug Bridge	.. Kupwara Sogam Chandigam Road mile 8.
4	Gund Macher Bridge	.. Kupwara Sogam Chandigam Road mile 9.
5	Construction of Nowshera Bridge	.. National Highway mile 54.
6	Construction of Purnia Bridge	.. National Highway mile 39.
	ANANTNAG DIVISION.	
1	Construction of Khanabal Bridge	.. Mattan Achabal Road.
2	Construction of Chandanwari Bridge	.. Mile 10 Pahalgam Chandawari Road.
3	Kirkadal Bridge	.. Mile 2nd Bijbehara Langanbal Road.
4	Bridge in mile 2nd Bijbehara Langanbal Road	.. ..
5	Darkhan Bridge	.. Mile 7 Bijbehara Langanbal Road.
6	S/repairs to 3 span Larkipora Bridge	.. Mile 6th Anantnag Doru Verinag Road.
	CONSTRUCTION DIVISION	
1	Rajbagh Bridge	.. Road connecting Rajbagh area with right bank.
2	Razon Bridge	.. Srinagar Ganderbal Sonamarg Road.
3	Sonamarg Bridge	.. do.

New Buildings Completed During the Previous Three Years and the Year Under Report .

Serial No.	Name of Buildings.	Nature of work done.
1	2	3
	Roads Divison Srinagar.	
1	Construction of Dispensary Building at Chrarisharief ..	
2	Construction of Overseers' quarter at Chrarisharief ..	
3	Construction of Managers' quarter ..	Managers' quarters Store Shed.
	and	
	(b) Open Store Shed at Damodhar Karewa ...	
	Baramulla Division.	
1	Construction of Overseers' quarters at Sumbal ..	
2	Construction of Overseers' quarter at Handwara.	
3	Construction of Overseers' quarter at Sopore ..	
4	Construction of High School at Buniyar. ..	
5	Construction of School at Tikkar. ..	
6	Construction of School at Lalpore ..	
7	Construction of Tourist Hut at Inderbagh ..	
8	Construction of Dispensary at Pattan ..	
9	Construction of Rest House at Watlab ..	
10	Construction of High School at Bomai ..	
11	Construction of Mali Shed at Khawjabagh ..	
12	Construction of School Building at Dawar ..	
13	Construction of Dispensary at Dawar ..	
14	Construction of Indoor Patient Ward at Sopore ..	
15	Construction of new Block Nedous Hotal at Gulmarg ..	
16	Construction of Sherwani Memorial ..	
17	Construction of Rest House Baramulla ..	
18	do. Sopore ..	
19	do. Kupwara ..	

Serial No.	Name of Buildings	Nature of work done.
1	2	3
20	Construction of Labour hut at Tangdar ..	
21	Construction of School Building at Teetwal ..	
22	Walling around Dispensary Pattan ..	
23	Addition and Alterations Sogam High School .	
24	Providing sinks in Science Block of Sopore College ..	
25	Furnishing of Gulmarg Huts ..	
26	Sanitary fitting in D. B. Tangmarg ..	
27	Construction of additional Block to Government Golf Culb at Gulmarg ..	
28	Nursery Hut at Bagh Sethkak ..	
29	Construction of Animal Husbandry Building at Uri ..	
30	Construction of Girl High School Sopore ..	
31	Conttruction of well in Sogam High School ..	
32	Construction of post Mortem room in Balla Hospital ..	
33	Converting post Mortem in X-Ray Room ..	
34	Construction of 2 No. Diesel Roller Shed at Baramulla ..	
35	Construction of Walling around Shahid Mazar, Handwara ..	
36	Repairs to Rest House at Baniyar ..	
	ANANTNAG DIVISION.	
1	Construction of work agent quarters at Achhabal	.. Pacca plinth wooden super structure.
2	Construction of Tourist hut at Kokernag with outhouses	..New construction of R. S. masonry in lime single story with single roof.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
1	2	3
3	Construction of annexe attached to Tourist Hut at Kokernag ..	Single storey pacca plinth with wooden super-structure.
4	Construction of additional block in the S. D. Office at Khanabal ..	Improvement work.
5	Construction of Roller shed and workshop Khanabal ..	Pucca plinth and R. S. masonry in lime G. I. sheet Roof.
6	Construction of Hostel Building at Khanabal..	Double storeyed pacca building.
7	Extension of roller shed for construction of chowkidars quarter at Khanabal ..	Stone masonry in lime single storey with G. I. Sheet Roof.
8	Construction of Double Storey Drivers Quarter at Khanabal ..	Double storey with plinth in R. S. masonry storey of kacha bricks.
9	Construction of peons quarter at Khanabal ..	2 room with 2 kitchens R. S. masonry.
10	Construction of Store Building & Chowkidars quarter at Khanabal ...	Single storeyed pucca building.
11	Construction of Asstt. Engineers quarter at Khanabal ...	Pucca plinth and ground floor in R. S. masonry pointed shingle roofing.
12	Construction of Dispensary ..	Pucca with pointed shingle roofing.

Serial No.	Name of Buildings	Nature of work done.
1	2	3
13	Construction of 3 No. R. G. C. Shed at Panchtarni ..	Pacca building.
14	Construction of Hospital Building at Anantnag ..	Double storeyed building with pucca plinth super - structure of R. S. masonry in lime.
15	Construction of Rest House at Khanabal ..	Pucca plinth super-structure of R. S. masonry in lime.
16	do. do. *cum* Panchayat Garh at Doru ..	Double storyed building with pucca plinth super-structure of R. S. masonry in lime.
17	Construction of 4 No. Hutments at Kokernag..	Pucca plinth super-structure of kail wood weather boarding.
18	Construction of 3 No. Hutments at Achabal ..	do.
19	Construction of 12 No. Hutments at Pahalgam..	do.
20	Reconstruction of fishing lodge at Triker ..	Pacca.
21	Construction of Double storeyed building with office and shops on the ground floor 5 rooms tenements on 1st floor at Pahalgam..	do.
22	Construction of double storeyed building with shops on the ground floor and (2) rooms tenements on the 1st floor at Pahalgam ..	do.
23	Construction of Court building at Pahalgam ..	do.
24	do. Rest House Verinag ..	do.
25	do. do. Daksum ..	do.
26	do. Dakbunglow Pahalgam ..	do.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, JAMMU.

In order to meet the emergency which had arisen on account of abnormal rains and flood damages in August 1957 on the National Highway, particularly in the Ramban Sector, the Divisional Engineer, Doda Division was relieved of the responsibilities of all other works and was entrusted exclusively with the restoration works on the National Highway between Batote and Sherbibi, a length of 37 miles. His headquarters were temporarily located at Ramban. As a temporary measure a Special Sub-Division was created with headquarters at Khillani with the following jurisdiction :—

> "All roads and buildings as were within the jurisdiction of the former Doda Division minus the National Highway and other Civil Roads and Buildings along the National Highway from M. S. 15 to M. S. 89''.

During May 1957, the Jammu National Highway Division and Special Sub-Division Poonch were abolished, and the jurisdiction of the National Highway Division at Banihal and the three Sub-Divisions *viz.* (1) Udhampur National Highway Sub-Division (2) Ramban National Highway Sub Division (3) Banihal National Highway Sub-Division along with the staff were attached to the existing Udhampur, Doda and Anantnag Divisions respectively.

A full fledged Division was created at Poonch instead of abolished Sub-Division.

In October 1957 the Irrigation Department was bifurcated on Provincial basis.

The following Divisions and works previously under the charge of Chief Engineer P. W. D. were transferred to the charge of Chief Engineer Irrigation Department Jammu.

(i) Construction Division, Jammu.

(ii) Kathua Special Sub-Division.

(iii) Poonch Division.

(iv) Udhampur and Kishtwar Canal.

Financial Results.

Revenue .. The total Revenue realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 30, 98, 988.

BUDGET GRANTS.

The initial budget grants amounted to Rs. 93,71,976. After accounting for extra grants, reappropriations and surrenders the total grant amounted to Rs. 93, 26, 200 exclusive of Rs. 37,72,960 as under :—

Additional grant.

(i) National Highway	36,39,960
(ii) Grants for Defence works	1,33,000
Total	37,72,960

This raised the total grants inclusive of National Highway and Defence works to Rs. 1,30,99,160.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,85,823 leaving a balance of Rs. 12,35,28. The savings are mainly due to the fact that in many cases funds for Departmental works were allotted towards the closing months of the year which could not be utilised in full in spite of strenuous efforts.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The expenditure on original works and maintenance repairs and plan works and other Departmental works amounted to Rs. 81,81,800. Expenditure on establishment on Civil side amounted to Rs. 3,60,441 and on plan side Rs. 2 31 519. This represents 7.3 overall percentage which is obviously much elow the permissible percentage of :—

(i) For Works upto Rs. 70.00 lacs —11%

(ii) Beyond 70.00 lacs—4½%

The expenditure on Defence and National Highway works amounted to Rs. 38,04,023. After accounting for the Defence and the National Highway Works, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,19 85,823 and the overall percentage on the establishment expenditure of Rs. 9,94,300 works out to be 8. 3%.

TOOLS AND PLANTS.

The expenditure both on ordinary and extraordinary tools and plant as well as for furniture for Government houses amounted to Rs. 3,48,083 ¼ out of which expenditure on ordinary tools and plant is Rs 19, 687 only.

Apart from the works executed during the year a number of projects and plans as per requisitions of various Governments Departments as well as for works of Development Plan were prepared by this Department. A number of works were done for Education, Medical, Agriculture, Police and other Departments in close touch with the Department concerned.

NEW ROADS STARTED.

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Total length completed ending year under report.
	JAMMU CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.	*Total length in miles.*
1	Bari Brahmanan Kaluchak Purmandal road ..	13 miles.
2	Jammu Ghau Manahsan Road ..	6½ ,,
3	Jammu Gajansoo Road ..	8 ,,
4	Residency Jullaka Mohalla Road ..	1 ,,
5	Black topping R. S. Pura ..	43 Chains.
6	Bari Brahmana Gurah-Salathian Road :—	
	(a) Bajpur Gurahsalathian Sector ..	3 miles.
	(b) Yakh Raya Sector ..	3 ,,
7	Bajpur Ramgarh Road ..	6 ,,
8	Dableshar to Arnia road ..	4½ ,,
9	Dableshar to Maralia road destry. No. 11 Ranbir Canal ..	5 ,,
10	Chak Mohamad Yar Chakroi Road ..	4½ ,,
11	R. S. Dablehar Road ..	3½ ,,
12	Bari Brahmana Bishnah Road ..	4 ,,

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Tetal length completed ending year under report.
		Total length in miles.
13	Miran Sahib Deoli Road	.. 10 miles.
14	Roads at Gandhinagar	.. 196 chs.
15	Approach road leading to Rakh Belicharna	.. 18 ,,
16	Janipura Akhnoor bridge Rd. via Ambgrota	.. 15 miles.
17	Gajansoo Kanachak road joining mile 16 Jammu Akhnoor road	.. 10 ,,
18	Jourian Chamb road from mile 13 to $22\frac{1}{2}$	.. $10\frac{1}{2}$,,
19	Internal road Industrial Estate	.. 16 chs.
20	Transport Road	..
	KATHUA SPECIAL SUB-DIVISION.	
1	Improvement to Lakhanpur Basohli Road	.. 22.2 miles.
2	Improvement to Kathua Parole Road	.. 4 miles 14 chs.
3	Metalling and Tarring Bathua Parole road	.. do.
4	Metalling and tarring Dialachak Hiranagar Link Road	.. 3 miles.
5	Link Road Ujh Kohr Punnu	.. 9·5 ,, .
6	New Link Road Kathua	.. 2 miles 14 chs.
7	Construction of Dialachak Dinga-amb Road	.. 6.5 do.
8	Improvement to old Samba Kathua Road	.. 35 do.
9	Road from Panjgrain-brahmana Katal-brahmna Chhan-Khatrian upto National Highway	.. 6 do.
10	Road from Járipur Padal Pansar	... 3 do.
11	Link road Chhanrorian to Dhanno	.. 3.5 do.
12	Link road Ujh Khor Punnu road to main Jammu Pathankote road	.. 42 Chs.
13	Link road Parole to Naroli	.. 2 miles.
14	Link road from main Jammu Pathankote road to village Bhaiya	.. 1.5 do.

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Total length completed ending year under report.
		Total length in miles.
15	Improvement to Basohli Bani road ..	30 miles.
16	Jeepable road from Basohli to Palasi ..	8 do.
17	Bridle path Dinga-amb road to Ramkote ..	12 do.
	Poonch Division.	
1	Rajouri Budhal Darhal Arnas Guldamkund road :—	
	(a) Rajouri to Budhal 36 miles ..	36 miles.
	(b) Rajouri to Darhal 13 miles ..	13 miles.
3	Construction of Siat Kalakote road ..	11 do.
4	Improvement of existing Nowshera Rajouri Poonch road	
5	Construction of Bridle road from Mandi to Loran.	
6	Construction of Bagila Khardinu road.	
	Udhampur Division.	
1	Tikri Jangalgali road New Jeep road ..	11 miles.
2	Katra Vaishnoo Devi bridle road.	
3	Construction of Sud Mahadev Road. 12′ width completed full lengh 16—20′ width work in progress.	
4	Construction of Diversion road 27 chains mile 130 ch. 34 to mile 140 Jammu-Srinagar road.	
	Doda R & B Division.	
1	Thathri Kishtwar Road ..	2 miles.
2	Doda Link road ..	3 miles and 19 chains.
3	Kishtwar Padder road ..	17½ miles.
4	Ramban Dhamkund road ..	2 do.

New Roads Completed.

Serial No.	Name of Road,	Total length completed.
		Total length in miles.
	Jammu Construction Division.	
1	Tillo Tank Gahu-Manhasan road	.. 6½ miles.
2	Jammu Gajansoo road	.. 8 do,
3	Residency Jullakha Mohalla road	.. 1 mile.
4	Gandhinagar road	.. 101 chains.
	Kathua Special Sub Division.	
1	Dialachak Hiranagr Link Road Ph. 8	.. 3 miles.
2	Janglote road to main road	.. 3 do.
3	Kharote road to main road	.. 3 do.
4	Improvement to old Link Road Kathua	.. 2 do.
5	Old Link road Hiranagar	.. 2.5 do.
	Poonch Division.	
1	Poonch Mandi road	.. 13 do.
2	Rajouri Budhal road	.. 14 miles.
3	Rajouri Darhal road	.. 11 do.
4	Siot Kalakote road	.. 11 do.
	Udhampur Division.	
1	Kachapind Jindrah road	.. 15 miles.
2	Tikri Jangalgali road	.. 6 do.
3	Suketar Katra Reasi road	.. 29 do.
4	Katra Vishno Devi bridle road	... ..
5	Construction of Diversion road mile 139 ch. 34 to mile 140 ch. 5 Jammu-Srinagar Rd. N. H.	.. 27 chains.
	Doda Division Batote.	
1	Thathri Kishtwar road	.. 5 miles.
2	Doda Thathri road	.. ..
3	Doda Link road	.. ..
4	Kishtwar Padder road	.. 10 miles.
5	Ramban Dhamkund road	.. ..

NEW CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING STARTED.

Serial No.	Name of building.	Nature of work done.
	CONSTRUCTION DIVISION JAMMU.	
1	Addition and alteration Jammu Hospital Jammu.	Pucca.
2	Construction of Sweepers hut at Airfield ..	do.
3	Accommodation for community listening organization Jammu.	do.
4	Seed storage at Samba ..	do.
5	Bullock Shed at Samba ..	do.
6	Additional block in advance hospital Jammu ..	do.
7	Construction of Science block in Govt. Women College, Jammu.	do.
8	A/A to Teachers Training College behind Ajaibgarh Jammu.	do.
9	Construction of temporary huts in Arts College, Jammu.	do.
10	Construction of Physics block in G. G. M. College, Jammu.	do.
11	Construction of Geographical block in G.G.M. College, Jammu.	do.
12	Construction of Palki Khana building Kachichhawni Jammu.	do.
13	Construction of 92 No. quarters at Raipur (Gandhinagar) including laying out of water works and Sanitary fittings.	do.
14	Construction of 8 rooms for High School at R. S. Pura.	do.
15	do. do. 3 rooms ..	do.
16	Stable and syce quarters at R. S. Pura ..	do.
17	Construction of Surgical unit at R. S. Pura ..	do.

Serial No.	Name of building.	Nature of work done.
18	Construction of Police Station at Ramnagar..	Pucca.
19	do. of 2 No. ARS. at Ramgarh ..	do
20	do. of Police Station at Bishnah ..	do.
21	do. of 2 No. Qrs. in do. ..	do.
22	do. of Board-*cum*-hostel at Jammu ..	do.
23	Additional block Press building Jammu ..	do.
24	do. Dak Bungalow Jammu ..	do.
25	do. Drug Research Laboratory Jammu and Godown.	do.
26	Construction of B & E Type Qr. in Chest Disease Hospital Jammu.	do.
27	Construction of buildings for Central Stores ..	do.
28	do. of board *cum* hostel at Samba ..	do.
29	do. of sole plant and calendering shed at Samba.	do.
30	Construction of 2 additional rooms for boys School at Akhnoor.	do.
31	Construction of two rooms and verandah and special repairs Government High School Gurah Slathian.	do.
32	Construction of additioual two rooms and repairs to Government High School Bishnah.	do.
33	Construction of Board *cum* Hostel and verandah and rest house at Akhnoor.	do.
34	Construction of 3 rooms Qrs. 36 Nos. at Gandhi-nagar.	do.
35	Construction of 2 rooms Qrs. 6 Nos. at Gandhi-nagar.	do.
36	Construction of 40 Nos. servant Qrs. at Gandhi-nagar.	do.
37	Construction of 36 Nos. servant Qrs. to 'A' Type at Gandhinagar.	do.
38	Closing back verandah to 36 Nos. 'A' type Qrs. Gandhinagar.	do.

Serial No.	Name of building	Nature of work done.
39	Construction of compound wall to A & B type Qrs. 36 No.	Pucca.
40	Construction. of drain in C Sector and A Sector 36 No.	do.
41	Providing flush W. C and 7 Nos. 'C' type Qrs. 36 No.	do.
42	Construction of works at Beli Charana including Poultry works.	do.
	SPECIAL SUB-DIVISION KATHUA.	
1	Extension of Kathua Hospital Building ..	Extension.
2	P W.D. Qrs. at Kathua ..	Original work.
3	Primary School at Lakhanpur ..	do.
4	Construction of 4 rooms of High School Ghagwal.	do.
5	Construction of School building at Kathua ..	do.
6	Addition to Hiranagar Dispensary ..	do.
7	Construction of medical Qrs. at Kathua ..	do.
8	Construction of Police District Head Quarter at Kathua.	do.
9	Construction of additional block to Rest House Kathua.	do.
10	Addition and alteration in Kashmir House Amritsar.	Addition and Alteration.
11	Construction of board-*cum*-hostel building at Kathua.	Original work.
12	Construction of Sheep breeding farm at Billawar.	do.
13	Construction of seed storage godown and Bullock shed at Barwal.	do.
14	Construction of Mali's hut at Macheedi Billawar.	do.
15	Improvement to existing hospital Billawar at Kathua.	Improvement.

Serial No.	Name of building.	Nature of work done.
16	Construction of Govt. school at Basohli ..	Original work.
17	Latrine in D. C. quarter Kathua ..	do.
18	Construction of boarding house at Billawar..	do.
19	Improvement to old Rest house Kathua ..	do.
20	Purchase of Evacuee property at Pathnakote .	do.
21	Construction of hut at Lodwal ...	do.
22	Construction of Treasury Niabat building at Billawar.	
	POONCH DIVISION.	
1	Treasury building at Mandhar ..	
2	Overseer quarters at Poonch ..	
3	Construction of A. S. quarters at Rajouri (3 sets).	
4	Main hospital at Rajouri (Hospital ward with operation theatre at Rajouri).	
5	Medical works at Sunderbani (Const, of Dispensary with residential quarters at Rajouri).	
6	Hospital building Poonch (Re-Const. of burnt down hospital Poonch)	
7	Additional 2 rooms to boys High School Sunderbani.	
8	Boys High School at Poonch	
	UDHAMPUR DIVISION.	
1	Construction of additional accommodation to Divisional office building Udhampur.	Original work.
2	Construction of an additional room with bath in old Assistant Engineer's Office Udhampur.	do.

Serial No.	Name of building.	Nature of work done.
3	Construction of additional 2 rooms in Dak Bungalow Kud.	Original work.
4	Construction of additional 2 rooms adjacent to Dak Bungalow Kud.	do.
5	Construction of additional block of 3 rooms in D. B. Kud.	do
6	Construction of Indian type kitchen with dining hall Kud.	do.
7	Construction of Bath room Separate for ladies and gents. at Kud.	do.
8	Construction of Hostel building at Kud ..	do.
9	Construction of overseer quarters at Muttal..	do.
10	Construction of additional ward in the existing hospital building at Udhampur.	do.
11	Construction of 2 Nos. Assistant Surgeon quarters at Udhampur.	do.
12	Construction of 2 Nos. compounders quarters at Udhampur.	do.
13	Construction of additional accommodation in boys High School Udhampur.	do.
14	Construction of boys High School Reasi ..	do.
15	Construction of additional accommodation in Girls High School Udhampur.	do.
16	Construction of Double storey garages with room of a drivers group No. 1,2 and const. of Police Line double storey.	do.
17	Construction of Police Station at Katra ..	do.
18	Construction of mali's hut at Satys Ramnagar.	do.
19	Construction of S. S. Board-*cum*-Hostel Udhampur.	do.

Serial No.	Name of building.	Nature of work done.
20	Construction of Saria at Katra ..	Original work
21	Construction of flush type latrines and sheds at Vaishnoo Devi Ji Road.	do.
20	Construction of Petition writers and litigent sheds at Udhampur.	
	DODA DIVISION.	
1	Intermediate college building Bhaderwah ..	Pucca.
2	Addition of one room to Rest House Bhaderwah for conversion into Dak Bungalow.	do.
3	Construction of seed storage godown and bullock shed.	do.
4	Construction of Govt. High School at Bhaderwah.	do.
5	Addition of 3 rooms to Boys High School Bhaderwah.	do.
6	Addition of 2 rooms to Govt. College Bhaderwah.	do.
7	2 No. labour sheds at Kandni ..	do.
8	Explosive shed at Kandni ..	do.
9	Inspection shelter Hasti ..	do.
10	Gang hut at Hasti ..	do.
11	Labour shed Hasti ...	do.
12	Extension to Rest House Kishtwar ..	do.
13	Addition of 2 rooms to Boys High School Doda.	do. do.
14	Court building Bhaderwah ..	do.
15	Construction of 4 No. Hutments at Batote ..	do.

New Buildings Completed.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
	Construction Division Jammu.	
1	Additional accommodation in Dak Bungalow Jammu.	Pucca.
2	Construction of Sweepers huts at Air Field Jammu.	do.
3	Accommodation for Community listening Organisation Jammu.	do.
4	Seed storage godown at Samba ..	do.
5	Block shed at Samba ..	do.
7	Construction of Science Block for Government Women College Jammu.	do.
8	Additions, alterations to Teachers Training College behind Ajaib Garh Jammu.	do.
9	Construction of temporary huts at Arts College Jammu.	do.
10	Construction of Geographical block in G. G. M. College Jammu.	do.
11	Construction of Physics block in G. G. M. College Jammu.	do.
12	Construction of Palhi building at Kachi Chawni Jammu.	do.
13	Construction of 32 No. quarters at Raipur excluding laying out of W. W. sanitary fittings.	do.
14	Construction of residential quarters at Residency Jammu.	do.
15	Construction of 8 rooms for High School building at R. S. Pura.	do.
16	Construction of 3 rooms for High School building at R. S. Pura.	do.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
17	Construction of stable and Syce quarters at R. S. Pura.	Pucca.
18	Construction of surgical unit at R. S. Pura ..	do.
19	Construction of 8 No. servant quarters at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
20	do. do. at Store room at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
21	Construction of Water tough at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
22	Construction of ponies shed at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
23	Construction of office room at Poultry farm at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
24	Construction of boarders houses at Poultry farm at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
25	Construction of laying pens at Poultry farm at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
26	Construction of Menial quarters at Poultry farm at Rakh Beli Charna.	do.
27	Construction of 8 No. staff quarters at Gandhinagar.	do.
28	Construction of 36 No. 3 roomed quarters at Gandhinagar.	do.
29	Construction of 60 No. 2 roomed quarters including sanitary fittings etc. at Gandhinagar.	do.
30	Construction of 30 No. 2 roomed quarters and Government staff quarters at Gandhinagar.	do.
	POONCH DIVISION, POONCH.	
1	Hospital Building Poonch (Reconstruction of Government Down Hospital Poonch.	Reconstruction

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
2	Additional 2 rooms to Boys High School Addition, Sunderbani.	
3	Boys High School at Poonch	.. do.
	UDHAMPUR DIVISION, UDHAMPUR.	
	P. W. D. Works.	
1	Construction of additional accommodation to Divisional office building at Udhampur.	Original nature.
2	Construction of additional room with bath in old Assistant Engineers quarters at Udhampur.	do.
3	Construction of additional 2 rooms in Dak Bungalow at Kud.	do.
4	Construction of 2 rooms adjacent to Dak Bungalow at Kud.	do.
5	Construction of additional block of three rooms in Dak Bungalow at Kud.	do.
6	Construction of Indian type kitchen with dining Hall at Kud.	do.
7	Construction of bath room separate for ladies and gents. in Dak Bungalow at Kud.	do.
	Health Department.	
8	Construction of dispensary building at Ramnagar.	do.
9	Construction of 2 Nos. Assistant Surgeon quarters at Udhampur.	do.
10	Construction of 2 Nos. compounders quarters at Udhampur.	do.
	Agriculture Department.	
11	Construction of Mali's Hut at Satya Ramnagar. Bhaderwah.	do.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
	Education Department Works.	
12	Additional accommodation boys High School at Reasi.	Original work.
13	Additional accommodation boys High School at Udhampur.	do.
14	Additional accommodation for Girls High School at Udhampur.	do.
	Tourism Works.	
1	Serai at Katra ..	do.
	Doda Division Batote.	
1	Intermediate College building at Bhaderwah ..	Pucca.
2	Addition of one room to Rest House Bhaderwah.	do.
3	Construction of seed store godown and bullock shed at Bhaderwah.	do.
4	2 No. labour sheds at Kandni ..	do.
5	Explosive shed at Kandni ..	do.
6	Inspection shelter at Hasti ..	do.
7	Gang Hut at Hasti ..	do.
8	Labour shed at Hasti ..	do.
9	Extension to Rest House Kishtwar ..	do.
10	Construction of two rooms boys House Doda ..	do.
11	Addition of two rooms to Government College Bhaderwah.	do.
12	Construction of Government High School at Bhaderwah.	do.
13	Addition of three rooms to Boys High School at Bhaderwah	do.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
	KATHUA SPECIAL SUB-DIVISION.	
1	Construction of Primary School at Lakhanpur.	Original work.
2	Kashmir House Amritsar addition and alteration.	Addition and alteration.
3	Boarding-*cum*-Rest House building at Kathua.	Original work.
4	Extension of Kathua Hospital building ..	Extension.
5	Laterine in D. C. quarter (Tehsildar quarters)..	Original work.
	JAMMU CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.	
31	Works at Press building Jammu ..	Pucca.
32	Construction of two additional rooms for Boys School at Akhnoor.	do.
33	Construction of 5 additional rooms for Boys School at Akhnoor.	do.
34	Providing flush, urinal in S. R. M. P, High School Jammu.	do.
35	Addition of two rooms and verandah and S/B to Government High School at Bishnah.	do.
36	Construction of two rooms in Government High School in Gurah-Salathian.	do.
37	Construction of B & E class quarters in Chest Disease Hospital, Jammu.	do.
38	Construction of Board-*cum*-Hostel-*cum*-Rest House at Jammu.	do.
39	do. at Akhnoor do. ..	do.
40	Construction of Police Station at Ramgarh ..	do.
41	Construction of two No. quarters at Ramgarh.	do.
42	Construction of Police Station at Bishnah ..	do.

Serial No.	Name of Building.	Nature of work done.
43	Construction of Back Verandah to 36 No. A Type quarters at Gandhinagar.	Pucca.
44	Construction of servant quarters to A type quarters at Gandhinagar 36 Nos.	do.
45	Raising of compound wall A, B type quarters 76 at Gandhinagar.	do
46	Construction of drains A and C Section at Gandhinagar.	do.
47	Providing flush W C in 7 No. type quarters at Gandhinagar.	do.
48	Construction of forms at Beli including poultry works.	do.

NEW BRIDGE STARTED.

Serial No.	Name of Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
	JAMMU DIVISION.	
1	12′ span RCC bridge on Jammu Akhnoor road mile 18. road.	
2	R. C. C. bridge Gajansu road ...	Hazuri bagh Gajansoo road mile 6th.
	KATHUA SPECIAL SUB-DIVISION.	
1	Wajoo bridge ..	Kathua Parole road mile 5th.
	POONCH DIVISION.	
1	Construction of bridge across Poonch river at Kalai.	Jammu Poonch road mile 161.

Serial No.	Name of the Bridges.	Name of road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	3	3
2	Darhali Tawi bridge at Rajouri ..	Rajouri Thanna Mandi road mile 3rd.
3	Suran bridge across Poonch river at Samot. ..	..
4	Salani bridge ..	Thana Mandi road mile 1st.
	UDHAMPUR DIVISION.	
1	Nil ..	Ramnagar road 24F-8.
2	Nil ..	do mile 23 F-6.
3	Nil ..	do mile 15 F-8.
4	Nil ..	do mile 9 Ch: 32.
5	Nil ..	do mile 11-12.
6	Nari Nallah ..	do mile 9th
7	Sloh Nallah bridge ..	Ramnagar Ramkote bridge road.
8	Chenani Nallah bridge ..	Sudh Mahadev road mile 1st.
9	Namain bridge ..	..
10	Meari bridge. ..	do mile 4th
11	Culverts ..	Jammu Srinagar N. Highway mile 142 Ch: 18.
	DODA DIVISION.	
1	Kandni Nallah bridge ..	Batote Bhaderwah road. mile 16.
2	Bholla suspension bridge ..	do 39
3	Trangal bridge ..	do 2
4	Kanthen Nallah ..	do 2

Serial No.	Name of the Bridges	Name of road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
5	Bridge	.. Batote Bhaderwah Road. miles 48
6	do	.. Link road 1
7	do	.. Link road 2
		RD 555
8	Kothi Nallah bridge	.. do mile 2
9	Mohalla bridge light suspension	... D. T. road mile 10
10	Kuligarh bridge	... T. K. road mile 2
11	Dhabshalla bridge	.. do mile 3
12	Kandni bridge	.. do mile 6
13	Riggi Nallah bridge	.. B. B. Road mile 21
14	Doda Suspension bridge	.. Mile 1st Doda link road.

New Bridge Completed

Jammu Construction Division.

Nil — Nil

Kathua Special Sub Division.

1	Construction of Wajoo bridge at Parole .	Kathua Parole road mile 5th

Poonch Division.

1	Darhali Tawi bridge	... Rajouri Thanna Mundi road mile 3rd.

Udhampur Division.

1	Kuh Nallah bridge	.. Ramnagar road mile 13th.
2	Nil	.. do. 24 F-8
3	do.	.. do. 23 F-6
4	Nil	.. do. 15 P-8
5		.. do. 24 F-3
6	Nil	.. do. 11-12
7	Nil	.. do. 9 chain 32
8	Nari Nallah	.. do. mile 9th
9	Sloh Nallah bridge	.. Ramnagar Ramkote bridle road.
10	Bridge over Anji near Reasi	.. Katra Reasi road

Serial No.	Name of the Bridge.	Name of road with name of mile on which bridge falls.
1	2	3
11	Ikhani Nallah bridge	.. Katra Reasi Road.
12	Namin bridge	.. Suketar Katra road mile
13	Miari bridge	.. do.
14	Culverts	.. Jammu. Srinagar N. Highway mile 142 ch. 15.
	DODA DIVISION BATOTE.	
1	Neeru Nallah bridge	.. Doda Thathri RD mile 1
2	Bhella do. do.	.. do.
3	Shabrut do. do.	.. do. 10″
4	Chese do. do.	.. do. 12″
5	Nodi do. do.	.. do. 14
6	Gussu do. do.	.. do. 10
7	Chakril do. do.	.. do. 13
8	Kandot do. do	.. do. 13
9	Jangalwade do.	.. do. 17
10	Jhulla foot bridge	.. do. 19
11	Kalnai Nallah do.	.. do.
12	Light suspension at Kandni bridge	.. Thathri Kishtwar road.
13	Kandni Nallah do.	.. Batote Bhaderwah mile 16.
14	Doda Suspension do.	.. Doda link road mile 1
15	Bhalla do.	.. B D. Rd 39
16	Bridge mile 48	.. do 48
17	do. mile 18	.. do 18

HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

GANDHI NAGAR :

General development of Gandhi Nagar township of Jammu by way of (i) construction of roads, lanes, drainage system and (ii) providing electricity and (iii) water supply was taken up in sight during the year under review. Electrical and water supply mains were laid out. Electrical and water public posts were installed at various places for the convenience of the new dwellers on demand. The expenditure released during the quarter on these items was as under :—

(i) Roads, lanes etc.	..	Rs. 1.50	lacs.
(ii) Water Supply	..	Rs. 2.50	lacs.
		+Rs. .69	lacs.
(iii) Electricity	..	Rs. 1.50	lacs.
	Total	Rs. 6.19	lacs.

Arrangement for running a bus through the township was made. Temporary shops were constructed, where the new dwellers get rations and other provisions of life.

The total loans disbursed to the loanees during the year in Jammu amounted to Rs. 2,39,500 as per detail given below :—

(i) 1st instalment to 14 persons	..	Rs. 36,750.
(ii) 2nd instalment to 143 persons	..	Rs. 2,02,750.

Agriculture & Community Development Minister's Portfolio.

Bibliography

Bibliography

DEHAT SUDHAR DEPARTMENT

During the year under report three Blocks in Jammu and the Ladakh Development Block were bifurcated raising the total number of Blocks in the State to 52—27 in Jammu Province, 23 in Kashmir Province and 2 in Ladakh District. 22 Blocks– 10 with effect from April and 12 from October—were brought on the approved list of the Government of India bringing the number of approved Blocks to 46 out of the total No. of 52 Blocks. Accordingly the original phasing of the Blocks as well as the size of the plan changed.

The total expenditure both on approved and un-approved Blocks and the Extension Training Centre during the year was of the order of Rs. 52.00 lacs as per details given below :—

(i)	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	5,13,587
(ii)	Irrigation	9,34,810
(iii)	Communication	10,15,901
(iv)	Health and Rural Sanitation	8,91,762
(v)	Social and Cultural Activities	4,66,960
(vi)	Personnel	10,54,083
(vii)	Reclamation, Rural Arts etc.	1,48,464

Unfortunately the State was visited by floods and the entire programme received a set-back.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

To combat the food deficiency all possible sources of development were tapped. Full co-operation was rendered by the N. E. S. personnel to the Agriculture Department as a result of which largar quantities of chemical fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds were utilized by the rural community. Digging of compost, manure and soakage pits was done on a larger scale. Demonstration farms were also set up and parks laid out. Over 390 acres of land were reclaimed.

Trained Extension Officers in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry were posted to some of the Blocks and local trained personnel was withdrawn correspondingly.

500 Veterinary first aid kits were purchased and provided to the Community Centres.

Ten Key Village Centres were established in the ten Community Development Blocks of the Valley Districts.

In Ladakh, experiments were conducted in the farms and the results communicated to the people through the Extension Agency. Pesticides fruit plants and vegetable seeds were distributed.

Irrigation and Reclamation

In Ladakh 19,031 plants were planted during the year under report. All the Zamindari Khuls and other minor irrigation Khuls were looked after by the Community Development Department. The people desilted these Khuls voluntarily as a result of their mobilization by the Extention Staff. The Department provided only skilled labour and other material *viz* iron, cement and the like. The value of people's contribution on desilting of Khuls exceeded rupees two lakhs. New Khuls, were also dug. Flumes, bunds, Sarbands, retaining walls, Dhans Dams etc. were constructed.

Communication

Intra-village communications were provided and a number of villages were connected with the main trunk roads. Culverts, bridges, cross drains, foot paths, steps and crossings etc. were constructed, besides construction and repairing of other village roads.

Health and Rural Sanitation

Great effort was made to improve the village sanitation. Cleanliness campaigns were launched and soap etc. distributed.

The Health Centres were established in the ten Community Development Blocks of the valley districts. Refills for the first Aid Boxes were also provided.

Wells, Ponds, Springs, Bowlies, Tanks, Ghats, Bathrooms, latriness, water reservoirs etc. were constructed and repaired. Besides, hand pumps were installed in a number of blocks to relieve the drinking water scarcity and to provide clean water. In the Kandi areas of Jammu Province drinking water was also supplied to the needy through the 12 water tankers, which covered about 3,000 miles benefiting about 40,000 people in about 60 villages.

Anti-Malarial and other drugs were also supplied and distributed among the people. DDT spray operations were organised.

SOCIAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Cultural Societies were established in the Panchayats, National Days were celebrated. Other festivals were also celebrated. Women's and children's activities, village fairs and Youth sports clubs were organised. Cultural dramas were organised wool knitting needles, books, pencils, note books, slates, sports equipment etc. were distributed among the people in the Blocks. The Departmental film vans toured the Blocks giving film shows, etc.

GENERAL

A Panchayat Conference was held in the Jammu Province at Bakhshi-Nagar which was attended by non-officials and officials, besides the Union Minister for Community Development, the Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir and other high ranking officers.

Training programme under Cottage Industries in Ladakh remained in force and 36 trainees completed their course. Products of the Training-*cum*-Weaving Centre were sold and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 2,461 were credited into the General Revenues.

The Block Development Officer and Inspectors were deputed to Nilokheri, Allahabad and Sriniketan etc. for training. 73 Village Level Workers were also deputed to Nilokheri for one year's training course.

Radio sets were installed and other games and equipment provided to the various Community Centres, construction whereof was completed during the year.

As a measure of anti-erosion activities and safe-guard from inundation plantation drive was launched. As a result of this all damps, barren and fallow lands were brought under plantation. Thus, the minor bunds of nallahs and Khuls were strengthend and fuel shortage was also removed to some extent. The following data shows the achievements under the plantation programme :—

1	Willow saplings planted	4,16,847
2	Poplar -do-	34,001
3	Robenia planted	9,800
4	Alenthus planted	400
5	Kikar planted	22,457
6	Walnut	80,700

Nurseries attached to the Community Centres were strengthened.

A few new Panchayats were established. The developmental programme was originally proposed by the respective Panchayats and approved by the Block Advisory Committee. Local disputes were mutually settled by the Panchayats. During the year under report 16,546 cases were instituted with the Panchayats out of which 12,486 were decided.

EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE

The Training Centre was shifted from Nasimbagh to Malangpora.

The Animal Husbandry Instructor was deputed to Nilokheri for undergoing Group Level Workers Training course.

The Village Level Workers Trainees from Kargil completed their 6 months extention course. Training in Extension methods was imparted to a batch of 91 trainees also for a brief period.

Five college students from Jammu and five girl students from Kashmir attended one week's village apparenticeship course and after its completion they were posted in some adjacent Blocks for practical training.

The 23-acre dry land farm attached to the Training Centre was utilized for conducting practicals in Agriculture. Fruit plants of various species were planted in order to grow an orchard there. Turfing of the lawn was done and different kinds of flowers and shrubs were planted. In this manner floriculture and laying-out of gardens was taught to the regular trainees 92 trainees undergoing 18 months regular course. Training and other measures were adopted in order to arrest soil erosion. Alianthes and Robenia saplings and willow branches were planted along the periphery and on the approach road as wall.

A small Poultry Unit was set up. A poultry pen for 125 birds was constructed.

To ease the drinking water shortage, three hand pumps were installed at the Extension Training Centre Malangpora.

Below is given a synopsis of the work done under different facets of the programme during the year under review :—

1	Compost pits dug	33,112
2	Improved agricultural implements distributed	585
3	Agricultural demonstrations held	1,714
4	Improved animals supplied	47
5	Improved birds supplied	514
6	Animals castrated	58,419
7	Rural Latrines constructed	1,632
8	Smokeless Chullas constructed	140
9	Drains constructed (Yards)	15,879
10	Wells constructed	279
11	Wells renovated	287
12	Libraries opened	498
13	Community Centres built	36
14	No. of farmers/Youth clubs established	61
15	Road mileage constructed	1,905
16	Road mileage improved	1,567
17	Culverts constructed	2,397

THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The progress made during the year under report is reflected in the increase in membership and capital structure of Societies and the new fields of activity which the Movement has encampassed. During the year 11,253 new members were enrolled in the Societies at the Primary level raising their membership to 2,17,830. The villages served by Co-operatives registered an increase from 4,265 to 4,377. Owned funds of the movement increase from 67 lakhs to 73 lakhs and Working Capital shot up to Rs. 297 lakhs from Rs. 228 lakhs. Integrated credit was extended to some areas of Jammu Province. On Kashmir where credit facilities have been considerably extended, the results were encouraging. Payment of loan has been prompt leaving almost no overdues except this year due to total failure of crop and Government directive that repayments may be accepted only where Deputy Commissioner permits. Members of Co-operatives in the State of their own accord bring the marketable surplus to Co-operatives in repayment of loans which Co-opertives dispose of in as profitable a manner as possible. The commodities marketed include paddy, wheat, maize, oil-seeds, fruits, walnuts, almonds, ghee, bunafsha, anardana, baskets, Kangries etc. Co-operatives are being so fashioned as to serve the objective of bringing all the facets of the economic life of the agri-culturist within the ambit of Co-operation.

During the year under review Short-term agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs were made. Besides extension was granted to the last year's loans amounting to Rs 35 lakhs on account of the total crop failure. Thus the total financial accommodation made available to Agriculturist during the year was Rs. 70 lakhs. The Co-operatives also supplied agricultural requisites and basic consumer goods of the value of Rs. 66 lakhs.

During the year under review there was total crop failure in the State due to unprecedented bad weather and Co-operatives served as beacon light in the troublous times. The Movement with all its resources moved into action to relieve the distress. Wheat flour of the value of Rs. 6.78 lakhs was imported and put on sale at the Depots in rural and urban areas which brought great relief to the consumers. Seeds and Fertilizers were made available to Agriculturists on deferred payment basis. Recovery of loans made in the previous year was kept in abeyance and fresh loans were granted to enable the Agriculturists carry out agricultural operations. Loans for consumption needs were

also given. An important impact of this activtity was that the rural population rallied round the Co-operatives for the promotion of their economic welfare.

Seed Growers formed a Co-operative Society to release themselves from the grip of the intermediaries. The object of the Society is to provide financial assistance to members for meeting their cultivation expenses and arrange market for the seeds grown.

In spheres other than agriculture also co-operation continued its onward march. An important development in Industrial Sector was that for the first time in the history of Co-operation in this part of the Country Silk and Cotton Handloom Weavers were organized on Co-operative basis. Common Facility Centre was set up for wood work. Ghram Udyog Organization was set up at Jammu for the promotion of rural Industries. An Industrial Co-operative Society for the manufacture of Tea Chest Battons was also organized at Jammu.

The most significant development of the year under review has been that for the first time the State Co-operative Bank got financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India under section 17(4)c of the Reserve Bank of India Act. With the establishment of the financial relationship with the Reserve Bank of India the Co-operative Movement in the State has entered a new era.

Agricultural Credit Co-operatives

At the commencement of the year under review there were 486 Agricultural Credit Societies of Multi-Purpose pattern with limited liability and 1135 old village Credit Societies with unlimited liability. The latter have been in a moribund condition since long and are being merged with the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. During the year 257 Societies were merged reducing their number to 878 which are also in the process of merger. The number of Multipurpose Societies were during the year decreased from 416 to 477 because some of these Societies were amalgamated so as to form Large Sized Societies. Out of these 477 Societies 300 are large sized and 177 are small sized. By and large the area of operation of these Societies is co-extensive with a Panchayat Halqa. Where the area of operation of a Multi-Purpose Society is large than Panchayat Halqa Society it is being split so as to make it co-terminus with Panchayat.

Three main functions of these Societies are to provide credit, market agricultural produce and supply consumer goods and agricul-

tural requisites. The operations of these agricultural credit societies for the year 1957-58 is given below ;—

	1957-58 (Rs. in thousands).
Membership	190
Owned Funds	2,498
Deposits -- ..	1,199
Other borrowings	5,202
Working Capital	8,899
Advances	3,605
Recoveries	1,552
Outstandings	6,319
Overdues	1,085
Agricultural produce marketed ..	856
Goods supplied	4,798

COVERAGE

Geographically our State is divided into three regions, Valley of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Entire area and more than 5 per cent of families are served by Co-operatives in Kashmir and in Jammu 15 per cent of families and 1,125 villages are covered by Co-operatives. Co-operative Movement is also being extended to Ladakh. Already a Co-operative Service Society has been organized at Leh with a Membership of 2,807 and Share capital of Rs. 19,665.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of Agricultural Credit societies showed a noticeable rise from 1.82 lakhs to 1.90 lakhs during the period under review. The average membership per society has increased from 113 to 140 during the year.

WORKING CAPITAL

Working Capital of the societies increasd from Rs. 61.00 lakhs to Rs. 89.00 lakhs during the period under report. Working Capital per society increased from Rs. 12,551 to Rs. 19,150. It consists of mainly their owned funds and borrowings from the Financing Banks. The composition of Working Capital at the close of 1956-57 and 1957-58 is shown as under :—

Year.	Owned Funds.	Deposits.	Borrowings.
		(Rupees in thousands)	
1956-57	Rs. 2,246	238	3,676
1957-58	Rs. 2,498	1,199	5,202

LOANS

During the year under report 35 lakhs were advanced as crop loans to agriculturists against Rs. 56 lakhs made last year. Out of Rs. 56 lakhs advanced as crop loans last year repayment of about Rs. 35 lakhs was stayed by the Government due to crop failure. Thus the total financial accommodation with the agriculturists during the year was about Rs. 70 lakhs. The Societies also supplied 41,176 maunds of Fertilizer valuing Rs. 5 lakhs to farmers on credit. Loans made were related to the anticipated yield of crop belonging to a member and his credit requirements for carrying out the agricultural operations.

MEDIUM-TERM LOAN

The Societies did not make any Medium-term loans because the funds available with them were hardly sufficient to meet the Short-term credit requirements of the Agriculturists. The Banks could not lend Medium-term loans to Societies because the funds made available by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India were only for financing the seasonal agricultural operations. The State Co-operative Bank has, however, applied to Reserve Bank of India for Medium-term loan and it is expected that the Societies may be able to give Medium-term loans during the next year.

URBAN CREDIT

Though 87 Non-agricultural Credit Societies stand registered but out of these only a few Societies are functioning, normally. The operations of these Societies are given below ;—

		1957-58
No. of Societies	..	87
Membership	..	3
		(Rs. in thousands).
Owned Funds	...	177
Deposits	..	29
Borrowings	...	491
Loans Advanced	..	124
Loans Recovered	..	147
Outstandings	...	587
Overdues	..	476

Central Banks

During the year under review, three Central Banks were in operation of these two functioned in Kashmir and one in Jammu. The operation of these Banks during 1957-58 is given below :—

1. No. of Members—		
(a) Individuals	..	291
(b) Banks and Societies	..	1,515
2. Loans advanced		(Rs. in thousands).
Individuals and Societies	..	2,699
3. Loans repaid by		
Individuals and Societies	...	1,742
4. Loans due by		
Individuals and Societies	..	4,859
5. Paid-up Share Capital	...	376
6. Reserve Fund	..	216
7. Other Funds	..	265
8. Loans from the Government	..	200
9. Loans from Central Banks	..	3,892
10. Deposit from		
Primary Societies, Individuals and other Sources	...	1,374
11. Working Capital	..	6,323
12. Cost of Management	..	57
13. Profit of the year	..	54

Owned Funds

The owned funds of the Banks during the year under report increased from Rs.803 thousands to Rs. 857 thousands. The increase was mainly due to increase in the Share Capital. Composition of the owned funds is indicated as under :—

Year.	Paid-up share Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Bad debt reserve and other Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	(Rs. in thousands.)
1956—57	353	216	233
1957—58	376	216	265

SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up Share Capital of the Banks has increased from Rs. 353 thousands to Rs. 375 thousands during the year. The additional Share-Capital has been raised entirely from members. With a view to increase further the Share-Capital the borrowings of Societies from the Banks have been related to their Share-holdings. Each Society is required to hold at least one share of the Bank for every Rs. 4000/- or fraction thereof borrowed by the Society from the Bank.

RESERVE FUND

The Reserve Fund of the Banks stood at Rs. 216 thousands at the close of the year under report. It is being invested by the Banks according to the directions issued in this behalf by the Registrar from time to time under Rule 19 of the Co-operative Societies Rules.

The Central Co-operative Banks in accordance with the Circular Orders of the Registrar are required to invest the Reserve Fund outside their business in Government Securities until such time as their respective Reserve Funds are equal to their paid-up Share Capital. Thereafter the surplus may be utilized in business of respective Institutions.

DEPOSITS

Deposits held by the Central Banks have increased from Rs. 908 thousands to Rs. 1,374 thousands during the period under review. The increase has not been appreciable because of the competition from the Commercial Banks in Urban areas which offer higher rate of interest. Co-operative Banks cannot afford to raise the rate of interest as that will effect the lending rate to the ultimate borrower. It is only in Rural areas that there is some scope for Co-operative Banke to mop savings. Necessary steps are being taken in this direction. The Banks have been advised to issue Small Saving Certificates for sale in Rural areas. The Banks

have also been directed to start a campaign of sale of Small Saving Certificates among School children so as to enable them to save for higher education.

Working Capital

The increase in owned funds accompanied by the increase in the borrowings resulted in the rise of working Capital from Rs. 4,551 thousands to Rs. 6,323 thousands of the Banks during the period under report. The composition of the working Capital of the Banks at the close of the year is shown as under :—

(i) Owned Funds	..	Rs. 857 thousands.
(ii) Loans	..	Rs. 4,092 thousands.
(iii) Deposits	..	Rs. 1,374 thousands.

Advances

During the year under review the Banks have advanced an amount of Rs. 2,699 thousands. The bulk of advances have been made to Multi-Purpose Agricultural Credit Societies for providing Short-term rural credit. The loans obtained from the State Co-operative Bank were hardly sufficient to meet the Short-term credit needs of the member-societies and, therefore, could not meet medium-term loan requirement to any appreciable extent. The Banks will be in a position to advance Medium-term loan to Societies only when financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India is obtained. Advances are made to societies generally from January to August and repayments are received from November to March. No outstandings are allowed to remain. Only in the event of natural calamity extensions are granted till the next harvest time but in no case amount advanced is allowed to remain outstanding for more than one year. Hence loans do not generally become overdue. Only during the year under review an amount of Rs. 3,669 thousands was left as overdue owing to total crop failure.

The Banks do not generally give loans to individuals nor do they perform any commercial business. Rate of interest charged by the Financing Banks now is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ %.

State Co-operative Bank

The State Co-operative Bank also functions as Central Bank

for the Srinagar District. The following table shows operation of the Bank during the year 1957-58 :—

1. Number of members :—

(a) Individuals	..	91
(b) Banks and Societies	..	789

2. Loans advanced :—

(Rs. in thousands).

Individuals, Banks and Societies	..	7,485

3. Loans repaid by :—

Individuals, Banks and Societies	..	5,955

4. Loans due by :—

Individuals, Banks and Societies	..	5,503
5. Paid Up Share Capital	..	1,543
6. Reserve Fund	..	94
7. Other Fund	..	204
8. Loans from Government	...	4,448
9. Deposits from Primary Societies, Individuals and other sources	..	698
10. Working Capital	..	6,987

11. Cost of Management.

12 Profit of the Year	..	64

OWNED FUNDS

The owned fund of the Bank increased from Rs. 1,325 thousands to Rs. 1,841 thousands during the period under review.

The increase was due to increase in the Share Capital.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Paid-up Share-Capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 1,534 thousands at the close of 1957-58 was as under :—

(Rs. in thousands)

(1) Central Banks and Societies	..	..	202
(2) Individuals	..	..	51
(3) Government	..	..	1,290

WORKING CAPITAL

The working of the Bank increased from Rs. 5,096 thousands to Rs. 6,987 thousands during the period under review. The increase in the Working Capital was mainly due to the increase in the borrowings of the Bank. The composition of the Working Capital at the close of the year under report is as under :—

(Rs. in thousands).

(1)	Paid-up Share Capital	..	1,543
(2)	Reserve Fund ..	..	94
(3)	Other Fund ..	..	204
(4)	Loans and Deposits ..	..	5,146

ADVANCES.

During the year under report the Bank advanced loan to the tune of Rs. 7,485 thousands. Types of Societies accommodated are given as under :—

S. No.	Types of Societies.	Amount advanced.
		Rs.
1	Central Banks ..	.. 20,06,113
2	Provincial Marketing and Supply Societies	.. 49,19,403
3	Industrial Co-operatives ..	.. 2,29,396
4	Agricultural Credit Societies ..	.. 2,86,543
5	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	.. 43,150

Almost all loans advanced were essentially Short-term or cash credits. No loans were made to individuals. The rate of interest on advances varied from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

BORROWINGS

During the year under report the Bank borrowed Short-term loans of Rs. 44 lakhs from the State Government and Rs. 15 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India.

DEPOSITS

Deposits held by the Bank increased from Rs. 6,55,099 to Rs. 6,98,418. Classification of deposit is given as under :—

(Rupees in thousands).

(1)	Current Deposits :— (a) Banks, societies and individuals	..	304
(2)	Saving Bank Deposits :— Banks, societies and individuals	..	46

(3) Fixed Deposits :—		(Rs. in thousands).
Banks, societies and individuals	..	118
(4) Other Deposits	..	230

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES

Although Co-operatives marketed agricultural produce in a small quantity during 1954-55 and 1955-56 but organized and planned efforts were being made to set up separate Co-operative Marketing societies during the Second Plan Period. The target of organising 29 marketing societies during the Plan period has been attained. Thus during the year under report there were 29 marketing societies of which 28 were functioning, 20 in Kashmir and 8 in Jammu The State Government had subscribed Rs. 10,000/- to the share capital of each society in 1956-57 and paid Rs. 1,000/- each as subsidy for Managerial staff to 10 marketing societies. During the year under review subsidy was granted to 15 Marketing Societies more. Thus the total number of Marketing Societies admitted to the benefit of subsidy was 25. Out of total number of 477 Multipurpose Credit Societies 461 are the members of the Co-operative Marketing Socities. The member Societies deliver all the produce excepting paddy to Marketing Societies for marketing. From the sale proceeds loans due to Credit Societies from members are adjusted and the balance is paid to a member in cash. Thus Credit and Marketing has been effectively linked. This has resulted in substantial gain to the producer. Not only does the producer get a reasonable price for his produce but also enables him to make timely repayment of the loans. Some of the Marketing Societies are also engaged in the supply of basic consumer goods and agricultural requisites to the primaries affiliated with them. The operatian of the Marketing Societies during the year 1957-58 is given as under :—

No. of Societies	..	28
Membership		
(i) Societies	..	464
(ii) Individuals	..	6013
		(Rupees in thousands).
Paid up Share Capital :—		
(i) Govt. or Central Financing agencies	..	230
(ii) Societies ..	..	88
(iii) Individuals and Others	..	91
Reserve and Funds	..	592

BORROWINGS

(i) Government	...	6
(ii) Central Financing agencies	..	644

		(Rs. in thousands)
Deposits	..	335
Loans advanced	..	488
Loans recovered	..	386
Outstanding	..	896
Goods sold	..	4,266
Profit	..	46

PROVINCIAL MARKETING SOCIETIES

The Primary Marketing Societies are federated into two Provincial Marketing Societies—one in Kashmir and the other in Jammu. These Provincial Marketing Societies co-ordinate the working of Primary Marketing Societies and assist them in arranging market for the produce which the Marketing Societies cannot market locally by their own effort and also arrange supplies for the affiliated Marketing Societies and the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. The statement of operation of the two Provincial Marketing Societies during the year 1957-58 is given below :—

No. of Societies	..	2
Members :—		
(i) Societies	..	135
(ii) Individuals	..	452
		(Rs. in thousands)
Paid up Share Capital :		
(i) Govt. or Central Financing agencies	..	100
(ii) Societies	..	95
(iii) Individuals	..	16
Reserve and other Funds	..	84
Borrowings :—		
(i) Government	..	1,684
(ii) Central Financing agencies	..	411
	..	25
Deposits	..	319
Loans advanced	..	287
Loans recovered	..	110
Outstandings	..	3,992
Goods purchased	..	4,316
Goods sold	..	40
Profit		

Consumer Co-operative Societies

As already stated, the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies are also engaged in the supply of agricultural requisites and basic consumer goods in rural areas. These Multi-Purpose Societies are affiliated to whole-sale Co-operative Stores and Unions for obtaining supplies like, salt, sugar, kerosene oil etc. There are 16 Unions and 18 Stores. The operations of these Stores during the period under review is indicated as under :—

		Unions.	Stores.
Number	..	16	18
Membership	..	441	9,517
		(Rupees in thousands.)	
Paid-up Share Capital	..	15	89
Reserve and other Funds	..	16	296
Borrowings and Deposits	..	189	376
Goods Purchased	..	378	604
Goods sold	..	498	779
Cost of management	..	11	9

During the year under review Co-operatives supplied goods of the value of Rs. 66 lakhs against Rs. 32 lakhs supplied last year. Consumer Co-operatives exercised a very healthy influence on stabilising the prices of essential commodities in rural areas as the Private trader could not raise the prices above the level at which Co-operatives were selling. The Co-operatives also played a significant role in easing the food situation created by total failure of crops by supplying wheat flour of the value of Rs. 6.15 lakhs to Rural and Urban population.

Milk Supply Societies

During the year under report a Milk Supply Society was organized at Sopore raising the number of such Societies in the State to two. The operation of the Society for the year 1957-58 is given as under :—

Membership	..	206
	(Rupees in thousands.)	
Paid up share Capital	..	4
Reserve and other Funds	..	3
Boorrwings	..	29

(Rs. in thousands).

Milk Purchased	..	48
Milk Sold	..	40
Milk Products sold	...	12
Loans advanced	..	39
Loans Recovered	..	29
Outstandings	..	33

Fishermen Co-operative Society

A Fishermen Co-operative Society was organized last year. During the year no new Society of Fishermen was organized. The membership of the Society increased from 178 to 192. Fish of the value of Rs. 600 was marketed.

Seed Growers Co-operative Society

During the year under report a Seed Growers Co-operative Society was organized with a view to release the Growers from the grip of the intermediaries. The Society was organized at the instance and in consultation with the Director Agriculture of the State. The Membership of the Society at the close of the year was 251 and it had advanced an amount of Rs. 68,488 to Seed Growers. The object of the Society is to provide financial assistance to members and arrange market for the Seeds which they grow on their lands. The Society received seeds of the value of Rs.2.50 lakhs for marketing.

Co-operative Farming

One more Co-operativg Farming Society was organized at Sheerpure Pain in Jammu during the year under report raising the number of Co-operative Farming Societies in the State to 4. Of these Gagriyal and Agra Chak are carrying on but the Co-operative Farming Society at Gopalpora (Kashmir) is not functioning. Sheerpur Pain having been registered very late in the year had not started work till March 1958. The operation of these Societies during the year under report is given below :—

(1) No. of Societies	..	4
(2) Membership	..	582
		(Rupees in thousands)
(3) Value of Produce grown	..	48

		(*Rupees in thousands*).
(4) Sale of Produce	..	10
(5) Deposits and Borrowings	..	2
(6) Loans advanced	..	3
(7) Share Capital	...	5
(8) Reserve and other Funds	...	4
(9) Working Capital	..	11
(10) Profit of the year	..	7

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

The Industrial Co-operatives are classified into three categories, *viz.*, Handicraft Co-operatives, Small Scale Industrial Co-opertives and Weavers Co-operatives.

Handicraft Co-operatives.

At the close of the year under review there were 7 Handicraft Co-operatives for the following crafts :—

(1) Carpet ;

(2) Papier Machie ;

(3) Pashmina Embroidery ;

(4) Wood Carving ;

(5) Chain Stitch and Tapestry ;

(6) Turqoise ;

(7) Gabba ;

(8) Numda.

The membership of these Societies increased from 1,482 to 1,558 during the year. Share Capital increased from Rs. 20,512 to Rs. 25,970 and Working Capital from Rs. 4,10,872 to Rs. 4,75,597. During the year these Handicraft Co-operatives prepared and sold Handicraft goods of the value of Rs. 4,09,911 and Rs. 4,61,952 respectively. These are of producers' type. The members work in a Common Work Centre. The Society provides raw-material and implements to members who on preparing the finished products deliver those to Society. The members get wages for the work done. During the

year an amount of Rs. 1,86,734 was paid as wages. The Craftsmen have benefited by organizing themselves into Co-operatives to the extent that they are assured of full employment and fair wages which they did not obtain when they were outside Co-operatives.

During the year under review the following Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives were organized :—

(1) Forest Industrial Co-operative Society at Jammu ;

(2) Sports Goods Makers' Co-operative Society ;

(3) Topi Sazan Co-operative Society at Anantnag

Thus the total number of Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives at the close of the year under review rose to 8 which included besides the Societies organized during the year as mentioned above the following Industrial Co-operatives which already existed :—

(1) Sheep & Goat Skin Co-operative Society Srinagar ;

(2) Metal Workers' Co-operative Society ;

(3) Kumaran Co-operative Society ;

(4) Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society Shopian.

Thus there were 15 Handicraft and Small Scale Industrial Co-operatives in operation during the year under review. The operation of these in 1957-58 is given below :—

No. of Societies	.. 15
Membership	.. 1,394
	(Rupees in thousands)
Share Capital	.. 51
Reserve & Other Funds	.. 45
Borrowing and Deposits	.. 752
Working Capital	.. 848
Goods Manufactured	.. 259
Goods Sold	.. 313

Kashmir Arts Co-operatives

The Handicraft Co-operatives are federated into a Union named as the Kashmir Arts Co-operative Ltd. Srinagar. The main function of this Union is to arrange the sale of its constituents within and outside the State. The Kashmir Arts Co-operatives has contacts with the Indian Co-operative Union through which the sale of these art goods outside the State is arranged. The operation of the Kashmir Arts Co-operatives for the year under review is given as under :—

Membership	..	6
Purchases	..	Rs. 1,43,545
Sales	..	Rs. 1,28,864
Share Capital	..	Rs. 1,800
Reserve and Other Funds	..	Rs. 7,206
Deposits	..	Rs. 2,00,648
Loans	..	Rs. 26,165
Working Capital	..	Rs. 2,35,819
Owned Funds	..	Rs. 9,006
Cost of Managemet	..	Rs. 4,101

Weavers Co-operatives

At the commencement of the year there were 48 Weaver Co-operative Societies that had come into being for the supply of yarn during the 2nd World War and on cessation of war these ceased to function as the yarn was decontrolled. The constitution of these Societies was defective and therefore these could not withstand decontrol. During the year under review two Handloom Weavers' Co-operatives for Silk and Cotton were organized raising the total number of such societies to 50. The Government granted a loan of Rs. 5,250 at Rs, 8,750 per share to the share-holders of the Silk Society for contribution to the Share Capital. Rs. 26,000 were given as loan for Working Capital and Rs. 500 per loom for 32 looms as grant. The Government also gave assistance for the purchase of machinery to the extent of Rs. 8,450. This machinery includes one Pirn Winding, one Bobbin Winding and two Warping Machines. For Cotton Weaver's Society Rs. 937.50 were given as loan by the

Government to share holders for subscribing to the Share Capital of the Society and Rs, 5,000 were granted as Working Capital loan for 25 looms. The looms were purchased with the Government assistance. The operations of these Societies during the year under review is given as under :—

Number of Societies	..	50
Membership	..	521
		(*Rupees in thousands*).
Share Capital	..	29
Reserve and Other Funds	..	6
Borrowings and Deposits	..	25
Working Capital	..	60
Goods purchased	..	8
Goods sold	..	6

OTHER TYPES OF SOCIETIES

Transport Workers Co-operative Society :—During the year under report 4 Transport Workers Co-operative Societies functioned in the State-two in Kashmir and two in Jammu. In Kashmir one was of Tonga Drivers and other of Lorry Drivers. These Societies advanced loans to their members for the purchase of Transport vehicles. In Jammu one Transport Workers Co-operative Society purchased the vehicles itself and allotted them to members on hire purchase basis. The Society also maintained a small workshop for the benefit of its members. Membership, Share Capital and amount of loan advanced by Banks to these Societies are indicated below :—

		Tonga Drivers.	Transport Workers.
No. of Societies	..	1	3
Membership	..	208	885
Loans advanced	.. Rs.	30,780 Rs.	53,979
Loans due	.. ,,	43,213 ,,	61,804
Share Capital	.. ,,	6,689 ,,	48,826
Loans	.. ,,	53,450 ,,	99,000
Deposits	..	... ,,	7,052
Working Capital	.. ,,	41,928 ,,	1,43,582

Co-operative Education and Training

Greater attention was given to the training of the personnel of the Co-operative Department during the period under report. Five Officers of the higher cadre *i. e.*, Assistant Registrars were sent for Senior Officers' Course to Co-operative Training College Poona and 4 Officers of Intermediate cadre *i. e.*, Inspectors and Auditors for Training. 43 Sub-Auditors and Supervisors of the Co-operative Department and Paid Accountants of Co-operative Societies were trained in the Co-operative Training School at Srinagar set up for training the subordinate personnel of the Co-operative Department and Institutions. A new Scheme is being introduced for the training of Office bearers, Committee members, members and potential members of Co-operative Institution.

Audit and Supervision

Audit and supervision of the Co-operative Societies was conducted by the staff of the Co-operative Department. The Central Co-operative Banks occasionally inspected the member Societies under Section 40 of the Co-operative Societies Act.

All the Societies were subject to concurrent audit. 4 to 5 Primary Credit Societies were incharge of one Recurring Auditor and for each Secondary and Apex Institution a separate Audit Staff was posted for conducting concurrent audit. Besides concurrent audit, the Secondary and Apex Institutions are being annually audited by the Audit Department of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

Audit and supervision stood combined. Those who functioned as Recurring Auditors also supervised the working of the Societies in their charge. The Assistant Registrars and the Deputy Registrars conducted test audit and periodical inspections. With the growing tempo of the development need has been felt to separate audit from supervision and necessary proposal in this behalf has already been submitted to the Government.

Administration

At the State level there is Registrar, Co-operative Societies who exercises powers of registration and liquidation under the Co-operatives Societies Act. He formulates plans and issues policy directives. He also exercises an over-all control over the working of Department and ensures healthy growth of the movement.

Our State is comprised of two Provinces—Jammu and Kashmir. For each Province there is one Deputy Registrar. Functions of Deputy Registrar are to promote the growth of the movement, ensure smooth working of Co-operatives and ensure general supervision over the staff of the Department in his Province. Powers of conducting audit (Sec : 37), holding enquiries (Sections 38,39 & 40) and execution of awards (Sec : 28) passed under Section 51 of the Co-operative Societies Act, conferred on the Registrar under the Co-operative Societies Act, have been delegated to the Deputy Registrars besides powers under Rule 49,50, 104 of the Rules. There is one Deputy Registrar, Marketing and Supplies. His powers and functions are identical with that of territorial Deputy Registrars so far as Co-operative Marketing, Labour Co-operative and Co-operative Farming are concerned.

There is no administrative organisation of the Department at the district level. Below the Deputy Registrar there is Assistant Registrar who is Officer I/c of one or two Tehsils. The functions of the Assistant Registrars are to supervise the Co-operatives in their jurisdiction, ensure their smooth working, carry out new organisation and conduct test audit. Powers under Section 51 and 15 of the Act, have been delegated to Assistant Registrars. There is also one Assistant Registrar I/c of Industrial Co-operatives. His functions are to promote the growth of Industrial Co-operatives and supervise their working. He exercises the same powers under the Act, in respect to Industrial Co-operatives which territorial Assistant Registars enjoy with respect to Co-operatives in their jurisdiction. No special posts have been created for any particular schemes of development during the period under review. Assistant Registrars are assisted by Inspectors. One Inspector is with each Assistant Registrar for supervising the works of advancing rural finance and its recovery.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Treatment Work

4,46,126 animals were treated and 29,894 animals castrated at Headquarters of the Tehsil Units and Sub-Units in both the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir. 2,89,128 animals were treated by the field staff of the department on tour during the year under report, out of which 1,68,751 were contagious and 1,20,377 non-contagious. 35,200 castrations were also performed by the field staff on tour during the year under report.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases

Rinderpest

No outbreak of this disease was encountered in the State during the year. The preventive vaccinations against this dreaded disease were performed by five Rinderpest Control parties run under the Scheme for eradication of Rinderpest, sponsored by the Government of India. The parties conducted 2,29,180 vaccinations against Rinderpest during the year under report.

Haemorriagic Septecaemia

102 outbreaks of the disease were reported in Jammu and Kashmir provinces involving 203 villages. 77,725 inoculations and vaccinations were performed against the disease. 128 deaths occurred due to this disease were recordod.

Black-Quarter

56 outbreaks of the disease were reported involving 86 villages and 38,426 animals were inoculated against the disease. 52 deaths occurred on this account, were recorded.

Ranikhet Disease

1,25,304 mass vaccinations were given to birds with R. D. vaccine mannfacturcd in the Veterinary Laboratory Srinagar.

Anthrax

4 outbreaks of the disease were reported involving 10 villages in Kashmir Province. 2,446 inoculations were performed against the disease. Only 2 deaths were reported.

A total number of 4,73,081 inoculations and mass vaccinations were performed by the field staff of both the provinces. This includes 2,29,180 Rinderpest vaccinations.

Veterinary Disease Investigation Section

The Vety: Disease Investigation Officer spend a month of tour of Jammu province and visited field hospitals, departmental farms and villages and carried out extensive survey work of various contagious diseases of domesticated animals reported to have occurred in the past years. He also visited a number of villages in Kashmir province and paid several visits to Sheep Breeding Farm Anderwan for investigation into diseases of farm livestock prevalent over there.

The technical programme of work approved for the year included the following items :—

(i) Survey of abortions in cattle and sheep.

(ii) Survey of incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and buffaloes.

(iii) Surra.

(iv) Goat pox.

(v) Schistessmiasis in cattle.

(vi) Clostrudium septicum infection in sheep.

(vii) Lungworm diseases in sheep and goats

(viii) Infectious pneumonia in goats.

(ix) Dicrocoeliasis in sheep.

(x) Investigation into obscure livestock diseases of major economic importance.

Black-quarter

Outbreak of this disease was investigated in regard to the aetiology of the disease and finding out effective measures of control in :—

(i) Cattle of village Arunpora, Batpora, in Tehsil Sopore

(ii) Cattle of village Lamberi, Dandser in Tehsil Nowshera

(iii) Sheep of Govt. Sheep Breeding and Research Farm Zaban.

ANTHRAX.

The disease did not appear in virulent form during the year under report.

SRINAGAR LABORATORY.

The Srinagar Laboratory had handled the following problems and confined its activities in co-ordination with field staff controlling contagious diseases, examination of specimens and conducting post-mortem examinations to confirm the nature of prevalent diseases of livestock in the country and Government institutions.

(a) Manufacture of Ranikhet Disease Vaccine for vaccination of poultry against most dreadful Ranikhet Disease affecting fowls.

(b) Examinations of specimens such as blood smears, dung samples, urine samples, milk samples, and other morbid material *i. e.* diseased liver, lung, muscles etc. forming basis for biological tests.

(c) Post-mortem examination of dead animals reported to have died undiagnosed so as to arrive at diagnosis to adopt measures for control of the disease.

(d) Maintenance of experimental animals *i. e.* rabbits, white rats, poultry, goats, sheep, calves, Guinea-pigs etc. for diagnosis of diseases by biological tests.

The following is the detail of work done as routine in the Laboratory during the year under report.

MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RANIKHET DISEASE VACCINE.

	1956-57		1957-58	
Kashmir Province	66,550	doses	1,34,875	doses
Jammu Province	3,200	,,	4,700	,,

The requirements regarding Ranikhet vaccine from the field staff has been more during 1957-58 and less in the previous year.

EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS

Total number of specimens in the form of dung samples, blood smears and morbid material examined is 597 during 1957-58 against 475 during the year 1956-57 indicating an increase in the field activities of diagnosing diseases.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

183 post-mortems in various species of animals have been conducted during the year under report against 513 during 1956-57.

JAMMU LABORATORY

308 specimens were examined as against 274 only in 1956-57. 72 postmortems were conducted as against 27 only in 1956-57. The results were communicated to the field staff to help them in the clinical diagnosis.

In addition to this normal routine work 119 courses of antirabic vaccines *i. e.* bavine, canine, equine were distributed to the field staff by Jammu Laboratory.

JURISPRUDENCE.

243 Medico-legal cases were examined by the staff of the Department during the year under report.

MOBILE VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

The Mobile Veterinary Dispensary which was started in the year 1954 with a special type of van, continued to function during the year under report. It toured in 251 villages of both the provinces within 126 days of the year under report. 14,661 contagious cases and 39,269 non-contagious cases were treated during the tours.

CATTLE BREEDING.

Cattle Breeding Centers in the Field.

There were the following number of improved breeding bulls stationed in the province of Kashmir during the year under report :—

i.	Stationed at the Tehsil Units & Sub-Units of the Valley	.. 27
ii.	Distributed on premium basis	3
	Total	.. 30

Out of these 1 bull died during the year due to old age and the remaining 29 bulls continued to work for the year round. A total number of 900 cows stood registered for the bulls and 1,230 coverings

were performed by them resulting in 625 births during the year under report. The following breeding bulls were at work in Jammu Province:—

i. Stationed at the Tehsil Units and Sub-Units & Key Villages of the province	.. 62
ii. Distributed on Premium basis	
(a) In Jammu Province	.. 12
(b) In Vijaypur Community Project Block	.. 17
Total	.. 91

3 bulls had died during the course of the year under report. A total number of 8,700 cows stood registered for bulls and 2,194 coverings were performed by them resulting in 280 births during the year under report.

In all 9,600 cows stood registered and 3,424 coverings were performed by the bulls resulting in 905 births.

Central Cattle Breeding and Research Farm Cheshma Shahi.

The position of livestock at the beginning of the year under report stood as under:—

	Sindhi.	Kashmiri.	Others.
Cows.	41	120	..
Bulls.	8	10	..
Young Stock	67	143	..
Bullocks	..	..	5
Ponies.	..	..	5
Rams.	..	..	4

In addition to the above, one bee colony was captured wild and four more were purchased. All the five colonies are being maintained at the Farm.

During the year under report, 36 local cows and 8 bulls were purchased under the Selective Breeding and Up-grading Scheme. Along with the cows there were 29 calves also at heel.

76 local and Sindhi cows calved during the year under report. Due to various ailments at the Farm, 82 local and 33 Sindhi animals died. Out of the remaining lot, 28 local and 7 Sindhi animals were

put to auction. 3 Rams were transferred to the Sheep Breeding Farm, Anderwan and 14 local bulls were issued to the field for being kept at the NES Key Village Centres. Out of the bulls issued to the Key Village Centres, 5 were got back for being temporarily stationed at the farm to enable them to improve their condition.

As a result of these receipts and issues of livestock the net position at the close of the year remained as under :—

	Sindhi.	Local.	Others.
Cows.	35	139	..
Bulls.	3	3	..
Young Stock.	60	156	..
Bullocks.	..	..	6
Ponies.	..	..	4
Rams.	..	..	2

MILK PRODUCTION.

Resides 3,74,181 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs of milk produced at the farm, 68,985 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs were purchased from the approved contractor to meet the increasing demand from various institutions. The total milk was issued as under :—

i. Supplies to Medical Institutions at sanctioned rates.	3,49,112$\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
ii. Fed to the calves.	90,884	lbs.
iii. Fed to the poultry.	1,348	lbs.
iv. Supplied to farm staff on approved rates	1,270	lbs.
v. Supplied to prominent personalities on approved rates.	552$\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Total ..	4,43,167$\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.

DISEASE RECORD.

There was a severe outbreak of Anthrax and as a result 5 local cows and one Sindhi cow died.

The peculiar disease *i. e.* Lymphadeitis prevailed this year during the winter months effecting dry stock in both the herds to a similar extent. 4 such cases were recorded.

There was a mild infection of ring worm in young calves which, however, was successfully controlled. A few calves died of white scour in spite of best care in rearing.

ABORTIONS.

There were six cases of abortions, 2 in Sindhi herd and 4 in the local herd which, however, were not of contagious nature and were chiefly due to Anthrax Serum inoculation and mechanical causes.

AGRICULTURE.

120 kanals of land were sown with wheat and barley and 25 kanals with Burseem. The latter did not germinate due to shortage of water supply and probably the seeds sown were of inferior quality.

Maize sown in about 50 kanals of land failed due to untimely rains and only a few maunds of maize fodder was obtained which was fed to stock during winter.

MANURE.

During the year 18,163 cft. of farm yard manure were lifted by the Agriculture Department and other private concerns.

PLANTATION.

34 Chestnut saplings obtained from Agriculture Department were planted in Poultry Pens and besides 80 Wainut saplings were planted in the second terrace of the farm. 300 Kikars were planted on either side of the road from the main gate near Cheshma Shahi garden.

CONSTRUCTIONS.

The road to the farm was repaired and reconstructed and also provided with an extension to the fourth terrace of the farm besides space for car parking. These construction works were not however, completed by the end of the year. The constructions are executed by the P. W. D.

Besides two silo pits one manure pit has been constructed during the year under report.

Central Cattle Breeding & Research Farm, Jammu.

The strength of the livestock remained at the farms as under :—

Hariana.		Murrah.		Others.	
Cows	49	Buffaloos	17	Bullocks	29
Bulls	2	Buff. Bulls	2	Wild tammed Bullocks	4
Female calves	50	Female calves	21		
Male calves	48	Male calves	15	Tonga Pony	1
Total	149		55		34

LIVESTOCK AUCTION.

The following unserviceable livestock was auctioned during the period under report :—

Buffaloes	3	Cows	5	Suckling calves	6
Bullocks	3			Calves	11

Wild Cattle.

4 Bullocks were sold to Directorate of Rakhs and Farms and three to the Directorate of Horticulture at the rate of Rs. 250 each.

COVERINGS.

44, 21 and 19 and 38 coverings of farm owned and private cows and buffaloes have been performed by the farm breeding bulls respectively.

BIRTHS.

Hariana herd produced 16 males and 20 female calves and and Murrah 7 males and 11 females during the period under report.

DEATHS.

The below described livestock died of various ailments during the year :—

Buffaloes	Cows	Bullocks	Buffaloes. Bullocks
1	1	2	1

Buffaloes Calves		Cow calves	
Male	Female	Male	Female
3	5	2	nil.

VACCINATION.

Farm livestock was prophylactically vaccinated against Rinderpest, H. S. and Black quarter, but three adult Buffalo calves died of H. S. aud the contagion was combated and checked with H. S. adjuant vaccine.

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES.

Out of total 224 acreage of land, 185 acres at the three farms were under cultivation and 17,03,570 lbs. of greens were produced. Out of it 5,46,306 lbs were supplied to Indian Army at a total cost of Rs. 4,428.98 and the balance was fed to the farm livestock.

MILK PRODUCTION

The total milk production of Hariana and Murrah Herd was 64,060 lbs. and 53,725 lbs. rcspectively during the year under report. The farm production of milk was insufficient to meet fully the day to day increased demand of the Medical institutions and management was forced to purchase 51,966 lbs. of milk from the approved contractor. 1,05,884 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk were supplied to the Medical Institutions realising Rs. 25,820.50 as its cost.

NIGHT SOIL

557 Truck loads of Night Soil have been received from the Cantonment Board and dumped in the compost pits to be used after ripening as manure in addition to the cow dung.

HORSE AND MULE BREEDINGS

During the the year under report, 9 horse and one donkey stallions in Jammu Province, 2 horse stallions in Kashmir Province and 2 Zanskari stallions in Leh were at work in the field. The following table gives the coverings performed by them and the progeny recorded during the year :—

	Coverings performed.	Births recorded.
1. Kashmir Province ..	42	18
2. Jammu Province ..	278	92
3. Leh ...	42	20
Total ..	362	130

POULTRY BREEDING.

Kashmir.—In January 1958, one mammoth incubator egg-capacity 1,656, was installed at the Cheshma Shahi Poultry farm. Due to low electric voltage, it could not be operated immediately but the complication was removed by fixing a transformer.

10 rooms of the old Brooder house being insufficient for rearing of new hatches, the brooder house was extended and 5 more rooms were added to it, thus providing a sufficient space for nearly 3,000 chicks.

A severe outbreak of Spirochaetosis was recorded during the year under report in which over 150 adult birds were lost. The infection of this disease was brought over here in this farm with old Poultry Houses that were shifted from Lal Mandi Agriculture Department during August 1956. The affected Poultry Houses were sprayed with Gamexine, D. D. T. and finally with Pyrethrum and also subjected to the brisk-brazel lamp treatment.

The stock position of the birds in March 1957 remained as follows :—

1.	Cocks	.. 3
2.	Hens	.. 28
3.	Cockrels	.. 256
4.	Pullets	.. 444
5.	Chicks	.. 46
	Total	.. 777

After distributing 238 Cockrels at concessional rate of Rs. 5 to N. E. S. Blocks, Boatmen, sale of 132 birds and supply of 314 birds to the Animal Husbandry Department, the final stock position at the end of March 1958. after deducting a total mortality of 1,256, is as follows :—

1.	Cocks	.. 32
2.	Hens	.. 56
3.	Cockrels	.. 39
4.	Pullets	.. 163
5.	Chicks	.. 526
	Total	.. 816

In view of the increased interest shown by the N. E. S. authoritics and other agencies a total No. of 11,362 eggs were sold as hatching eggs during the year under report.

A total No. of 22,133 eggs were produced by this Farm during the year under report. At the end of March 1957 a total No. of 1,110 eggs were in hand and 524 eggs were received from outside the farm thus making a total of 23,767.

4,865 eggs were set for incubation and 11,362 eggs were sold as hatching eggs. 3,412 eggs were sold as table, 2,332 eggs were supplied to the contractor fixed for the purpose during the year under report. 1,245 eggs were fed to calves and finally a balance of 551 eggs remained still in hand at the end of March, 1958.

Jammu.—The Poultry section in tke Central Cattle Breeding and Research Farm, Jammu was started on 24th April, 1957. Out of the total strength of 1,405 birds, 50 birds were distributed in N. E. S. Blocks to grade up the *desi* breed. 188 were washed away in the flood and 36 died of different ailments during the year under report.

11,567 eggs were produced. 2,523 eggs were sold as hatching eggs and the balance was disposed off through proper auction as table eggs.

Frontier.—The Poultry constructions at Leh and Kargil were partly completed during the year under report. No headway could, however, be made in giving a start to the farm, due to early snowfall when the birds and equipment could not be sent there.

SHEEP BREEDING

Import of Polwarth Sheep.

An amount of Rs. 1.4 lacs provided for the purpose and lying in deposit with Kashmir Trade Commissioner New Delhi lapsed at the close of financial year 1956-57. So the idea of import of Polwarth Sheep has therefore been dropped for the present on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

CONSTRUCTIONS.

The construction of sheds and quarters for Billawar farm had slow progress throughout the year and were completed at the end of the year.

WOOL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (RAMBOUILLET BREEDING) :--

The Wool Development Scheme sanctioned by the Government last year was modified to fit in the All India Wool Development Scheme. Under the modified Scheme 16 Sheep and Wool Development Units were to be established in the State during the year under report.

The location of Sheep and Wool Development Units which was as follows :—

1.	Migratory Flocks of Bakerwals ..	3 Units.
2.	do Gaddies ..	5 ,,
3.	Village flocks of Badgam ..	6 ,,
4.	Frontier District flocks at Leh and Kargil ..	2 ,,
	Total ..	16 Units.

41 more rams were issued in three Bakerwal Units in September 1957 in addition to the 47 already issued in February 1957 in the Units of Gaddi Flocks thus making in 88 rams issued in 8 Units of Jammu Province.

30 rams were earmarked for the two Units of Frontier district but these could not go there owing to the early onset of winter and untimely blockade of the Zogila pass. They will therefore be sent next year on the opening of passes.

Total number of improved breeding rams issued so far for field development work including the above is detailed below :—

1.	Badgam Block ..	49
2.	Animal Husbandry Units and Sub-Units ..	42
3.	Bakerwals from February 1955 ..	64
4.	Gaddies ..	47
5.	Pattan Block ..	5
6.	Ladakh ..	30
7.	Private Breeders ..	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh ..	2
9.	Banihal Area ..	147
10.	U. P. Govt. ..	12
		410

566 lambs were recorded born from our rams in Banihal area alone. These lambs have been examined and the improvement in the wool quality and quantity has been found to be extraordinary.

It was ordered that in the 6 Sheep and Wool Development Units of Badgam which comprised of about 16,000 ewes in 164 villages breeding of ewes should be done by Artificial Insemination Technique. For normal breeding 320 rams would be required to breed 16,000 ewes but as such a large number of rams was not available, a trial to Artificial Insemination Technique had to be given. Against 320 rams only 36 rams were therefore earmarked for the purpose.

The following work has been done by the staff in the private flocks :—

1.	Non-Contagious treatment	.. 16,277
2.	Contagious treatment	.. 3,473
3.	Castrations	.. 395
4.	Dipping against Sheep Scab	.. 6,212
5.	Dosing against internal heliminths	.. 25,815

DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH WORK.

For the last 4 years we have been conducting research work in the private flocks near our Sheep Breeding Farm Zaban, Banihal. In this connection 23 crossbred rams were issued for breeding in these flocks in September and October, 1957, besides others issued in previous years.

There is a registered strength of 1,244 ewes which are bred scientifically year by year. Every care is taken to safeguard the health of these flocks by timely medication and other preventive measures. 586 improved lambs were dropped by these ewes during the year. The following work has been done during the year under report :—

1.	Non-contagious treatments	.. 321
2.	Contagious	.. 302
3.	Vaccination against Anthrax disease	.. 430
4.	Vaccination against B. O. Disease	.. 228
5.	Castration	.. 52
6.	Dipping against Sheep Scab	.. 5,170
7.	Dosing against Parasites	.. 10,567

EXHIBITION.

This section as usual participated in the Industrial Exhibitions held at Srinagar and Jammu during the year. Charts, livestock and other exhibits were displayed and the figures achieved shown to the visitors.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

An amount of Rs. 11,909.30 were realised from the sale of wool, sale of culled stock and other miscellaneous sources during the year. Out of this, however, an amount of Rs. 7,938.94 still remained outstanding with the Government Woollen Mills Srinagar which shall be recovered next year.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP BREEDING AND RESEARCH FARM BANIHAL/REASI.

The pure bred stock at the beginning of the year was 19. Six rams and 6 ewes more were imported from America in July, 1957. At the close of the year the strength of the stock was 29.

BREEDING OF FLOCKS

88 A class ewes were interbred with selected rams from 21st September, 1957 to 15th October, 1957. 58 B class ewes were served by the Delaine rams during the same period. Besides this 86 Rambouillet crossbred ewes were got served by a Rambouillet ram during this period at Zaban.

238 local ewes were got served by 4 Rambouillet rams from 8th November, 1957 to 9th December, 1957 except 40 ewes which were got served by a selected R. $\frac{3}{4}$ bred rams for back crossing.

LAMBING

78 lambs were dropped by A class ewes 51 by B class ewes and 36 by Rambouillet crossbred ewes up to the close of the year. The lambing percentage is quite good.

The lambing of the other flocks had not begun till the close of the year and shall be reported next year.

HEALTH AND DISEASE

During the year under report unprecedentally heavy rains accompanied by hail storm and snow-fall over the mountains resulted in high mortalities in all the migratory flocks including our flocks. The mortality in the private flocks was recorded to range between 34 % to 93 %.

The flocks picked up foot and mouth disease during transit from Reasi to Banihal but this was controlled with the usual measures. In spite of the pre-vaccination of the stock an outbreak of B. O. disease was encountered in November, 1957.

Lamb Dysentry has been diagnosed during the year in our flock. The disease has been recorded for the first time in India. The following treatments and other work was done in the flocks during the year to control the various diseases :—

(a) *Treatments.*

Non-contagious	..	5,495
Contagious	..	2,176
		7,671

(b) *Vaccinations.*

Against Anthrax disease	..	1,287
Against B. O. Disease	..	1,912
Against H. S. Disease	..	900
		4,099

(c) *Serum Inoculations.*

With anthrax	..	108
With B. O.	..	374
		482

(d) *Dosings.*

With Carbon Tetrachloride	..	3,222
With phenothiazine	..	6,273
Hexachlorocthane	..	24
		9,519

(e) *Dipping Against Sheep Scab.* .. 2,995

COLLECTION OF DATA.

The data from various experiments at farm has been collected as usual. The following quantities of fodder were produced for the live stock the cost of which is roughly about Rs. 7,000/-.

1	Wheat Grains	.. 10 md. 20 srs.
2	Barley Grains	.. 5 do. 0 do.
3	Sun seed	.. 1 do. 34 do.
4	Green Berseem.	.. 184 do. 33 do.
5	Dry cherry & Bajra grass	.. 350 do. 0 do.
6	Green Barley and Oats grass	.. 413 do. 22 do.
7	Wheat and Barley Bhoosa	.. 80 do. 30 do.
8	Green Grass	.. 231 do. 0 do.

The area earmarked for the exclusive grazing of the farm flocks is being encroached upon by other local and nomadic graziers which has made the managements of the farm difficult.

PRODUCTION OF CROSS-BRED RAMS.

64 rams were permanently issued from the farm during the year for development work in private flocks under Sheep and Wool Development Scheme.

Services of 23 rams were utilised for temporary breeding in Banihal Area.

SHEARING OF FLOCKS

As usual all the stock except the pure bred Rambouillet Sheep were shorn in August-September 1957 and again in March, 1958. The imported stock was shorn only once in a year in September, 1957. The total wool produced was 33 maunds 3 seers 2 cht. out of which autumn clip weighing 18 mds. 23 Srs. 4 cht. has been sold to the Government Woollen Mills and the remaining shall be sold next year.

CULLED STOCK

53 sheep and goats were culled from the stock and sold by public auction at Srinagar for Rs. 1,669 on 13th December, 1957.

STOCK.

The strength of the stock at the close of the year was 1,008.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP BREEDING FARM ANDERWAN.

BREEDING

The breeding ewes of the farm were put to the service of the two Rambouillet rams during November, December 1957.

LAMBING

26 lambs were born during the year.

HEALTH AND DISEASE

There was no major outbreak of any contagious disease at the farm during the year.

The work done to control various diseases at the farm is given as under :—

(a) Treatments : Non-contagious	..	1,865
(b) Vaccinations : Against B. Q.	..	251
Against Anthrax	..	120
		371

(c) INOCULATION

With B. C. serum	..	250

(d) DOSINGS

With Carbon Tetrachloride	..	709
With Phenothiazine	..	803
With 10 per cent Copper Sulphate	..	527
		2,129

SHEARING

The flocks were shorn twice during the year. 2 maunds 16 seers 6 chataks of wool were produced.

TRANSFER OF GOBAL FARM

During the year the property of the Hill Cattle Research Station at Gobal was transferred to the farm. The whole stock was therefore kept at Gobal during winter.

LANDS

The following produce was obtained from the farm during the year :—

1. Wheat	..	18	maunds.	0	seers.
2. Barley	..	0	,,	30	,,
3. Moth and Peas	..	6	,,	0	,,
4. Wheat Bhoosa	..	52	,,	0	,,

170 fruit trees were planted at Anderwan and Gobal in spring 1958.

STOCK

The strength of the stock at the close of the year stood at 187.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP BREEDING FARM SARTHAL/BILLAWAR.

BREEDING

221 local ewes were served by two Rambouillet Rams from 16th December, 1957 to 20th June, 1958.

LAMBING

No lambing took place till the close of the year.

HEALTH AND DISEASE

The stock took about three months to reach the Sarthal from Reasi in Spring 1957. They were continually harrased by bad weather, lack of grazing, and occasional snowfall. This resulted in mortalities in this stock as in other flocks.

The flocks contracted foot and mouth disease during transit, which was controlled by adopting usual measures. The following work was done at the farm to control various diseases :—

(*a*) *Treatments.*

Non-contagious	..	1,348
Contagious	..	1,679
		3,027

(*b*) *Vaccinations.*

Against Anthrax Disease	..	259
Against B. Q. Disease	..	236
		495

(*c*) *Serum Inoculation.*

Against Anthrax Disease	..	347

(*d*) *Dosings.*

With Carbon Tetrachloride	..	1,258

With Copper sulphate	..	356
With Phenothiazine	...	1,114
		1,628
(e) *Dippings against Sheep Scab.*	..	415

SHEARING

The flocks were shorn in September, 1957 and again in March, 1958. 4 maunds 28 seers 14 chatacks of wool were produced.

GRAZING RAKHS

During winter the stock grazes in the forest near the farm at Billawar, part of which has been transferred to the farm. During the summer the flocks migrate to Sarthal a high altitude grazing forest about 15 miles away from Bhaderwah.

LANDS

There are about 10 acres of arable land transferred to the farm at Billawar.

STOCK

The strength of the stock at the close of year was 266.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

The two Artificial Insemination Centres one each at Srinagar and Jammu continued functioning. During the year under report 929 inseminations were performed and 472 births recorded. Besides the work of artificially inseminating the cows brought to the centres, experiments with regard to dilution, preservation and transportation of semen under varried conditions obtaining in the State, sterility and sexual health control and other progeny diagnosis tests were conducted in order to extend the facilities provided by this new technique to the field.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOSADAN

For the purpose of providing a home to the stray and unproductive cattle, the scheme continued running during the year under report. The Forest Rakh at Bhangali was selected for the purpose and the Scheme started from 25th September, 1947. There were 79 heads of Cattle at the beginning and later 26 more were admitted making total of 105 animals, out of which 70 died leaving a balance of 35 at the end of the year. 44 animals were treated for different ailments.

ESTABLISHMENT OF KEY VILLAGE CENTRES

In order to tide over the shortage of breeding bulls, a scheme of establishing Key Village Centre has been running in Jammu province. Three units with six centres each have been established at :—

1. Bishnah.
2. Jourian.
3. Kathua (Nagri Parol).

In all these centres breeding bulls have been distributed and the work is going on under the supervision of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

Ten Key Village Centres were established in the month of February 1958, under N. E. S. aegis in Kashmir province. These cantres have been established in the following N. E. S. blocks :—

1. Shangasnovgam.
2. Narvaw.
3. Pulvama.
4. Srinagar.
5. Ganderbal.
6. Pattan.
7. Uri.
8. Handwara.
9. Narbal.
10. Sopore.

For each N. E. S. block, 6 key-village centres were provided in the N. E. S. Budget, but due to the non-availability of trained personnel, only one centre in each N. E. S. Block was opened. Accommodation both for staff and livestock has been arranged in hired buildings at each centre.

CATTLE-CUM-SHEEP AND GOAT FARM AT LEH

CATTLE BREEDING SECTION

There were three Ladakhi and 5 Kashmiri cows at the beginning of the year under report with the young stock comprising of five

Ladakhi and two Kashmiri. Three Kashmiri bulls were also at stud. During the year under report two Kashmiri cows died. Strenuous efforts were made to make purchase of local cows of the approved variety. 13 cows with their offsprings in the first or second lactation were purchased for Rs. 4,570 out of this one cow No. 17, which was the best died during the year under report.

Births

Three Ladakhi Male calves; two Kashmiri Male calves; 4 cross bred Male calves; one Kashmiri female calf and one female cross-bred calf were born during the year under report.

Out of these two Ladakhi Male Calves, two Kashmiri calves and one crossbred Male calf died during the same period.

Milk Yield

The total milk yield during the year under report has been 16,843½ lbs. as against 3,414 lbs of the preceding year. Out of this lot 551 lbs were issued to the weak and the sick calves as such only Rs. 4,073.10 were recorded.

Covering

The bulls have covered twenty-one farm cows and 33 (thirty three) cows and Zahns of the people of the surrounding villages.

Sheep and Goat Breeding Section

At the beginning of the year under report, 131 animals comprising of Changthang Sheep and Goats and 7 Rambouillet Cross-Rams were in Stock lot during the year under report, one Rambouillet Ram and 67 other old stock died.

Only 10 lambs and 16 kids were born alive while the rest of the births were either abortions or still-borns. These young-ones also expired within a very short time of their presentation showing gross lesions in the lungs.

Now the stock position is only six Rambouillet rams and 57 Changthang sheep and goats.

Eradication of Rinderpest

The work done under the Scheme is detailed below :—

Building and Equipment

The office of the Rinderpest Control Officer is located in the Animal Husbandry premises at Jammu. The Veterinary Assistant

Surgeons in charge of field vaccination parties are not provided with separate office accommodation. The parties being on move from village to village stay in tents or make temporary use of village Panchayat buildings etc.

Two electric refreigerators were purchased during 1956-57, but the three kerosine-operated referigerators could not be available during the year under report. One of the electrical refrigerators was shifted temporarily to Srinagar for storage of vaccine for parties working in Kashmir province. The deep freeze cabinet sanctioned for storage of vaccine in Jammu was purchased towards the close of the year under report. Water distillation plant, utoclaves etc. of the State Veterinary Laboratories are being made use of for preparation of distilled water (Normal saline). The other appliances in the form of syringes, needles, thermosflasks etc. were purchased in time, but in August, 1957 most of the stock was washad away due to floods. The deficiency thus caused was partly replaced towards the close of the year under report and the rest is being made up in 1958-59.

Progress of Work

The work was started in Jammu province from July, 1957. Three parties took up work in the three tehsils of Kathua, Hiranagar and Ranbirsinghpora initially. where in the past Rinderpest entered the State from the adjoining areas of the then undivided Punjab. These three parties covered the three tehsils, village after village, under a planned programme and vaccinated all the available cattle and buffaloes except the young stock under six months age, animals in advanced pregnancy, very old animals or those suffering from other diseases. After completion of the first round in these tehsils the parties were shifted to Udhampore, Samba and Jammu tehsils respectively where these continued to work till the end of the year under report.

The remaining two parties were appointed from September, 1957, and these parties started work in (i) Tehsil Anantnag (Verinag side), (ii) Tehsil Handwara (Lolab side) of Kashmir province continued work till November, 1957 when the work had to be discontinued due to early snow-fall and the extreme unfavourable weather conditions in the valley. The following

table gives in brief the period of work of each party in different tehsils during the year :—

Serial No	Tehsil.	Party No.	Dates. From.	To.	Remarks.
1	Kathua ..	1	3-7-57	6-2-58	First round of the tehsils was completed.
2	Hiranagar ..	2	5-7-57	21-1-58	
3	R. S. Pora ..	3	5-7-57	3-1-58	
4	Anantnag (Veri-ing ..	4	16-9-57	23-11-57	Only part of tehsils was covered and the parties had to be shifted to Jammu province due to early snow-fall in valley. Work will be resumed in these areas in 1958–59.
5	Handwara (Sogam).	5	23-9-57	23-11-57	
6	Akhnoor ..	5	20-12-57		The five parties were at work in these tehsils till the end of the year under report.
7	Reasi ..	4	23-12-57		
8	Jammu ..	3	4- 1-58		
9	Samba ..	2	22- 1-58		
10	Udhampur ..	1	8- 2-58		

2,29,130 vaccinations were conducted under the Scheme in the State during the year under report against a target of 2,00,000 vaccinations. The area adjacent to Pakistan occupied territory from Kathua to Chamb has been covered fully. The whole work was conducted by the Special Rinderpest Eradication staff. The normal staff of the department was not entrusted with this work.

Propaganda

Publicity of the campaign was given through :—

(i) the Revenue, National Extension and Block Development Officers and village level workers;

(ii) distribution of printed leaflets in Urdu and Dogri languages giving the various aspects of the disease and its prevention;

(iii) meetings of the village panchayats arranged through the Block Development Officers. The aim and object of the work explained to the members and absolute need of their active co-operation in this National Plan emphasised, to ensure success of the Plan ;

(iv) local papers and Radio ;

(v) the departmental staff at the Cattle fairs and shows ;

(vi) the special staff moving in the villages in the Jeep fitted with amplifire, loud speaker and gramophone ; and

(vii) lastly through the Rinderpest eradication parties just prior to actual vaccination work in each village.

In the Annual Panchayat Conference held at Jammu in March 1958 the activities under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme were depicted in the form of charts. The conference was attended to by the representatives from all parts of Jammu Province and necessary information about the launching the Scheme was explained to them.

Future Programme of Work

The work is in progress in tehsils of Samba, Jammu, Akhnoor, Reasi and Udhampur from April, 1958. With the outset of the summer season the redistribution of the parties from May 1958, as follows, is under contemplation :—

JAMMU PROVINCES.

(1) Poonch area.

(2) Kud Batote area.

(3) Banihal area.

KASHMIR PROVINCE.

(4) Kulgam area.

(5) Uri area.

The party deputed to Poonch will carry on the work in the district throughout the year covering the cooler parts in summer and low-lying areas adjacent to Pakistan territory during winter. The other two parties of Kud-Batote and Banihal area will continue work in these areas till such time as the valley cattle pick up condition

when it is intended to move all the 4 parties to Kashmir province for covering as much of the valley as possible before the onset of winter.

Training of Technical Personnel

One class was started at Jammu from 1st December. 1959, for training of Stock Assistants and Vaccinators with a strength of 28 candidates. Five candidates recently left the class and the remaining 23 completed the course of training successfully.

Wild Cattle Catching Taming and Disposal Scheme.

After 1947 disturbances hundreds of cattle became ownerless. These cattle grew in the wild atmosphere in large numbers and became a nuisance to the cultivators. To counteract this menace, the Wild Catching Taming Scheme was started in December, 1957 in Jammu Province under the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. During the year under report 67 wild cattle were caught out of which 17 died and 50 were sent to Gosadan. The males are being castrated, tamed and sold to the public for ploughing purposes, while the females are sent to Gosadan established in Bhanyali Rakh to provide a home to them to these wild and destitute cattle, where they are fed and watered properly and allowed to die a natural death.

Propaganda

A programme for holding of 8 cattle shows in Kashmir province was prepared and these shows were consequently held during the month of October and November, 1957. Due to unexpected inclement weather, and unusal snowfall certain changes to the sanctioned programme, have had to be made and the shows were held at the following places only :—

Aishmuquam, Tehsil Anantnag.

The show was held at Aishmuquam on 4th and 5th October, 1957. Rs. 218 were given away as prizes to 76 owners of animals selected by the judging committee.

Raipora, Tehsil Pulwama.

At Rajpore the show was held on 13th and 14th October, 1957. On 13th October, 1975, 276 were entered and on 14th October 1957 they were judged and prizes worth Rs. 231 wer egiven away to 100 owners of animals.

Shopian, Tehsil Kulgam.

The show was held at Shopian on 16th October 1957. Prizes worth Rs. 225.50 were given away to 93 owners of best judged animals.

Chadoora, Tehsil Budgam.

A double show by cancelling the show of Khag at Chadoora Tehsil Badgam was held on 30th October, 1957 and 31st October 1957. Out of 297 animals entered in the show, prizes worth Rs. 496 were awarded to 147 owners of best animals. This show was visited by the State Minister for Food and Agriculture.

Pattan, Tehsil Baramulla.

At Pattan, also a double show by cancelling one show of Bandipora was held on 16th and 17th November, 1957. Prizes worth Rs. 470 were awarded to 251 owners of best animals, out of 450 animals entered in the show.

On the whole the livestock shows held in the province, proved very successful.

CELEBRATION OF GOSAMVARDHANA WEEK.

Out of the provision of Rs. 3,000 Rs. 500 were earmarked for holding of one day shows, in connection with celebration of "Gosamvardhana Week". Accordingly the programme was framed and shows were proposed to be held at the following places :—

1. Shangasnovgam.
2. Baramulla.
3. Kulgam.
4. Sogam.
5. Tral.

Rs. 100 was placed at the disposal of the concerned Tehsil Unit officers for holding of one day shows, in connection with celebration of "Gosamvardhana Week." These shows were managed by the Tehsil Unit Officers, in consultation with Block Development Officers concerned.

Due to unexpected snow-fall the Show at Shangasnovgam could not be held and the amount was remitted back into the Treasury.

The staff of Jammu province visited 1,798 villages during the year under report while on tour in connection with the control of contagious diseases, castrations, vaccinations, inspection of breeding centres, examination of Medico-legal cases etc. While on tour the staff as usual, gave talks in the public on subjects pertaining to rearing, upkeep and proper maintenance of livestock shows were held at she following places in Jammu province. An amount of Rs. 2,500.00 at Rs. 300.00 for each show was provided for the purpose, out of which Rs. 1,362 were awarded as prizes to the owners of best animals presented at the shows :—

1. Jhree (Jammu).
2. Mendhar (Poonch)
3. Nowshera
4 Ramnagar
5. Nagri (Kathua).
6. Bishna (R. S. Pura).

4 livestock fairs were held under the aegis of the Revenue Department through the contractors appointed by the Government. 557 animals were sold at these fairs which were meant to afford relief to the intending purchasers to go in for improved cattle by permitting their import into the State.

AGRICULTURE

Season and its effects

In 1957-58 due to un-precedented weather conditions viz. occurrence of late snow-falls, frosts and rainfall rains in March, April and May, unprecedented flood in August, and occurrence of snow-fall in temperate regions of the State as early as in October, the wheat crop which had to be harvested during the year was affected so seriously that in many cases the farmers could not harvest even their seed requirement and the production of Paddy and Maize suffered seriously.

In Kashmir Valley, as recorded by the Srinagar Observatory, the monthly maximum temperature during the year under report ranged between 96.26°F in July, 1957 and 51.26°F in December, 1957 and monthly minimum temperature ranged between 57.56°F in July, 1957 to 28.58°F in December, 1957. The total rainfall during the year under report was 32.63 inches as recorded by the Srinagar Observatory.

Distribution of Fertilizer

The following tabular statement shows province-wise the quantities of Sulphate of Ammonia and Urea in lac maunds distributed during the year under report :—

Quantities Distributed.

Kashmir Province.	Jammu Province.	Total.
0.412 ..	0.159 ..	0.571

Multiplication and Distribution of pure Seeds Produced at Registered Seed Farms on premium Basis

In spite of un-precedented unfavourable weather conditions the following quantities of Paddy and Wheat seeds produced locally were distributed by the Department :—

	Jammu.	Kashmir.	Total.
Paddy	906 Mds	3,265 Mds	3,471 Mds.
Wheat	21,778 ..	144 ..	21922 ..
Total ..	21,984 Mds.	4,409 Mds	25,393 Mds.

In order to compensate as far as possible the losses caused in production of Kharif Crops by unprecedented unfavourable conditions, steps were taken to launch campaign of increase in production of the ensuing Rabi Crops and about 45,000 maunds of Wheat Seeds were imported from Punjab and distributed amongst the farmers of the State.

Production of Double Hybrid Maize Seed

5,781 maunds of the seeds of Double Hybrid Maize (U. S. 13) were produced in 1956-57 and distributed for being sown during the year under report, sufficient to cover about 23,124 acres.

Establishment of Fruit Plant Nurseries

The number of Fruit Plant Nurseries which existed in the year 1956-57 were 32 and during the year under report five more nurseries were opened, one in Kashmir and four in Jammu raising the total number to 37. The object of the Scheme is to produce Fruit Plants of the kinds and varieties of commercial importance for filling in blanks in the existing private orchards in order to normalize the stocks as early as possible and in order to maintain normal stocks thereafter and thereby increase the production of fruits from the very land already under the cultivation of fruit trees.

In order to make trained Malies available for Private Orchardists and also for work in the New Fruit Plant Nursuries, two Training Schools for training of Mailes on modern methods of Horticulture-one at Udheywalla in Jammu Tehsil and the other at the Kashmir Provincial Agricultural Experimental Farm (Near Shalimar in Srinagar Tehsil) were established and 55 Malies were trained at these two Centres during the year under report.

Distribution of Fruit Plants

1,60,467 fruit plants were distributed during the year under report against 1,35,379 distributed during the previous year. For the facility of the Orchardists, the fruit plants were sold at only annas 4 per plant as against Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 2 sold in other States of the Country.

Seeds of European Type of Vegetable Production and Export to Other States and to Neighbouring Countries

The demand of the Country for the seeds of European types of vegetables is being met in full from Kashmir and there is a ban on import of such seeds from abroad into India.

The following statement shows year-wise from 1954-58 the number of registered farms and areas thereof in which seeds of European type of vegetables are produced in Kashmir under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture :—

Year.	No. of Registered Farms.	Area of the Registered Farms.
1954-55	.. 371	.. 283 acres.
1955-56	.. 375	.. 294 ,,
1956-57	.. 620	.. 565 ,,
1957-58	.. 850	.. 1,036 ,,

1,74,047 Lbs. of seeds of vegetable were exported to the other States of the Country in 1957, which also includes small quantities of seeds exported direct by the Kashmir Growers to Indonesia, Iran, Ceylon and Burma.

Control of Diseases and Pests

On account of pecuniary difficulties which the Orchardists had to face during the year under report due to unprecedented unfavourable weather conditions resulting into failure of crops, it was not possible for most of the Orchardists to secure High Speed Diesel Oil and Fish Oil Soap on cash payment from market for spraying of their trees and plants, and the omission of spraying of trees and plants for control of San Jose Scale and Wooly Aphis insects just for one year would have resulted into huge loss. So in order to overcome this difficulty, the Government sanctioned a Scheme for the said year under which Fish Oil Soap and High Speed Diesel Oil were purchased by the Department of Agriculture for about Rs. 60,000 and supplied these componants of the insecticides to the Orchardists on deferred payment basis. 6,01,799 fruit trees and plants were sprayed during the year under report, which includes 3,000 trees and plants sprayed by Orchardists themselves.

Development of Local Manurial Resources.

For the Development of local manurial resources two Officers were got trained at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and 13 Compost Inspectors were trained within the State and recruited. Besides, 173 Village Leaders were selected and trained in their respective Blocks on modern methods of preparation of compost.

Scheme for Improvement of Vegetable

The Scheme is run by the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on a 50:50 basis and is entirely of a research nature. The main object of the Scheme is to extend the cultivation of the vegetable crop in the rural areas of the Kashmir Valley by making available to the Growers improved varieties of locally important vegetable crops. The printed copies of the Progress Report for the year under report have been sent to the quarters concerned.

Rice Improvement Scheme

This Scheme is also run on a 50:50 basis by the State Government and Indian Council of Agricultural Research and is of a research nature. The main object of the Scheme is evolution of varieties of Rice with high yield, non-shedding character and resistance to blast suitable for cultivation under Kashmir conditions, so as to replace to a great extent popular acclimatised Chinese varieties under cultivation which are high yielding but shedding varieties.

Fruit Research Scheme

This Scheme is also run on a 50:50 basis by the State Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The main object of the Scheme is to conduct research work in order to make authentic information available for guidance of the fruit growers on the relative performance of existing and new varieties of different fruits like apple, pear, cherry, plum, peaches and almonds etc., the choice of root stocks for apple, the system of training and prunning, the cultural schedules including manuring and fertilizing, and thereby enable them to increase production of better fruit for existing orchards and to plan future plantation on more scientific and economic basis.

Health & Education Minister's Portfolio.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

During the year the Department took advanced steps regarding implementation of schemes phased for the 2nd year of the 2nd Five Year Plan. To implement various educational schemes a provision of Rs. 136.25 lakhs (actuals 1957-58) *i. e.* Rs. 38.93 lakh under Development Plan Budget and 97.32 lakh under Normal Budget was utilized for the educational development in the year under report. The activities of the Department in different spheres are classified as under :—

1. Elementary Education

With the adoption of the new and revised pattern of Basic Education in all its entirety and in pursuance of the decision to spread a net work of Basic Schools in the State, 216 new Basic Activity Schools were opened in the State.

2. Expansion of Secondary Education

A good number of secondary schools at different places in the State was started to meet the ever-increasing public demand for educational facilities. Additional classes VI, VII, VIII were added to 58 schools, 9th and 10th classes were added to 24 Middle and Lower High Schools.

3. Higher Secondary Schools

To implement the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commssion of the Central Government and also our schemes of re-organisation of Secondary Education, one more High School *viz* Government High School, Kishtwar was converted into Higher Secondary School raising the total number of such Higher Secondary Schools to 8 in the State. Three different streams *viz* Arts, Science and Technical are being run concurrently in each of these Schools. The vocational streams allotted to them are shown as under :— .

1. R. S. Pora, 2. Akhnoor. 3. Handawara	Agriculture.
4. M. P. Multilateral Higher Secondary School, Srinagar.	Electricity.
5. S. P. Multilateral Higher Secondary School, Srinagar.	Commerce.
6. Multilateral Higher Socondary School, Udhampur	,,

7. Multilateral Higher Secondary School, Kishtwar. — Weaving.

8. Multilateral Higher Secondary School for Girls, Nawakadal. — Domestic Science.

College Department

2 posts of lecturers were created in the College Department, to cope with the increasing number of students in the Colleges.

Refresher Courses and Training of Teachers

To re-orientate and vitalize teachers in the modern trends of basic education, 2 refresher courses were held one at Srinagar and other at Jammu in which 80 men and 40 women teachers participated. Local instructors conducted the courses satisfactorily.

Number of Institutions

The following table gives a comparative statement of number of institutions and enrolment indicating the progress of education made during the year.

Kinds of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Enrolment.	
	1956-57.	1957-58	1956-57.	1957-58.
Colleges.	14	14	5645	6022.
Higher Secondary Schools.	7	8	Included in Secondary Schools.	Included in Secondary Schools.
Secondary Schools.	390	416	1,02,264	1,16,088
Primary Schools.	1817	2024	86,690	1,13,836
Maktabs and Patshalas.	265	264	780	7,466

Audio-Visual Education

The Audio Visual Unit of the Directorate remained functioning throughout the year to the benefit of the teachers and students in educational institutions. A mobile Audio-Visal Unit equipped with all modern and traditional aids was set up in the beginning of last year as a part of Second Five Year Plan Educational Development Schemes. Initially Rs. 17,000 were sanctioned to put this scheme through. Out of this Rs. 12,000 were spent on the purchase of projector,

motion and slide cinema reels and tape recorder. Two gramaphones with fifty records were also purchased. A substantial sum was set aside for the purchase of charts and books.

For the year 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 10,000 was budgeted for this service and out of this Audio Visual aids were purchased for Rs. 4,377.

SCHOLARSHIPS

An amount of Rs. 1,30,000 was provided for the grant of scholarship to the poor/Backward and meritorious students at different rates raising from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per month, reading in colleges and schools of this State.

CONSTRUCTION FOR SCHOOL BUILDING

In order to provide proper and suitable buildings for our educational institutions an amount of Rs. 9.50 lakh for construction of School buildings was earmarked for this year.

GRANT-IN-AID

An amount of Rs. 1,30,000 was provided as grant-in-aid for various prospective institutions doing useful work in the field of Education. These institutions are contributing to the educational endeavours of the Department to a great extent A good proportion of the expenditure incurred by these institutions is raised by means of donations and contributions by the managements.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

A younth Camp was held in the old Palace at Gulmarg. 335 boys and 40 girls from different institutions of Jammu and Kashmir participated in the Camp. An expenditure of Rs. 20,000 was incurred in this behalf. The students who attended this camp were provided with transport expenses and proper board and lodging facilities. And the students who participated in the Camp received training in cultural, social and physical activities and also undertook mountaineering, trecking and hiking etc.

PHYSICAL DISPLAY

The Department organised youth rallies and ceremonial parades on the following occasions. Cultural pageants and P. T. Shows were also organised on these occasions :—

1. Independence Day on 15th August 1957-Srinagar.

2. Jashan-i-Kasnmir Parde on 16th September at Srinagar.
3. Martyr's Day on 13th July, 1957.
4. Republic Day on 26th January, 1958.
5. Prime Minister's Birth Day on 14th November, 1957 at Jammu and Srinagar.
6. Physical displays were held at Jammu, Kathua, Satwari, Udhampur, Anantnag, Sopore and Srinagar in which students from their respective Provinces participated.

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS AND GAMES.

Competitions in different sports and atheletic events were held on Zonal basis at headquarters and Inter-Zonal-Basis at Provincial headquarters and later on the Inter-Provincial basis at Jammu in December, 1957.

EDUCATION TOUR TO INDIA.

A A party of 44 students of different High Schools from Jammu and Kashmir Provinces was taken out as educational tour to Amritsar, Chandigarh, Bakhra Nangal, Delhi and Agra.

B. A party of 17 women teachers accompanied by the Chief Inspectress was sent out on an educational tour to India. They visited Amritsar, Chandigarh, Bakhra Nangal, Delhi, Agra and Aligarh Jamia Milia, Lady Harding College Happy School and Aligarh University during their tour.

SCOUTING.

A Scout Master's Training Camp was organised at Srinagar for 32 teachers of Kashmir Province which was conducted by Mr. Mathuia, National Camp Chief of India. The teachers trained in this camp were sent to the different Schools to organise Scouting.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Polytechnic was opened at Srinagar to train the talented youngmen of the State in different technical trades. Moreover one Technical Institute at Jammu and one at Srinagar has been opened to impart technical education to students.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION.

During the year under report the efforts of the Research Section to acquire rare and useful manuscripts continued to show good progress. 90 manuscripts worth Rs. 934 were procured from different

sources. The acquisition made during the year under report has raised the Departmental collections to the following figures :—

1. Sanskrit and Dogri MSS—928.
2. Persian and Arabic MSS—822.

A transcript copy of "TRIKHI GOVHAR" by Mohammad Aslam is under preparation. Transcription of the "DURBHIKSHI TARODAGASTAM" by Ishware Koula is in progress. Publication of the Panchastavi Tika by Late Pt. Hara Bhatta Shashtri has been taken up.

RESEARCH LIBRARY.

During the year under report an addition of 267 volumes was made to the Research Library raising the total number from 9344 to 9611 254 volumes was purchased, 13 volumes were received on the basis of reciprocal exchange of our publication.

The Scholars visiting the libarary are given facilities to consult the material available in the Library.

SALE OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS.

The total amount realised from the sale of Research publications and remitted into the Treasury during the year was Rs. 2454.61 N. P. Steps are being taken to reprint the important volumes that have fallen out of stock.

TEXT BOOK WORK.

The work of printing text books was carried on as usual. 4,62,761 books were printed during the year under report Out of this 3,36,150 books were got printed at the Government and Private Presses of Srinagar and Jammu and 1,26,611 books duly printed, were supplied by Maktaba Jamia Delhi as usual. The stocks were distributed among the stores of Srinagar and Jammu according to the needs of two provinces. To ensure staisfactory distribution of books among students of different lacalities, even in the remotest corners, reputed booksellers from various parts of the State were enlisted as Registered agents and allowed 6¼% discount on the prices of the books to enable the students to get the books at the printed prices.

The sale proceeds of books amounting to Rs. 2,37,428.50 Naya Paisa as detailed below were credited into the Treasury :—

1. Jammu Treasury	..	1,20,949.28	N. P.
2. Srinagar Treasury	..	1,16,473.22	N. P.
		2,37,428.50	N. P.

This gave to the Government a credit balance of Rs. 1,31,003-9-0 at the close of March, 1958.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Introduction.

The main features of the activities of Medical Department are detailed below :—

Hospitals

S. M. H. S. Hospital, Srinagar.—Bed strength raised from 350 to 450 during the last three years.

S. M. G. S. Hospital, Jammu.—Bed strength raised from 100 to 250 during the last three years.

Following modern equipment has been fitted in both the Hospitals :—

(i) New Operation tables.

(ii) Hospital type Beds, Mattresses, Lockers, linen and other essential equipment.

(iii) Standardization of various kinds of Accessories used in the Hospitals such as Enamel-ware, Theatre equipment, Laboratory equipment, Dental equipment, X-Ray equipment etc.

(iv) Two new X-Ray plants installed in each of the two hospitals one portable and one stand-by. This is besides the big machines working in the hospitals.

(v) A big Therapeutic X-Ray Machine has been in S. M. H. S. Hospital, Srinagar. Infra Red and Ultra Violet treatment etc. has been improved in both the hospitals.

(vi) Cardiograms have been provided to both the hospitals.

(vii) Up-to-date modern Dental equipment and Laboratory equipment has also been provided.

(viii) The staff has been increased both gazetted and non-gazetted to meet the requirements of increased number of beds.

(ix) Hot water geysers have been provided both for operation theatre and out-door.

(x) Water coolers to provide cool water during summer have been provided in the Jammu hospital.

(xi) The operation theatres of Jammu hospital have been air-conditioned.

(xii) In the Srinagar hospital, Central heating system has been introduced for the last two years and is giving very good results.

(xiii) Stainless steel thalies with tumblers and spoons of the same metal for use of patients have been provided to both the hospitals. This has obviated occasional tinning of utensils and these thalies etc. have always a presentable look as they do not get stained.

Tuberculosis Hospitals.--T. B. Hospital, Jammu.--Bed strength 70. T. B. Hospital, Srinaagar.—Bed strength 210, against 15 in Jammu and 85 in Kashmir before last 3 years. The Sanatorium at Batote has a bed strength of 40 and that of Sanatorium at Tangmarg 60. Two X-Ray plants have been installed in the two T. B. Departments.

(a) New operation tables provided as the modern treatment of tuberculosis is mainly operative.

(b) The Sanatorium at Tangmang has also been provided with an X-Ray Plant and steps for providing another for Batote Sanatorium are also afoot. This will be accomplished as soon as Batote has electric current.

(c) The drugs grant in both the T. B. Hospitals has been trebled during the last 3 years.

(d) Diet grant has also been more than doubled not only due to increase in beds, but due to increase in the diet scale for each patient.

(e) Modern type of hospital equipment on the same pattern as for central hospitals has been provided to both the C. D. Hospitals and the Sanatoria.

(f) Two T. B. Clinics are functioning for treatment of out-door patients—one is in Jammu and the other in Srinagar. The Srinagar clinic has been equipped with an X-Ray plant and another plant is being installed in the T. B. clinic Jammu. This plant has already been received from the Government of India.

(g) One more T. B. clinic is being opened in Srinagar in the centre of the city.

District Headquarter Hospituls.—(a) 7 District headquarter hospitals have been established with 30 beds each.

(b) X-Ray plant of 100 M. A. strength with Infra Red and Ultra Violet and short wave therapy treatment have been provided.

(c) One fully equipped Laboratory for routine tests has been established.

(d) Dental sections have been provided with modern type of equipment and dental chairs.

(e) Anti-Rabic treatment has been provided in each District when it was absent before and resulted in a number of deaths in each district.

(f) Gynaecological treatment and obstetrics is now being done in each district hospital and this has to a very considerable extent lessoned the load on the Central Hospitals.

(g) Public health side has also been strengthened in each District by the provision of additional staff and making the Civil Surgeon as District Public Health Officer. He has under him a number of Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Field workers for preventive measures.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Medical College.—A scheme has been prepared and is under consideration of the Government.

Training of candidates for M. B. B. S.—230 Doctors are at present under training in different Medical Colleges in India.

Higher trainings in India and abroad.—Two Doctors are under D. P. H. training course at Calcutta, one is being deputed for training in Leprosy. A proposal for deputation of Doctors for higher training abroad is under consideration of the Government.

Training of ancillary Medical personnel.—The following medical personnel have been trained during the year 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 :—

(1) Nurses	..	Nurses are under training at present.
(2) Midwives	..	28 candidates trained.
(3) Compounders	..	118 do.
(4) Sanitary Inspectors	..	38 do.
(5) X-Ray Technicians	..	25 do.
(6) Dental Technicians	..	23 do.
(7) Laboratory Technicians	..	28 do.
(8) Nursing Orderlies	..	52 do.
(9) Health Visitors	..	Candidates are under training at present.
(10) Dais	..	

System of purchases.—The system of purchases has been changed. A purchase committee has been appointed by the Government and tenders are called from firms of repute both from India and within the State. The purchase committee considers all the tenders and selects the cheapest and best medicines and other equipment for purchase by the Medical Institutions. The list is approved by the Government and is circulated to all the heads of Institutions for further action.

Drugs purchased according to new system give a saving of over a lakh of rupees to the Department. This amount is utilized for procurement of more and more drugs.

Training Classes for Lady Health Visitors.—These have been opened with a class of 15 candidates in the Old Nursing Home Srinagar. A maternity Home is also attached to this Institution for practical training of candidates. This Home has become very popular and scores of women daily attend this Institution for treatment of female troubles. A well qualified Lady Doctor has been appointed as Superintendent of this Institution.

Mental Diseases Hospital.—A 50 bedded mental diseases Hospital with up-to-date modern equipment and electric shock therapy has been put up in Srinagar during the last year.

Leper Hospital.—A Leper Hospital with 200 beds, a Survey unit and a Laboratory, are being established.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.—At present there exists a small hospital with 30 beds run under the Municipal Committee, Srinagar. A similar hospital is being established in Jammu City also.

Medical aid for out of the way places.—Two Medical Mobile Units one for general medicine and surgery and the other for Eye treatment are functioning in the State. These units work for six months in winter in Jammu and for six months in summer in Kashmir. They are doing very good work.

First Aid Boxes.—One thousand first-aid boxes have been provided through the N. E. S. Department for First Aid treatment of diseases and for complications in far off places.

ACTS.

The following Medical Acts have been implemented :—

(i) Jammu and Kashmir Medical Registration Act.
(ii) Jammu and Kashmir Pharmacy Act.
(iii) Jammu and Kashmir Nurses, Midwives and Haalth Visitors Registration Act.

(iv) Jammu and Kashmir Drugs Act (being implemented).

(v) Jammu and Kashmir Dentist Act (being implemented).

(vi) Jammu and Kashmir Ayurvedic and Unani Registration Board (being implemented).

COUNCILS.

(i) J&K State Medical Council. (Constituted and functioning).

(ii) J&K Pharmacy Registration Tribunal. (Constituted and functioning).

(iii) J&K Drugs Advisory Board. (Constituted and functioning).

FAMILY PLANNING.

Two Family Planning Centres have been established in Srinagar and Jammu cities, attached to Central Hospitals. Fully qualified Lady Doctors have been kept in charge of the centres and male Doctors have been provided on part-time basis. Complete equipment, drugs etc. have been made available for these centres. The experiment is very successful and in due course of time it will be extended to districts and tehsil head-quarter hospitals as well.

Societies and Associations.—The Red Cross Society has been re-constituted and re-organised and brought on lines with other Associations in India. The organisation is functioning quite satisfactorily.

(b) The T. B. Association has been formed and its constitution and rules have been approved by the Government. The Association has started functioning.

Publications.—The following publications have been brought out by the Department during the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years :—

(a) State Medical Faculty Rules.

(b) Jail Guide.

(c) Rules of Health.

(d) Hospital Pharmacopia.

(e) Instructions to first aiders.

(f) Mela Manual or (Festival directive).

(g) Medical Registration Act.

(h) Rules under Medical Registration Act.

(i) Pharmacy Act.

(j) Drug Control Act.

(k) Dental Act.

(l) Circulars on Hospital Administration.

(m) A hand Book for Nurses.

Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicines.—This system has received encouragement during the last three years. The number of dispensaries has been increased from 57 to 147 in both the provinces. Regular training classes for Dawasazs have been opened. A proposal for establishment of an Ayurvedic and Unani college in the city of Jammu is under consideration of the Government. Rules for registration of Vaids and Hakims are also being considered for enforcement.

Ladakh District.—Adequate attention has been paid towards the expansion for medical facilities in the district of Ladakh. A District Headquarter Hospital has been established at Leh with accommodation for 30 beds. This hospital is also equipped with Dental, Laboratory and X—Ray treatment. A plant is being sent to the hospital soon, along with a Generator for energizing it.

The number of dispensaries in this area has been raised from 3 to 7 and, besides, six Amchies are working in this District on remuneration of Rs. 50/- per month plus a drugs grant of Rs. 300/- per annum.

Public Health.—Each District has been provided with a Public Health Officer, who is working as Civil Surgeon also. The public health activites at Tehsil head-quarters are controlled by Sanitary Inspectors, Vaccinators and Field Workers. All these are responsible to the Civil Surgeon. The Deputy Director Health Services controls the public health side of the entire province and the Director Health Services functions as Chief Public Health Officer of the State. The Director Health Services functions both as Director Medical and Public Health Services. A set of duties have been devised for Deputy Directors, Civil Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors, and Vaccinators and Field Workers.

Two Epidemiologists are functioning in the State under the Deputy Directors and they are responsible for control of epidemics and for other allied purposes.

TEMPORARY ORGANISATIONS.

(i) *B. C. G. Organisation.*—This organisation has tested over 26 lacs of people and vaccinated nearly 11 lacs. The teams are at present busy in the District of Ladakh.

(ii) *Anti-Typhus mass Campaign.*—This organisation is working in the hilly tracts of Kashmir Province where before three years the incidence of this disease was very great and it took a very heavy toll of human life. The organisation has treated nearly 1.46 lacs of people and deloused 4.2 lacs clothes and articles.

(iii) *Anti-Venereal Diseases Organisation.*—This organization is functioning in the province of Jammu and is combating venereal diseases at a mass scale and has done commendable work. Over 4 lac people have been treated so far.

(iv) *Anti-Malaria mass Campaign.*—The control programme has been changed into eradication programme with effect from April 1958. It is run on the lines suggested by the Government of India and the organization is functioning in close collaboration with sister organizations in India.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning in the State. These are run by Municipal Organisations, Red Cross Societies and are aided by UNICEF and W. H. O. Very large quantities of drugs, equipment, multipurpose food, etc. is being donated by the UNICEF.

Health Centres.—10 Health Centres are being established in Kashmir and 10 in Jammu Province. These centres will have a portable X-Ray plant, a Dental unit, well equipped Laboratory, Anti Rabic treatment and proper surgical arrangements. Besides curative treatment preventive measurs will also be available in these centres.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Census Population for the year 1941	..	40,21,616
Rough estimation of population for the year 1951 on this side of cease-fire line	..	29,48,000

Urban Population	..	3,09.209
Rural Population	...	26,38,800
Population density per sq. mile	..	48
Area in sq. miles	..	84,471

Srinagar City.

Population of Srinagar City	..	2,49,000
Birth Rate per 1000	..	29.22
Death Rate per 1000	..	5.57
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	..	19.05

Jammu City.

Population of Jammu City	..	73,000
Birth Rate per 1000	..	37.98
Death Rate per 1000	..	8.97
Infant Mortality rate per 1000	..	18.61

The details of work done in various medical institutions are given below :—

CENTRAL HOSPITALS.

The number of indoor patients treated in the two Central Hospitals is as under :—

	S.M.H.S. Hospital Srinagar.		S. M. G. S. Hospital Jammu.	
Year	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58.
Cured ..	7,162	11,140	4,498	5,221
Relieved ..	1,317	1,623	184	338
Discharged ..	715	514	111	258
Died ..	246	371	155	73
Remaining ..	278	230	192	231
Total ..	9,718	13,878	5,140	6,121

The bed strength of the S. M. G. S. Hospital, Jammu has also been increased which is revealed by the figures given below :—

Name of Hospital	Bed strength.		Patients treated.		Difference.
	56-57	57-58	56-57	57-58	
1. S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.	350	350	9,718	13,878	4,160
2. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu.	150	250	5,140	6,121	981

The total number of patients treated during the year under report in the out-patient Department of the two Central Hospitals is as under :—

Name of the Hospital.	Patients treated.		Daily average		Diff. in daily average.
	56-57	57-58	56-57	57-58	
S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.	3,97,923	4,33,813	1,090.20	1,164.30	74.10
S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu.	1,69,938	1,85,802	465.50	509.05	43.55

SURGICAL WORK.

The sub-joined statement gives the detail of operation work done in the two hospitals.

Name of Hospitals.	*Nature of operations.*		*Difference.*	
	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.
	56-57	57-58	56-57	57-58		
1. S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.	4,367	4,774	6,467	7,137	+407	+670
2. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu.	1,051	1,577	4.012	3,157	+526	—855

Following are the important operations performed in S. M. H S. Hospital, Srinagar during the year under report :—

1.	Nephrectomy	.. 10
2.	Cholecystectomy	.. 21
3.	Lepractomy	.. 8
4.	Gastrogustomy	.. 12
5.	Gastractomy	.. 3
6.	Liver abscess	.. 1
7.	Hernactomy	.. 35

ORTHOPELIC OPERATIONS.

		Major	Minor	Total.
Out-door	..	12	281	293
Indoor	..	345	179	524
		357	460	817

GYNAECOLOGICAL MATERNITY WORK.

The total number of cases that attended the out-door was 42,126. Out of these 7,200 were treated in the indoor. The total number of operations preformed were 2,828 of which 1,758 were major and 1070 minor. During the last year 28,893 patients attended the Hospital at which 4,227 were treated indoor. The total number of operations was 2,626 out of which 1,611 were major and 1,011 minor. The total number of normal labour cases attended in out-door was 17,190 and indoor 4,294. 24 labour abnormal cases were treated in out-door and 352 in indoor.

Important Operations performed were :—

		Last year.	Present year.
1. Cascerian section	..	109	149
2. Hystectomy	..	108	145
3. Salpanigotomy	..	97	62
4. Polherectomy	..	57	36
5. Anti-calporshaphy	..	39	26
6. V. V. repair	..	8	3
7. Myomestomy	..	57	68
8. Sterilization	..	210	242

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The following work has been done in S. M. H. S. Hospital, Srinagar during the year under report :—

		Total No. of patients.	
		1956-57.	1957-58.
1. Skaigrams	..	2,913	4,512
2. Cholecystopabhy	..	83	167
3. Relrograde Pyclography	..	12	54
4. I. V. Pylography	..	59	167
5. Hysterial Salpingoraghy	..	4	2
6. Branchography	..	5	5
7. Arteography	..	2	2

		Total No. of patients.	
		1956-57	1957-58
8.	Superfical therapy ..	489	229
9.	Deep therapy ..	1,024	1,110
10.	No. of screening done ..	7,232	9,329
11.	Electro cardiogram taken ..	77	234
12.	Ultra violet giposures ..	2,355	316
13.	Galxaine Fradic ..	151	99
14.	Gantory done ..	14	nil.
15.	Infrared exposures ..	nil.	745
16.	Inductro theraphy exposures ..	nil.	1,301
	TOTAL ..	14,42)	18,272

Total income of this section for the year under report was Rs. 7,413.99 against Rs. 5,153 of the previous year.

In S. M. G. S. Hospital, the supply of films during the year was quite adequate. The diagonestic work done by X-Ray Department is as below :—

		1956-57.	1957-58.
1.	Skaigrams and screening ..	7,216	7,363
2.	Ultra violet-exposures ..	112	57
3.	Cardiograms ..	6	27
4.	Inductothering (New & old) ..	1904	2,222

The income of this Department amounts to Rs. 2798.25 as against Rs. 2,443.50 of the previous year.

ANTI RABIC CENTRES.

The cases treated in the two Central Hospitals is given below :—

Number of cases bitten by.	S. M. H. S. Hospital, Srinagar.		S. M. G. S. Hospital, Jammu.	
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-57.	1957-58.
1. Dogs ..	1,007	1,228	1,218	980
2. Jackals ..	10	10	22	18
3. Horses ..	4	6	..	..
4. Cows ..	8	3	..	..
5. Monkeys ..	5	4	..	..
6. Bulls ..	3	..	..	..
7. Cats ..	7	..	..	..
8. Miscellaneous ..	..	..	106	97

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

1. 16,609 patients were treated in Central Hospital, Srinagar as against 17,180 of the last year.

2. 15,642 patients were treated in Central Hospital, Jammu as against 21,584 of the last year.

CENTRAL LABORATORY JAMMU.

24,690 examinations were undertaken in Central Laboratory against 22,892 of the previous year as per details given below :—

S. No.	Nature of work.		1956-57.	1957-58.
1	Examination of blood	..	11,673	11,141
2	Examination of urine	..	7,491	7,589
3	Examination of stools	..	2,798	3,205
4	Examination of sputum	..	162	110
5	Miscellaneous	..	768	2,645
	Total	..	22,892	24,690

FOOD AND WORK ANALYSIS.

Cases dealt with in two Central Laboratories (one at Jammu and another at Srinagar) :—

S. No.	Nature of work.		Central Laboratory Jammu.	Central Laboratory Srinagar.
			1957-58.	1957-58.
1	Milk, ghee, butter and cream analysis	..	132	3,389
2	Ghee analysis	..	6	8
3	Water	..	28	2
4	Food grants	..	13	377
5	Miscellaneous	..	9	37
	Total	..	188	3,808

BLOOD BANK.

The work done in Central Hospital, Jammu is given in detail below :—

S. No.	Nature of work.	1956-57.	1957-58.
1	Blood transfusions ..	145	144
2	Blood grouping done ..	570	383
3	Direct cross matching done ..	445	383
4	No. of donors bled ..	147	145
	Total ..	1,307	1,055

PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN S. M. G. S. HOSPITAL, JAMMU.

3,632 new and old patients attended in out-door and 66 in indoor against 3,112 and 44 respectively of the previous year.

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN S. M. G. S. HOSPITAL, JAMMU.

The gynaecologist performed 135 sterilization operations and the Surgeon Specialist 50 cases during the last three years.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

The whole of the State is divided into nine districts *viz.* (1) Srinagar, (2) Baramulla, (3) Anantnag, (4) Leh, (5) Jammu, (6) Kathua, (7) Rajouri, (8) Batote and (9) Udhampur. Each district is under the control of a Civil Surgeon who supervises the various Institutions functioning in each District. Below is given an account of the work done in different districts.

1. DISTRICT SRINAGAR.

Every effort is being made that the medical aid extends widely and becomes within reach of the remotest persons living on the out-skirts of the valley and on the mountains. Last year owing to the incessant rains and consequent floods. vast areas and a large number of villages were effected and thousands of people fell victim to the various diseases Satisfactory treatment and medical assistance was given to them and medicines were distributed among the sufferers. The medical aid was afforded to the marooned in the far-flung areas also.

Work done in both Allopathic and Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries is detailed as under :—

S. No.	Allopathic Dispensaries.	Patients treated (out-door).
1	City Dispensary	1,08,243
2	Amira Kadal Dispensary	53,594
3	Khanyar Dispensary	3,504
4	Rainawari Dispensary	10,919
5	Hazratbal Dispensary	1,513
6	Khag Dispensary	31,459
7	Beru Dispensary	33,141
8	Badgam Dispensary	17,264
9	Health Unit Charari Sharif	4,109
10	Kangan Dispensary	9,860
11	Sonamarg Dispensary	Information not available.
12	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Goabal	18,913
13	Ganderbal Dispensary	5,901
14	Arigam Dispensary	19,964
15	Zadibal Dispensary	Information not available.

S. No.	Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	Patients treated.
1	Unani Dispensary City	19,833
2	Vedic Dispensary City	4,550
3	Unani Dispensary Gund/Sadapora	31,809
4	Unani Dispensary Handjan	2,227
5	Unani Dispensary Parnivah	5,572
6	Ayurvedic Dispensary Wahthora	6,602
7	Unani Dispensary Sureshyar	16,347
8	,, ,, Nandapora	9,710
9	,, ,, Gupta-Ganga	6,937
10	,, ,, Soibugh	8,516
11	,, ,, Hariganwan	1,337
12	,, ,, Wayil	17,102
13	,, ,, Narbal	12,221
14	,, ,, Lar	10,566
15	,, ,, Safapora	9,230
16	,, ,, Harwan	15,227

The following Government aided and private Hospitals are functioning within the jurisdictions of the Civil Surgeon, Srinagar :—

1. Rattan Rani Hospital, Srinagar.
2. C. M. S. Hospital, Rainawari.

The work done in these hospitals is given below :—

RATTAN RANI HOSPITAL, SRINAGAR.

S. No.	Particulars.	No. treated.	Remarks.
1	Average of daily out-patients ..	302	
2	No. of out-patients old and new ..	93,659	
3	No. of indoor patients ..	1,597	290 of Children's ward.
4	No. of indoor patients (average bed occupancy per day) ..	40	
5	No. of operations both Major and Minor ..	2,255	
6	No. of beds available ..	55	Including 10 free cots for children and 20 beds free for women.
7	No. of indoor cases discharged ..	1,302	
8	No. of deaths ..	5	
9	No. of venereal diseases treated ..	Not available.	
10	No. of Lab tests conducted ..	3,130	(urine, blood and sputum etc.)

WORK DONE BY C. M. S. HOSPITAL RAINAWARI, SRINAGA R.

Out-door patients.	Subsequent visits.	Indoor patients.	Major operations.	Normal deliveries.	Abnormal deliveries.
4,488	9,675	1,135	787	115	122

2. District Baramulla.

There is a district Hospital, three Health Centres and 16 Allopathic dispensaries besides 21 Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in this District. Total bed strength in the various Institutions of this District is 110. 3,45,198 patients in the out-patients department and 1,138 in the indoor departments of the Institutions of the district were treated during the year under report. 24,806 persons were given primary vaccination and 18,294 re-vaccinations. 327 major and 6,450 minor operations in the out-door department and 46 major,

235 minor operations in the indoor department of the Institutions were performed. 22,773 patients were also given treatment at the Unani and Ayurvedic Dispensaries of the district.

Control of epidemic influenza was carried out successively and medical aid was rendered to flood effected areas, thereby eradicating the danger of spread of any infectious disease among the flood effected persons.

The hospital at Baramulla was raised to the full-fledged status of a district Hospital. A new X-Ray plant was installed in the Hospital. Dental clinics and Clinical Laboratory were also opened. The bed strength af the Hospital was raised from 20 beds to 30. Anti Rabic Centre was also established. Details of work are as under :—

No. of Indoor Patients Cured, Treated etc.

S. No.	Particulars.	No. of cases.
1	Cured ..	1,033
2	Relieved ..	44
3	Discharged otherwise ..	20
4	Died ..	24
5	Under treatment ..	17
	Total ..	1,138

Daily Average.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Indoor ..	2.46	1.97	.47	4.90
Out-door ..	464.35	269.21	378.93	1,112.49

The work done in St. Joseph Hospital, Baramulla which is in the jurisdiction of the Civil Surgeon, Baramulla is given below :—

I.	Total No. of old and new patients treated out-door ..	49,596
II.	Total No. of inpatients old and new treated ..	13,791
	Daily average No. of in-patients ..	37.7
	Daily average No. of out-patients ..	135.8

	Major	Minor	Total
Surgical Operations ..	150	10	160

The following tables give the vaccination done in the District :—

		Male	Female	Total.
Primary Vaccinations	..	15,134	9,472	24,006
Re-vaccination	..	11,226	7,068	18,294
Total	..	26,360	16,540	42,900

		Successful	Un-successful	Un-known	Total.
Primary Vaccination	..	22,862	1,026	718	24,606
Re-vaccination	..	16,546	1,034	714	18,294

3. District Anantnag.

There are twelve Allopathic Dispensaries, two Health Centres, one District Hospital, 18 Unani and three Ayurvedic Dispensaries in this District. The Health Centre at Nohama was transferred from C. D. Blocks to the Medical Department. 3 more Indigeneous Dispensaries were opened during the current year. The control of sanitation and vaccination staff which was held by the Deputy Director Health Services, Srinagar previously was transferred to the Civil Surgeon, Anantnag. An aided Mission Hospital also continued to function in the Anantnag town.

An X-Ray plant was installed in the District Hospital. During the year no disease of Epidemic nature spread in the District except a few cases of small pox for which preventive and curative measures were adopted immediately.

The details of work carried out in this District are given below :—

X-Ray work done in District Anantnag (District Hospital)—

No.	Particulars.		No. treated.
1	Skiagrams	..	87
2	Screenings	..	704
3	Short wave	..	345
4	Ultra violet exposure	..	645
5	Infra red Exposure	..	136
	Total	..	1,917

The Vaccination Report of the District:

	Male	Female	Total.
Primary vaccination ..	not known	not known	49,086
Re-vaccination ..	12,024	14,112	26,136

DISTRICT LEH.

There are two hospitals one District Hospital and one Military Hospital functioning at Leh.

It has been observed that the people of the locality are quite healthy and the span of their life is longer than anywhere in the State. Commonly old age diseases of bones occur in the illaqa. Diseases caused and spread by fly and mosquito do not exist at all. High doses of ultra violet-rays available at the altitude, kill all the Micro-organisms that would ordinarily be responsible for any type of infectious diseases.

There was an epidemic of influenza in this District at the beginning of the year. No death, however, was caused by this infection. Cases were mostly treated without Anti-biotics and the results were very encouraging.

A case of Small-pox was reported during the year and the whole population of the Leh was voccinated and the spread of the infection was well controlled in time.

Very few Medico-legal cases are referred to the Hospital. Only two cases of Post-Mortem were conducted during this year.

Total No. of in-patients ..	..	34
Daily Average ..	..	.092
Total No. of out-patients ..	..	21,648
Daily Average ..	..	61.50

NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED

Principal.	Secondary	Total.
1,042	Nil	1042

DISTRICT JAMMU.

There are 14 allopathic dispensaries and 21 Unani and Vedic Dispensaries in this district. This district remained free of epidemics. Only sporadic cases of small pox were reported and timely mass vaccination checked the spread of disease.

Out-door Patients.—1,83,476 out-door patients were treated during the year under report against 1,90,837 of the last year in the 14 Allopathic dispensaries of the district. Daily average of out-door patients was 3,248.09.

35,285 out-door patients were treated during the year under report against 1,55,216 of the previous year in Unani and Vedic dispensaries.

Daily average of out-door patients was 1252.66.

In-door Patients.—

Total No. of indoor patients.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
455	368	26	40	13	8

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK:

Post-Mortem.	Grevious hurts.	Simple hurts.	Others.	Total.
35	17	367	..	419

SURGICAL WORK.

Major.	Minor.	Total.
52	11035	11087

VACCINATIONS :

	Samba.	Jammu.	Poni.	Akhnoor.	R. S. Pora.	Total.
Primary Vaccinations ..	5271	2840	1423	4871	6333	20738
Re-Vaccination..	8492	2924	2617	4342	2632	21007

DISTRICT KATHUA.

District Kathua consists of three Tehsils, namely Kathua, Basohli, Hiranagar. There are nine allopathic dispensaries including one District Hospital, one Primary Health Unit, one first aid centre, and 13 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the District.

District Hospital Kathua has 30 beds. It has been fully equipped with X-Ray, clinical laboratory and Dental clinic. Bed strength in the dispensaries is 22.

Details of work done in the district are given below :—

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PATIENTS.

	Total Patients	Daily Average	Av. Stay	Bed Strength.
Indoor patients ..	1166	199.42	187.76	51
Outdoor patients ..	327251	799.08	not known.	nil.

SURGICAL WORK.

Major	Minor	Total
57	7679	7736

LABOUR CASES.

Normal	Abnormal	Total
60	3	63

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

Simple hurts	Grevious hurts.	Post-mortem	Total
100	12	15	127

LABORATORY WORK.

S. No.	Particulars.	No. tested	Remarks.
1	Blood	303	
2	Urine	172	one on payment.
3	Stools	79	
4	Sputums	31	
5	F. T. Meals	14	Samples.
6	C. S. Fluid	2	
7	Miscellaneous	13	

WORK DONE IN X-RAY SECTION.

S. No.	Particulars.	No. of patients.	Remarks.
1	Radiography	14	One on payment.
2	Fluroscopy	360	Five on payment.
3	Inductio-Therapy	15	One on payment.

VACCINATION WORK.

		Total No. of cases.
Primary Vaccination	..	11679
Re-Vaccination	..	39016

DISTRICT RAJOURI.

There are 8 Allopathic and 9 Unani Dispensaries in the district. The Dispensary at Rajouri, has been raised to the status of the District Hospital, and the new Hospital building is yet under construction.

The district remained free from any sort of epidemic. Vaccination is being done by the Vaccinators in normal course.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

2,38,494 out-door patiens attended in 8 Allopathic and 9 Unani dispensaries during the last year. This showed an increase of 2,737. The attendance in the Vedic Institutions also increased by 7,758.

ALLOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.

No of patients.		Daily Average.	
1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
180751	175427	495 app.	475 app.

UNANI AND AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES.

No. of patients.		Daily average.	
1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-68
55010	62767	150 app.	170 app.

DISPOSAL OF INDOOR PATIENTS.

	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise.	Died	Remaining under treated.	Total
Poonch ..	277	57	91	15	8	448
Rajouri ..	247	50	38	16	12	365
Nowshera ..	14	3	2	1	..	20
Total ..	540	110	131	32	20	833

SURGICAL WORK.

The figures of the surgical work done in the Institutions of the district are 6,447 (Both Major and Minor).

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

The following figures show the work done in connection with the medico-legal :—

		No. of cases.
1. Post Mortem	..	23
2. Grevious hurts	..	22
3. Simple hurts	..	243
4. Others	..	12
Total	..	300

VACCINAION.

Eight Vaccinators have been appointed in the district and 23,991 persons have been vaccinated. Below are given the details :—

	Male	Female	Total.
Primary vaccination	6798	5573	12371
Re-Vaccination	7915	3705	11620

	Successful	Un-successful	Un-known	Total.
Primary vaccination..	11555	726	90	12371
Re-Vaccination ..	9493	1828	299	11620

X-RAY.

A suitable X-Ray plant has been fitted in the District Hospital and 112 screening have been done during the year under report. The inductothermy and ultra violet is also working well.

ANTI-RABIC CENTRE.

There is also an Anti-Rabic Centre in the District Hospital Rajouri. 87 cases were treated during 1957-58 at this centre.

Total No. of Dental cases treated ..	6076
Total No. of Normal and abnormal labour cases conducted ..	50

DISTRICT BATOTE.

There is one District Hospital and a number of dispensaries in the District. Details of work done are given below :—

		No. Treated.	Daily Average.
Out-door patients	..	206775	566.50
Indoor patients	..	623	1.63

Out of 623 patients treated in indoor department, 463 were cured, 97 were relieved, 53 discharged, 6 died and 4 are under treatment.

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

Particulars.		No. of cases.
Post-mortem	.. ..	5
Grevious hurts	.. ..	15
Simple hurts	.. ..	78
Miscellaneous	.. ..	1
Total	..	99

SURGICAL WORK.

Major	..	258
Minor	..	3254
Total	..	3512

VACCINATIONS.

		Male	Female	Total
Primary Vaccination	..	6475	5081	11556
Re-Vaccination	..	5683	3127	8810

		Successful	Unsuccessful	Unknown	Total
Primary Vaccination	..	10790	303	463	11556
Re-vaccination	..	8100	356	354	8810

DISTRICT UDHAMPUR.

There is one District Hospital and a number of dispensaries in the district.

Details of work done are given below.—

Total No. of out-door patients treated	..	320472
Total No. of indoor patients treated	..	1285
Total No. of Major operations performed	..	589
Total No. of Minor operations performed	..	8580

MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

Post-Mortem.	Grevious injury.	Small injury.	Misc.	Total
40	23	175	7	245

LABORATORY WORK.

Particulars.			No. of tested.	
Blood	..	..	100	
Urine	..	..	200	
Stools	..	..	108	
Sputum	..	..	180	
	Total	..	588	
Anti Rabic Cases		..	101	
Normal Labour		..	101	114 Total.
Abnormal Labour Cases		..	13	
Male Bed Strength		..	21	
Female Bed Strength		..	21	

VACCINATION WORK.

	Male	Femal	Total
Primary Vaccination ..	9914	7186	17100
Re-Vaccination ..	17502	11437	28939

	Successful	Unsuccessful	Unknown	Total
Primary Vaccination ..	16020	553	527	17100
Re-Vaccination ..	24896	3174	869	28939

CHEST DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Introduction.—There are two Chest Diseases Hospitals in the State, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu. Each of these Hospitals is under the control of a Superintendent. There is one Sanatorium at Tangmarg in Kashmir and another at Batote in Jammu. The Tangmarg Sanatorium is under the control of Superintendent Chest Diseases Hospital, Srinagar and Batote Sanatorium is similarly under the control of Superintendent Chest Diseases Hospital, Jammu.

The number of beds in C. D. Hospital, Srinagar has been increased from 175 to 190 and those in Government Sanatorium Tangmarg from 60 to 65. Similarly in the C. D. Hospital, Jammu the bed strength has been raised to 150 and in Batote Sanatorium it has been raised to 50.

Domicillary treatment has been started in the Jammu Hospital. Poor patients who were found too week to attend the Hospital were given injections at their residence free of cost. The patients coming from villages could not be provided with beds in the Hospital immediately for want of accommodation were also given Hydrostreptomycine and mixture etc. with a letter to the Medical Officer to the nearest Dispensary for giving injections to the patients and to certify the same fact, so that further medicines could be issued to the patients for continuing the treatment. The empty vails of streptomycine were taken back from the patients in order to avoid any misuse of the medicine. This treatment gave encouraging results.

In C. D. Hospital, Jammu, Pathological Laboratory was equipped and two Laboratory Assistants were appointed. Ono of them was transferred to Batote and a small Laboratory was opened there also.

A post of Health Visitor was sanctioned by the Government against which a trained hand joined the C. D. Hospital, Jammu. He has been deputed to prepare History Record of every T. B. Case in the Province of Jammu.

All medicines are given free to the in-patients as well as to the out-patients of C. D. Hospital, Jammu and Sanatorium Batote. Diet according to scale is also given free as sanctioned by the Government.

For the comfort of inpatients a beautiful small garden has also been constructed.

One qualified Radiologist and two trained X-Ray Assistants are working in the X-Ray section of C. D. Hospital, Jammu. The work of this section is increasing steadily.

A scheme of starting mass Radiography of shop-keeper handing in foodstuff of the city of Jammu was contemplated. The work done in this section is given below:—

1.	Total screenings	.. 2,254
2.	Total skaigrams	.. 317

The following tables show work done in the C. D. Hospital, Srinagar :—

Laboratory examinations conducted in the C. D. Hospital, Srinagar.

S. No.	Particulars.	Cases tested.
1	Blood	.. 12,892
2	Urine	.. 5,620
3	Stools	.. 378
4	Sputum	.. 3,872
5	Fluids	.. 192
6	Kahhs	.. 134
7	Smears	.. 38
8	Gastric Analysis	.. 112
9	Culture for T. B.	.. 72
10	Milk examinations	.. 721
	Total	.. 24,031

X-Ray work done in the Government Sanatorium, Tangmarg :—

No.	Particulars.	Cases treated.
1	Screening of chest	.. 359
2	Screening of Barium meal	.. 4
3	Screening for evidence of Bone injury	.. 16
4	Screening for detection of foreign bodies	.. 6
	Total	.. 385

Laboratory work done in the Government Sanatorium, Tangmarg :—

S. No.	Particulars.		No. Tested.
1	Routine Milk	..	752
2	Urine	..	262
3	Blood	..	691
4	Sputum	..	231
5	Stools	..	16
6	Miscellaneous	..	51
	Total	..	2,003

X-Ray work done in the C. D. Hospital, Srinagar :—

S. No.	Particulars.		Cases Tested.
1	Radiograms	..	1,760
2	Screenings	..	17,485
3	Infra Red and Ultra-Violet exposure	..	148
	Total	..	19,393

Types of T. B. Patients.

S. No.	Type of T. B. Patients.		Total.
1	Under observation	..	834
2	Suspected	..	137
3	Bronchitic	..	36
4	Pluretis	..	38
5	Cardic	..	25
6	Glandular	..	1
7	Abscess	..	13
8	Fiborcess	..	27

S. No.	Type of T. B Patients.		Total.
9	Absent	..	1
10	H. Adinitis	..	168
11	T. B. Meningitis	..	20
12	Pneumanic	..	5
13	Neoplasm	..	10
14	Plurtic Effusion	..	13
15	Ahopminal	..	2
16	T. B. Bone	..	5
17	Milary	..	4
18	C. Adinitis	..	35
	Total	..	1,394

Ward-wise and village-wise distribution :—

S. No.	Particulars.	Total.	Remarks.		
1	Ward I	.. 325			
2	Ward II	.. 126			
3	Ward III	.. 94			
4	Ward IV	.. 328	Urban	..	1,343
5	Ward V	.. 142	Rural	..	812
6	Ward VI	.. 67	Visitors	..	44
7	Ward VII	.. 160			
8	Ward VIII	.. 101	Total	..	2,199
9	City Village	.. 225			
10	Lepper Village	.. 220			
11	Lower Village	.. 367			
12	Visitors	.. 44			
	Total	.. 2,199			

Community-wise distribution of T. B. cases :—

S. No.	Name of Community.	Urban.	Rural.
1	Hindu Males	45	14
2	Hindu Females	50	32
3	Muslim Males	835	203
4	Muslim Females	870	150
	Total ..	1,800	399
	Grand Total ..	2,199	

Mode of onset both Rural and Urban :—

Serial No.	Name of Disease.	Urban.			Rural.		
		Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
1	Cough and fever.	456	429	885	291	281	572
2	Hemoptysis.	44	41	85	45	37	82
3	Child birth.	..	30	30	..	19	19
4	Whooping cough.	3	3	6	1	1	2
5	Pneumonia.	7	4	11	2	2	4
6	Pain in chest.	70	64	134	79	75	154
7	Typhoid.	7	5	12	3	3	6
8	Diarrhoea.	2	2	4	2	2	4
9	Pain in abdomen.	15	11	26	9	11	20
10	Glaudular.	6	3	9	1	3	4
11	Vomiting.	1	1	2	3	1	4
12	Indigestion.	5	4	9	..	1	1
13	Malaria.	..	1	1	20	..	20
14	Ton of strength.	36	28	64	20	15	35
15	Dysentery.	2	..	2	..	..	..
16	Absent.	5	..	5	1	1	2
17	Ton of apetition.	1	2	3	..	2	2
	Total			1,288			911
	Grand Total ..			2,199			

Occupational incidence :—

Serial No.	Occupation.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1	House wives	387	201	588
2	Children	538	114	652
3	Zamindars	14	362	376
4	Embroiders	2	..	2
5	Tailors	18	7	25
6	Cloth Merchants	1	2	3
7	Weavers	19	4	23
8	Chowkidars	..	3	3
9	Black Smiths	5	4	9
10	Gold Smiths	7	1	8
11	Stone cutters	1	..	1
12	Drivers	3	1	4
13	Cleaners	2	3	5
14	Vegetable setters	2	1	3
15	Labourers	31	15	46
16	Factory workers	1	1	2
17	Sub Inspector Police	1	1	2
18	Constables	9	4	13
19	Military men	1	2	3
20	Clerks	6	3	9
21	Artists and painters	3	..	3
22	Priests	7	3	10
23	Boatmen	22	12	34
24	Cook	1	..	1

Serial No.	Occupation.		Urban	Rural	Total
25	Shoemakers	..	4	..	4
26	Pan Wallas	..	1	..	1
27	Sweepers	..	4	7	11
28	Washermen	..	3	2	5
29	Carpenters	..	7	5	12
30	Hawkers	..	2	1	3
31	Rang Saz	..	1	..	1
32	Saw Men	..	4	..	4
33	Masons	..	1	..	1
34	Tin smiths	..	4	..	4
35	Students	..	34	17	51
36	Peons	..	7	1	8
37	Milkmen	..	4	4	8
38	Private Service	..	4	..	4
39	Jalatdose	..	17	..	17
40	Contractors	..	2	..	2
41	Compounders	..	2	..	2
42	Butchers	..	..	1	1
43	Mechanics	..	3	1	4
44	Tokri-Farosh	..	2	1	3
45	Darners	..	36	5	41
46	Teachers	..	8	2	10
47	Barkers	..	4	3	7
48	Willow-workers	..	..	1	1
49	Poney-men	..	..	1	1

Serial No.	Occupation.	Urban	Rural	Total
50	Gujars	.. ...	9	9
51	Bakerwals	.. ..	1	1
52	Bakers	.. 2	6	8
53	Oil-sellers	.. ..	2	2
54	Pensioners	.. 5	1	6
55	Shop-keepers	.. 2	8	17
56	Cap makers	.. 2	..	2
57	Copper and Brass smiths	.. 5	..	5
58	Hotel Bearers	.. 1	1	2
59	Visitors (occupations not known)	.. 44	..	44
60	Naqash	.. 2	..	2
61	Fishermen	.. 1	1	2
62	Kumars	.. 4	1	5
63	Mill-owners	.. 1	..	1
64	Sadhus	.. 3	..	3
65	Beggars	.. 2	1	3
66	Wood Carvers	.. 3	..	3
67	Singers	.. 2	1	4
68	Abrents	.. 2	2	4
69	Malyars	.. 6	..	6
70	Tonga bans	.. 2	1	3
71	Shepherds	.. ..	3	3
72	Wood-cutters	.. ..	2	2
73	Grain-cutters	.. ..	2	2
74	Qallen Bafs	.. 6	..	6
75	Dais in Hospitals	.. 2	..	2
76	Jandgoard	.. 1	..	1
77	Government Servants	.. 5	5	10
78	Khidmatgars	.. ..	2	2
79	Manjgroas	.. 1	..	1
80	Doctors	.. 1	..	1
81	Gate-keepers	.. 2	..	2
82	Hotel Owners	.. 2	..	2
83	Prisoners	.. 2	1	3
	Total	.. 1,353	846	2,199

Age-wise incidents :—

Serial No.	Age Group.	Males.	Females.
1	0—5	141	90
2	5—10	164	135
3	10—15	88	77
4	15—20	104	173
5	20—25	102	188
6	25—30	129	151
7	30—35	87	105
8	35—40	91	82
9	40—45	54	32
10	45—50	46	32
11	50—55	31	22
12	55—60	35	9
13	60—65	19	6
14	65—70	6	..
15	70 and above	..	..
	Total ..	1,097	1,102
	Grand Total ..	2,199	

C. D. Hospital, Jammu.

Following figures show the work done in the Hospital and Sanatorium, Batote during the year under report :—

S. No.	Particulars.	No. of cases.
1	Total No. of cases attended in the C. D. Hospital, Jammu	402
2	Total No. of cases admitted in the Government Sanatorium, Batote	79
3	Total No. of deaths in the C. D. Hospital, Jammu ..	20
4	Death percentage	4.97
5	Total No. of deaths in Government Sanatorium, Batote	..
6	Death percentage	..
7	Tetal No. of new and old pulmonary Tuberculosis attended in the clinic	38,805

EPIDEMIC CONTROL.

There are two Epidemiologists in the State, one for Kashmir Province and other for Jammu Province. In Kashmir Province the Anti-Typhus Camps continued to function at their centres *viz.* Hariganwan, Khumriyal, Bijhama, Aragam, Isham, and Hanga. Each of these centres are run under 2nd Five Year Plan (Development Schemes). These camps are staffed by one compounder and two disinfectors. The Anti-Typhus Organisation has now been in action since Bahadoon 2001 and has during this short span of time achieved great success. A large percentage of hilly and backward people who inhabit remote and out of the way places have escaped the periodical and occasional dread of epidemics which every year claimed a heavy toll of lives. The progress achieved has been amazing inasmuch as not a single death or case of Typhus has been reported from any of these quarters. The following data shows the results of the campaign :—

Year.	Siezures.	Deaths.	Mortality rate
2002	93	67	39·65
2003	..	..	..
2004	46	10	21·74
2005	166	54	32-54
2006	722	212	.29·36
2007	169	39	33·17
2008	954	346	36·03
2009	1093	384	35·10
2010	653	154	23·50
2011	nil	nil	nil
1955-56	nil	nil	nil
1956-57	nil	nil	nil
1957-58	nil	nil	nil

During the year under report gamxane D.025 and other disinfectants were purchased in bulk and the staff at Anti-Typhus Camps were directed to keep a rigid watch over epidemics which were likely to break out following devastation caused by floods when major tracks of lands were inundated and remained under water for months together.

The Department was confronted with another problem that of combating floods and to rush medical aid to flood affected areas. A stationery first aid centre was opened at Hanjpora (Heygam) and two more at Hakabara and Hajjan to cater about 75 villages which were sub-merged and the people and their live-stock had been washed away by the floods. A first aid centre moved about in boats in the whole of Saniwara area. The main items of activities were :—

1. Supply safe drinking water to the people of these areas to eradicate any possibility of an epidemic due to water borne diseases.

2. To prevent the multiplication of flies and other insects to avert possibilities of any epidemics due to insect borne diseases.

3. To provide medical aid to the sick at their places.

All these timely measures and efforts of the Department prevented the out breaks of any types of epidemics.

Immediately after a few months there was a heavy rainfall which resulted in floods, in an acute form. The efforts were renewed to combat the floods and to save human lives and to check the possibility of out break of diseases. The situation was tackled carefully and no loss of human life from any type of disease was reported. The number of patients treated in camps was 2,350 and those treated at their places 4,975.

During the year a current of Asian flue originally reported from Japan came to India and ultimately reached Kashmir. The Ladakh and Anantnag Districts were mainly effected by the epidemic. About a dozen of flue centres were opened and a large quantity of medicines and injections were rushed to distant places for the people affected by the disease. The epidemic was controlled in a short time.

During the year under review a few cases of epidemic dropsy were reported in the City of Srinagar. Samples of common oil were

obtained from all Mills and oil shops for testing purposes. These samples were got sealed and sent to S. M. H. S. Hospital for testing. Besides some samples were also got from the homes of affected persons and these were sent to all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta. It was reported that the soil was positive for orgemone oil adultration. Effective measures were adopted to preventing the oil dealers from putting on sale the oil produced in mills etc. before test. In a short course of time the diseases disappeared.

During Shri Amar Nath Yatra, Hazratbal fair, Tullamulla fair etc. the Department arranged for providing safe drinking water, proper disposal of night soil, refuse, urine, etc. This work was conducted by the Department to the entire satisfaction of people.

The following table shows the details of work done by the 6 Anti Typhus Centres during the year under report:—

S. No.	Name of Anti-Typhus Centres.		No. of persons deloused.	No. of clothing and deloused during the year.
1	Hariganwan	..	20959	69439
2	Arigam	..	20256	38762
3	Haril (Hanga)	..	22485	55827
4	Khumriyal	..	23124	59932
5	Bijhama	..	29063	103254
6	Isham	..	30215	93254
	Total	..	146102	420468

JAMMU PROVINCE

During the month of May and June 1957 Influenza was prevalent in epidemic form in many parts of India as well East Punjab. In order to prevent the influse of cases into the State territory a check post was opened at Lakhenpore. A Doctor and three disinfectors were deputed there with full dispensary equipment, Sulpha drugs and Antibiotics. The passengers at the Aerodrome in Jammu Cantt. were also inspected daily by a doctor deputed for this purpose. 327 cases were treated at Lakhenpore camp dispensary, suffering from Catarrh

fever. A mobile dispensary was opened in the Jammu City during these days and 344 cases were treated.

In the months of August and September, 1957 there was heavy flood in Tawi and Chenab. Most of the land. houses and crops were washed away and people rendered homeless. Two doctors with disinfectors and Sanitary Inspectors were deputed to visit the flood striken areas of Jammu, R. S. Pora and Akhnoor Tehsils to give medical relief to the people and disinfect the wells in all these areas. They toured in all these Illaqas and treated 867 cases suffering from different diseases and disinfected 111 wells and looked into the sanitation of Villages effected by the flood. In the month of March 1957 a dispensary was opened for Central Government employees in the State. 7188 cases suffering from different diseases have been treated during the year under report.

During the Jhiri fair near Kahna Chak a dispensary was opened by the Epidemic Department. All sanitary arrangements were made two days before the fair. Wells in the vicinity were disinfected. Latrines were pitched at safe distance from the fair separately for men and women and urinals were also provided. 114 cases suffering from different diseases were treated during the fair days.

A first aid centre was opened in the Parade Ground Jammu in the month of December, 1957. 139 cases suffering from different diseases were treated.

In February 1958 a dispensary with full equipment was opened in Bakhshi Colony during Panchayat Conference and 88 cases were treated.

Anti Malaria Campaign.

ACTIVITIES.

DDT Spray.—The activities of this Organisation were extended to the indoor DDT residual spraying of villages in the Southern hyperendemic area of Jammu Province. Two rounds of DDT spray were given in the areas of high endemicity and one round in the low endemicity areas only. Such area was taken under operation, where the spleen rate was above 10% as areas with spleen rate less than 10% were assumed to be healthy and their non-inclusion was advisable for control programme.

The sub-joined table shows the spraying work done by this unit

during the last three years—

	1st round.			2nd round.		
	55-56	56-57	57-58	55-56	56-57	57-58
No. of Towns sprayed ..	7	10	11	3	8	8
No. of Villages sprayed ..	1107	1041	1715	693	816	839
No of houses sprayed ..	75121	98984	116061	55602	53764	4878

PARASITE RATE.

After the extensive DDT spray, a survey was undertaken to find out the reduction of the incidence of Malaria. The following table shows the comparative data of spleen parasite during the last three years :—

	Spleen rate.			Parasite rate.		
Name of the Tehsil.	55-56	56r57	1.54%	55-56	56-57	57-58
1. Kathua ..	6.0%	2.57%	1.54%	..	2.0%	0.80%
2. Hiranagar ..	5.80%	2.52%	0.85%	..	2.72%	..
3. Samba Tehsil ..	6.10%	2.04%	0.65%	..	2.00%	..
4. R. S. Pora ..	3.12%	2.76%	2.24%	..	..	..
5. Jammu ..	4.16%	2.77%	1.29%	..	..	..
6. Nowshera, Reasi Akhnoor ..	5.0%	3.31%	1.1%	..	..	0.02%
7. Rajouri, Mehandar, Poonch ..	5.6%	3.46%	2.65%	6.00%	..	..

SUPPLY OF INSECTICIDES.

The following insecticides supplied by the Government of India during the year under report :—

1. DDT ..	104000 lbs.
2. Dieldrin ..	2200 lbs.
3. Aulochlor ..	10000 lbs.

Annual Summary of DDT spraying operations.

PROVINCE : JAMMU (J&K STATE)

S. No.		Kathua. Tehsil.	Villages.	Jammu. Tehsil.	Villages.	Poonch. Tehsil.	Villages.
1	No. of Tehsils & Villages in District.	3	566	4	1170	6	1084
2	No. of Villages sprayed ..	2	273	6	999	3	443
3	Population in the Districts ..		177672		431362		421828
4	Population protected ..			(Seven Lacs).			

1. Formation of DDT used .. 5%

2. Dosage of DDT used, if any .. 8 ounces per 1000 sq. feet.

3. Other insecticides used, if any .. Nil.

4. Total DDT technical used as emulsion. Nil.

5. Total DDT technical used as wettable powder .. 160594 lbs. 75%
7600 lbs. 20%

Grand Total of DDT Technical .. 168194 lbs.

6. Total emulsion used .. Nil.

7. Total emulsifix used .. Nil.

8. Total other insecticides used if any .. Nil.

Number of Sub Units	..	4
Number of Trucks	..	4
Number of Jeeps	..	1
Number of miles travelled	..	30442 miles.
Total quantity of petrol consumed	..	3602 gallons.
Number of Houses sprayed per pump per day.		80 rooms.

TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING SPLEEN

Serial No.	Tehsil.	Sprayed or un-sprayed	Villages sprayed.	Spleen rate % previous to DDT spraying
1	Nowshera.	Sprayed	25	1.97%
2	Kathua.	do.	61	2.52%
3	Hiranagar.	do.	114	2.52%
4	Samba.	do;	53	2.04%
5	Rajouri.	do.	207	not known
6	Mehander.	do.	67	do.
7	Poonch.	do.	36	do.
8	R. S. Pora.	do.	54	2.76%
9	Jammu.	do.	20	2.77%

II.

BLOOD SURVEY REPORT.

Spleen.				*Blood.*			
No. of children examined	No. +ve.	Spleen rate%	Av. enlarged spleen.	No. of children examined.	No. +ve.	Parasite Rate%	Species V. F. M.
1568	30	1.1%	1.7	325	3	0.92%	..
2135	33	1.54%	1	120	1	0.80%	..
3175	27	0.85%	1	84	..	..	..
2030	15	0.65%	1	..	..	..	..
3471	92	2.65%	1.1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4494	101	2.24%	1.03	..	..	..	..
693	9	1.29%	1	..	..	..	..

B. C. G. CAMPAIGN.

The Mass B. C. G. Campaign launched in the State on 30th of November, 1953 completed its fourth year during the year under report. Work was completed in Srinagar and Anantnag Districts in the Kashmir Province and Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Rajouri and Poonch Districts in the Jammu province. Work was also taken up in District Baramulla in the Kashmir Province during summer and District Doda in the Jammu Province. 210148 persons were tested in the State from the start of the Mass B. C. G. Campaign and 937803 were vaccinated upto the end of the year.

The UNICEF has supplied a new jeep to the Organisation in replacement of old one and also one trailor which has removed its difficulty while changing the lodging place. UNICEF has been very regular in making supplies of equipment. The statistical and publicity materials has been supplied by the Central B. C. G. Organisation. The tables below show the work done during the year under report :—

Month.	Villages visited.	No. tested.	Positives.	Negatives vacc.	Negatives not vacc.	No. read.	No. not read.
4/57	66	13229	3743	6385	4	10132	3077
5/57	132	53764	17643	26498	14	44159	9605
6/57	166	50253	15356	26595	22	42473	7780
7/57	129	34597	10627	19085	9	29721	4876
8/57	138	40575	12435	23268	9	35712	4863
9/57	117	36937	11470	20114	46	31630	5307
10/57	95	26192	7199	14396	6	21601	4581
11/57	167	22940	6572	12984	14	19570	3370
12/57	140	443330	12466	25659	5	38130	5870
1/58	105	34430	9899	19697	20	29516	4854
2/58	106	21239	7141	10900	37	18076	3161
3/58	100	19026	6618	8148	41	14807	2517
Total	...	397212	121673	213729	227	334727	59871

TABLE II.

Showing the number of Institutions taken up for B.C.G. Vacc.

S. No.		Number.
1	Colleges	.. Nil.
2	High Schools	.. 11
3	Middle Schools	.. 21
4	Primary Schools	.. 9

Mass V. D. Campaign

Mass V. D. Campaign was in progress in Udhampur Tehsil in the beginning of the year. After the completion of the Tehsil in July, 1957 the unit was shifted to Ramban Tehsil to complete the work which was left in the middle of the previous winter due to heavy rains and snowfall. Ramban Tehsil was also completed by the middle of September, 1957. Work in Doda Tehsil was taken up in October, 1957 where work was completed in February, 1958. The work in Kishtwar Tehsil was undertaken in March, 1958.

Total work done during the year is as follows :—

Male	..	20,495
Females	..	21,300
Children	..	34,405
Total	..	82,200

No. of persons treated are :—

1.	Syphilitic	.. ..	..	.. 379
2.	Gonorrhoea	.. ..	..	.. 30
3.	Chancroid	.. ..	..	.. 23
4.	Granu loma venerum	..	..	.. ..
5,	Others	.. ..	..	.. 47
			Total	.. 479

Amount of Laboratory work done :—

S. T S.	4974
D. G. I.	38
Other smears	51
	5,063

MOBILE EYE UNITS.

Mobile Eye Unit has fifty beds. It has twelve tents in which the patients are kept. Work done by the Unit during the year 1957-58 is as under :—

1. Number of patients seen in out-patients Department..	17761
2. Number of patients indoor	.. 11546
3. Number of refractions done	.. 678
4. Number of operations done	.. 1367
5. Cataract	.. 585
6. Others	.. 782

MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT.

This Unit worked for six months in the Kashmir Province and for six months in the Jammu Province during the year under report.

The work as per programme has been conducted at the places detailed below :—

KASHMIR PROVINCE.	JAMMU PROVINCE.
1. Tral.	1. Surankot.
2. Uri.	2. Mainder.
3. Chandigam.	3. Sunderbani.
4. Beru.	4. Chenani.
5. Aish Muqam.	5. Tikkri.

The Unit accompanied Shri Amar Nath Ji Yatra where it rendered medical aid to the Yatris and others. The figures of

the work undertaken during the year in both the provinces is summarised below :—

1.	Total indoor operations	..	184
2.	Total indoor medical surgical cases	..	192
3.	Total outdoor operations	..	1345
4.	Total outdoor medical cases new	..	27788
5.	Total outdoor medical cases old	..	3961

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of examinations conducted during the year under review was 1413. 332 examinations were performed in connection with 139 Medico-legal cases, 188 examinations performed in connection with food analysis and 893 examinations conducted in connection with 431 pathological specimens, received from hospitals, Government servants and other Miscellaneous out-door sources. Out of the total number of 139 Medico-legal cases, those alleged to be of human poisoning amounted to 75 of which 37 were fatal.

Poison was detected in 14 as per cases detailed below :—

1.	Acointe	.. ..	2
2.	Alcohol	.. ..	3
3.	Alcohol and Opium	...	1
4.	Arsenic	.. ..	4
5.	Mercury	.. ..	1
6.	Opium	.. ..	2
7.	Phenyle	.. ..	1
		Total ..	14

52 articles were analysed in connection with 29 cases of Excreta Dejecta, Vomit, Stomach contents without viscera with the following results:—

PLACES FROM WHICH CASES IN WHICH VISCERA WERE TESTED FOR POISON HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE No. I.

Province.	Town or village.	Human cases. Total No. of cases examined.	Human cases. Total No. of cases in which poison was detected.	Human cases. Total No. of cases in which poison was not detected.	Cattle cases. Total No. of cases examined.	Cattle cases. Total No. of cases in which poison was detected.	Cattle cases. Total No. of cases in which poison was not detected.
Jammu Province.	Jammu.	3	1	2	10	2	8
	R. S. Pora.	3	1	2	1	1	...
	Ramnagar.	3	1	2	..	..	..
	Reasi.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Bhaderwah.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Basohli.	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Billawar.	1	1	..	...	..	..
	Banihal.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Rajouri.	6	1	5	..	..	..
Kashmir Province.	Srinagar.	2	1	1	1	..	1
	Tral.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Kupwara.	1	...	1	..	...	..
	Handwara.	1	...	1	...	...	..
	Kargil.	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Baramulla.	5	1	4	..	..	..
	Shopian.	1	1	..	...	..	..
	Anantnag.	..	..	..	..	...	...
Field Laboratory C/o 56 APO.		5	1	4	4	...	4
Total.		37	14	23	16	3	13

Serial No.	Particulars.	No. of cases.
1	Aconite.	2
2	Alcohol.	3
3	Arsenic.	2
4	Atropine.	1
5	Cresol.	1
6	Detol.	1
7	Luminal	1
8	Mercury.	2
9	Potassium permanganate.	1
10	Sulphuric Acid.	1
	Total :	15

22 articles were received in connection with 8 cases, in which only Misc. articles were received and analysed with the following results :—

1. Aconite.	1
2. Arsenic.	3
3. Castor oil seeds.	1
	5

13 Misc. articles were analysed in connection with cases of viscera, vomit etc. and Arsenic was detected in seven articles.

Animal poisoning cases—13 articles were analysed in connection with 17 cases of suspected animal poisoning cases, and Arsenic was deducted in two cases. One case under the heading "Animal poisoning case" in which Miscellaneous articles were tested for poisons, was received and Arsenic was detected in it.

NATURE OF POISONS ACCORDING TO ARTICLES EXAMINED DETECTED IN HUMAN AND CATTLE VISCERA, VOMIT, FAECES AND IN ABORTION CASES.

Nature of poisons.	Human Poisoning				Cattle poisoning			
	General		Abortion					
	In Viscera and contents	In tissues other than viscera	In vomit and faeces	In viscera and contents	In viscera and contents	In tissues other than viscera	In vomit and faeces	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Alcohol ..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	
Arsenic ..	9	..	3	..	5	..	..	
Aconite ..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	
Alcohol and Opium ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mercury ..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Phenyle ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Opium ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Atropine ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Fotassium Permagnate ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Cresol ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Sulphuric acid. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Detol ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Luminol ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Dihydro-streptomycine. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Ferrolate ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Articles in which poison was detected.	45	..	29	..	5	..	..	
Articles in which poison was not detected ..	79	..	23	..	8	..	..	
Total ..	124		52	..	13	..	..	

Cases of suspected staining with blood and semen.—104 articles in connection with 45 cases were received during the year under report. Out of these 58 articles were received in connection with 26 cases of alleged human murder. 11 articles were examined both for semen and blood in connection with 7 cases of alleged rape and un-natural crime offence. 28 articles were examined for semen only in connection with 11 alleged rape cases. 7 articles were examined in connection with 2 cases of alleged cow slaughter.

65 articles were received for the detection of blood and their origin in connection with alleged human murder, alleged rape and animal slaughter cases. One article was found negative for the presence of blood. In one article the presence of blood alone was to be established and the remaining 63 articles found positive for blood in laboratory, were referred to the Serologist and the Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta, for the determination of their origin of blood, whose findings are detailed below :—

Human blood	.. 55
Disintegrated, origin could not be determined	.. 3
Ruminant animal	.. 5

One article was received for the detection of blood only which was found positive for blood.

General and Food Analysis.—188 examinations were conducted in connection with 188 specimens, received for analysis.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Received From.	Nature of substances.	Total No. of examinations for the year.	Remarks.
1. Indian Union.	Reservoir Water.	1	Good.
2. Military Department.	Tawi River Water.	1	Good.
3. Health Officer, Jammu.	Jammu water supply.	16	14 bacteriologically bad.
	Ghee.	50	8 adulterated with vegetable ghee.
	Milk.	74	24 adulterated with water.
	Chillies.	5	2 of old standing.
	Flour wheat.	6	1 adulterated. 4 High percentage of Ghitin.
	Aerated water.	3	1 bacteriologically bad.
	Ice.	1	do.

Received From.	Nature of substances.	Total No. of examinations for the year.	Remarks.
	Ice Cream.	1	No poison detected.
	Human Milk.	4	High percentage of fat.
	Phenyle.	4	Carbolic acid-co-efficiency much below 10-12.
4. Superintendent, C. D. Hospital. Jammu.	Ghee,	2	Adulterated with vegetable ghee.
5. Superintendent, SMGS Hospital, Jammu.	Ghee.	4	Genuine.
6. Chairman Town Area Committee Bishna.	Oil.	1	No poison detected.
7. Secretary Red Cross, Society, Jammu.	Dates.	1	Fit for human consumption.
8. Director Supplies, Jammu.	Wheat flour.	1	Good quality.
9. Dy. Director, Animal Husbandry, Department, Jammu.	Phenyle.	1	Carbolic-acid-co-efficiency between 2 and 3.
10. M/S N. D. Radha Kishen & Co., Jammu.	Whisky.	1	Fit for human consumption.
11. The Superintendent of Police, Kathua.	Ghee.	2	Both vegetable Ghee.
12. Civil Surgeon, Poonch Rajouri.	Cake and Bakur Khani.	1	Prepared from Genuine ghee.
13. Superintendent, S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.	Phenyle.	1	Carbolic acid-co-efficiency 2-3 against 10-12.
14. The Electrical Engineer, Water Works, Division Jammu.	Tube-well water.	3	Good.
15. Indian Union Military Department.	Nala Water.	1	Good.
	Hand pump.	1	,,
	Spring.	2	,,
Total ..	..	188	..

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

893 examinations were carried out during the year under report in connection with 431 specimens received from the Hospitals etc. etc.

Places from which blood and semen cases were received during the year :—

Province.	Town or Village.	Total No. of articles examined for blood.	Total No. of articles in which blood was detected.	Total No. of articles in which blood was not detected.	Total No. of articles examined for semen.	Total No. of articles in which semen was detected.	Total No. of articles in which semen was not detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu Proviuce.	Jammu.	25	25	..	9	2	7
	Ramnagar.	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Udhampur.	7	7	..	2	..	2
	Kathua.	1	1	2	2	..	2
	Surhan.	1	1	--	..	..	..
	Poonch.	3	2	1	4	1	3
	Rajouri.	7	6	1	5	..	5
	Doda.	7	7	..	..	..	--
Kashmir Province.	Srinagar.	17	25	2	4	3	1
	Qazigund.	2	2	..	..	..	--
	Baramulla.	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Kargil.	1	1	..	..	..	--
	Sopore.	2	1	1	..	..	--
	Total ..	77	69	8	27	6	21

Medico-Legal, Chemical and General Analysis.

Chemical and general Analysis.	No. of cases investigated.	No. of articles examined.
Medico-legal Analysis Human poisoning.	75	213
Animal poisoning cases ..	17	13
Stain cases ..	46	104
Miscellaneous cases ..	1	2
Total ..	139	332
General Analysis and other work ..	188	188
Total ..	327	520
B. Pathological specimens ..	431	893
Grand Total ..	758	1,413

Nature of poisons detected in miscellaneous articles.

Nature of poisons detected.	*Human.* General.	*Human.* Abortion.	Cattle.
Arsenic ..	11	..	..
Castor Oil seeds ..	2	..	..
Aconite ..	1	..	..
Articles in which poison was detected.	14	..	..
Articles in which poison was not detected.	21	..	1
Total ..	35	..	1

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Work done in Leper Hospital, Srinagar during the year under report :—

Lepper patients on 1-4-1957.	Indoor cases admitted in the Hospital in 1957-58.	No. of Lepper patients Discharged.	No. of deaths.	No. escaped.
113	28	7	6	x

Remaining at the end of the year.
131

Work done in Mental Hospital, Srinagar :—

Name of Hospital.	Sanction of accommodation.	No. of patients on 1-4-1957.	No. of new patients admitted.
Mental Hospital Srinagar.	28	28	46

No. discharged.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
21	22	5	26

Work done in Leper Hospital, Jammu :—

	Indoor accommodation			Surgical operation.	
Total No. of patients.	Male.	Female.	Outdoor patients.	Major.	Minor.
37	10	10	7666	Nil	168

Cured.	Relieved.	Dead.	Remaining.
Nil.	17	Nil	20

I. CENTRAL JAILS.

There are two Central Jails one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu, and 9 Sub-Jails functioning in the State.

1. Central Jail, Srinagar.

It is commendable to note that there was no escape or any misshap during the year under report. The prison labour was utilized in vegetable garden and Durrie factory. The vegetable garden brought a revenue of Rs. 512/11/6 and the Durrie factory revenue of Rs. 851·32.

The warder staff of the Jail to spend their leisure hours were mobilised towards availing recreational facilities which is an important treatment for changing their mental scope for constructive purposes and to safeguard them from physical and mental deterioration. To give this idea a firm footing, a football ground, a badminton and a volley-ball court was prepared by removing age long heaps of dirt from the garden just in front of Jail premises by the warders themselves by infusing interests in them in this direction.

Two more detention camps namely Batkote and Khumeriyal were opened in the State and the administrative responsibilities were carried on by this Jail for running these camps.

(*a*) *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of prisoners remained satisfactory for the whole year under report. Patent and costly drugs have been utilised by the Medical Officer Jail in the best interests of the health of the inmates under the advice of Specialists.

	Male	Female	Total
Total No. of convicts in Central Jail Srinagar.	219	3	222
Total No. of under-trials and detenues in Srinagar.	457	13	470
Total ..	676	16	692
Percentage of convicts to Total ..	32.08		
Percentage of under-trials & detenues to Total.	67.92		

The detail of the disposal of the convicts in the Central Jail, Srinagar for the year under review is given below :—

Serial No.	Particulars.	Male	Female
	Convicts.		
1	On expiry of Sentence	83	2
2	On Bail	73	..
3	On appeal	49	1
4	On Republic Day of India	3	..
5	On 100th anniversary of struggle of freedom ...	5	..
6	Miscellancous	5	..
7	Transferred	1	..
	Total ..	219	3
	Under-trials.		
1	Convicted	56	2
2	Transferred	5	..
3	Released on Bail	307	7
4	Handed over to Police	5	1
5	Released or Discharged	50	3
	Total ..	423	13
	Detenues.		
1	Released on Parole	4	..
2	Released under Government Order	18	..
3	Transferred to other Jails	12	..
	Total ..	34	..

(*b*) *Employment of Prisoners.*—The prisoners were engaged for the following works in the Jail during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Particulars.	Percentage.
1	Jail domestic Labour	17.37
2	Weaving factory	6.46
3	Smith section	.13
4	Miscellaneous	76.34
	Total ..	100.00

(c) *Juvenile Offenders.*—Ten Juvenile deliquents were admitted and disposed off during the year under report.

(2) CENTRAL JAIL, JAMMU.

The accommodation of the Central Jail, available at present is for 247 prisoners. The population this year remained low than the accommodation available. The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted in the Central Jail, Jammu during the year under report, as compared with the figures of the last year: —

Serial No.	Particulars.	Total No. 1956-57	Total No. 1957-58
1	Convicts	323	324
2	Under-trials and detenues	303	267
3	Civil Prisoners		3
4	Lunatics	13	28
	Total ..	639	622

The following table shows the disposal of civil prisoner under-trials and detenues :—

Serial No.	Discription.	Total No.
1	Convicted	67
2	Acquitted	74
3	Handed over to police	1
4	Released on bail	106
5	Transferred	12
6	Released under Government orders	10
7	Released on parole	
8	Released on acceptance of Heabus corpus	
	Total ...	270

The lunatics confined in the Central Jail, Jammu were disposed off as under :—

Discharged	..	21
Remaining	..	7
Total	..	28

The age distribution of 324 convicted prisoners is given below :—

Sex.	0-16 yrs.	16-21 yrs.	21-40 yrs.	40-60 yrs.	60 & above.	Total
Male ..	15	118	152	22	12	319
Female		4	1	..	..	5
Total ..	15	122	153	22	12	324

GENERAL HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

Almost all the prisoners maintained good health and every possible care was taken to keep them away from infectious diseases so much so that there was no out-break of any epidemic.

Statement showing the diseases of indoor patients treated in the Central Jail dispensary Jammu during the year 1957-58 :—

Serial No.	Name of disease.	Total No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Discharged.	Under treatment.
1	Disease of ear ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2	Disease of Digestive ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
3	Disease of Glands ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	General diseases ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
5	Malaria Fever ..	6	6	..	..	..	..
6	Anaemia ..	2	1	1	..	..	..
7	Dysentery ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
8	P. V. D. ..	6	6	..	..	..	..
9	Injuries ..	2	1	1	..	..	..
10	Flue ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
11	Diseases of liver ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	Diseases of skin ..	1	...	1	..	..	..
13	Rumatic affectien ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
14	Vicer ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	37	32	3	.	..	2

JAIL RECEIPTS.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 3597·96 as per detail given below against Rs. 3670/3/- of the previous year :—

1.	Jail Manufactory ..	..	Rs. 3403.17
2.	,, Miscellaneous ..	..	.. ,, 85.51
3.	,, Gardens ..	..	.. ,, 104.28
		Total	.. ,, 3597.96

Juveniles.

15 prisoners below the age of 16 years and 122 prisoners of the age of 16 to 21 years, were admitted in this Jail during the year under report.

II. SUB-JAILS.

(1) SUB-JAIL, UDHAMPUR.

Total No. of Male Prisoners during the year	84
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year	7
Total No. of Prisoners under report	91

The following table shows the disposal of prisoners admitted in the Sub-Jail, Udhampur during the year under report:—

Serial No.	Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Under-trials	34	6	40
2	Rigorous imprisonment	34	1	35
3	Simple imprisonment ..	6	—	6
4	Non-payment of fines ...	5	—	5
5	Detenues ..	5	7	5
	Tatal ..	84	7	91

(2) SUB-JAIL, KISHTWAR.

Total No. of Male Prisoners during the year ..	9
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year under report ...	
Total ..	9

The following table shows the disposal of prisoners admitted in the Sub-Jail, Kishtwar during the year under report :—

S. No.	Particulars.	Male.	Female.
1	Under-trials		..
2	Rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..
3	Simple imprisonment	8	..
4	Detenues		..
	Total ..	9	..

(3) Sub-Jail, Bhaderwah.

Total No. of Prisoners during the year 1957-58 ..	53
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year 1957-58..	4
Total ..	57

The following table shows the nature of sentences of the Prisoners for the year 1957-58 in Sub-Jail, Bhaderwah :—

S. No.	Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Simple imprisonment ..	53	4	57
2	Rigorous imprisonment	..	..	..
3	Non-payment of fines	..	..	..
4	Detenues	..	..	..
	Total ..	53	4	57

(4) Sub-Jail, Reasi.

Total No. of Male Prisoners during the year 57-58 ..	62
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year 57-58 ..	3
Total No. of Prisoners during the year 57-58 ..	65

The following table shows the nature of sentences of the Prisoners for the year 1957-58 in Sub-Jail, Reasi :—

S. No.	Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Simple imprisonment ..	4	..	4
2	Rigorous imprisonment ..	10	..	10
3	Under-trials ..	37	3	40
4	Non-paymeut of fines ..	1	..	1
5	Detenues ..	10	..	10
	Total ..	62	3	65

(5) Sub-Jail, Kathua.

Total No. of Male Prisoners during the year 57-58	..	122
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year 57-58	...	..
Total No. of Prisoners during the year 1957-58	..	122

The following table shows the nature of sentences of the prisoners for the year 1957-58 in Sub-Jail, Kathua.

S. No.	Particulars.	Male.	Female.
1	Simple imprisonment ..	..	..
2	Rigorous imprisonment ..	28	..
3	Under-trials ...	94	...
4	Detenues ..	..	..
	Total ..	122	..

(6) Sub-Jail, Poonch.

Total No. of Male Prisoners during the year 57-58	..	161
Total No. of Female Prisoners during the year 57-58	..	2
Total No. of Prisoners during the year 1957-58	..	163

The following table shows the nature of sentences of the prisoners for the year 1557-58 in the Sub-Jail, Poonch :—

S. No.	Particulars.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Simple imprisonment	..	53	2	55
2	Rigorous imprisonment	..	16	..	16
3	Under-trials	..	76	..	76
4	Detenues	..	16	..	16
	Total	..	161	2	163

(7) Sub-Jail, Leh.

The Sub-Jail, Leh is actually a Judicial lock up situated in Tehsil Headquarters. It has got only one room which is used for all kinds of prisoners, convicts, under-trial prisoners and detenues. It functions as Sub-Jail in whole of the Frontier District.

The crimes in this district are very few and their nature being ordinary, the convicts are therefore few in number and the term of their imprisonment is also very short. Total number of convicts and under-trials for the year under report, were five in number. The term of imprisonment of the convicts has remained between one week and four weeks.

(8) Sub-Jail, Kargil.

Total number of Prisoners during the year 1957-58	..	17
Total number of Prisoners released on bail	..	17
Remaining	..	Nil

DIRECTORATE OF RECORDS.

In the year under review the administrative control of the Records Department passed from the Health Department to the Education Department. The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Government of India, appointed the Director of Records, as member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Director of Records was deputed to participate in the 8th meeting of the National Committee of Archivists and 33rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Bhubaneswar, Orissa. The Government were pleased to declare the temporary Establishment of the Records Department as permanent from the dates such establishment was created.

Work in various branches such as indexing, weeding and accession etc. was conducted as usual. A number of maps were purchased from the Survey of India with a view to organize a Map Section in the General Records Repository, Srinagar. Monthly activities reports were cyclostyled for distribution. In order to keep in touch with latest methods of preservation and administration of archives, the Department had established contacts with all Archives Department in India.

ACQUISITION, ACCESSION, WEEDING AND INDEXING.

In addition to about 7 lacs of files already under custody of the Department, 2,52,464 files, books and other printed matter was acquired and accessioned in the two provincial Repositories during the period under report. 1,18,364 files received from the different offices were checked and arranged in a chronological order. 94,153 files were weeded out in both the provinces. All possible efforts are being made to secure better management and preservation of records on modern scientific lines. The most important feature of the activities of an archives office was indexing and every attemp is being made to accomplish this work upto a certain standard. 7,721 files and Council and Command Orders were indexed upto 1947. 26,119 clues were typed out and arranged in an alphabetical order for being sent to the Government Press for printing.

PRESERVATION AND CARE OF RECORDS.

The two Handing Units in the Provincial Repositories were entrusted with the work of repair and rehabilitation of old, fragile and insect eaten archives. A large number of importent documents

and files were repaired and salvaged. 4,935 files and 900 bastas were vacuum cleaned and fumigated. Faded labels of old bastas and volumes were replaced. Traps were used for catching rats. The work regarding photo-duplication of records continued and 450 important and worn out pages of certain files were photo-duplicated for permanent preservation.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES.

The Reference Libraries of the provincial Records Repositories continued to maintain about 36,000 books, Reports, Government Gazettes and other important publications in English, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit. The material is mostly being utilized by research students. Requisitions for supply of reference books, Government Gazettes and reports etc. were received from different offices and all efforts were made to attend to them promptly.

RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND VISITORS.

34 Research Scholars were afforded research facilities in both the Repositories. During the year under review the two provincial Repositories were visited by many important personages.

MAP SECTION.

In order to fall in line with the National Archives of India a Map Section had been organized in the General Records Repository, Srinagar. Total number of maps had risen to 1720. Moreover 114 old maps had been collected from amongst the persian records pertaining to the period from (1724 to 1892 A. D). All old and fragile maps had been renovated and were scientifically preserved in specially designed galss shutters. More maps would be purchased from the Survey of India and other firms.

REQUISITION AND REFERENCE SERVICE.

During the year under review 160 files, 244 Roznamchas, 50 pay sheets and 113 copies of Cabinet and Command Orders were supplied to various Government institutions and private individuals.

INSPECTION.

During the period under review the Director Records conducted inspection of archives in various Departments and Educational institutions. The Provincial Superintendents also remained engaged in inspecting records in various offices as also in imparting necessary instructions to the Weeding staff, working in various Departments.

PREPARATION OF CHIFFON IN THE STATE.

Under the guidance of the Director of Records a special kind of silk gauze was prepared at the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Srinagar, and was got tested for its suitability for reinforcement of old and fragile documents at the Research Laboratory of the National Archives of India. The experiment was declared successful.

THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Activities of the Committee were promoted gradually and the result was that 1431 manuscripts, paintings and other documents had been located. Owners and purchasers both are afforded with all possible guidance with regard to the location and preservation of these valuable materials.

During the year under report the Department had formulated Research Rules and every facility is being afforded to research Scholars in both the Provincial Records Repositories at Srinagar and Jammu.

The Director of Records visited the Khuda Baksh, Oriental Manuscript Library, Patna, with the aim of collecting information about manuscript relating to Kashmir. Accordingly the following manuscripts could be located :—

1. Waqiati-Kashmir.

2i Tarikh Kashmir by Fakir Abu Mohammad Hassain.

3. History of Timmur Beg.

All the above are rare and deal with Kashmir History.

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NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

EXPANSION OF NCC

During the period under report the following expansion programme was implemented under 2nd Five Year Plan :—

	Officers.	Cadtes.
(a) 1 Coy. Senior Division Army Wing ..	3	155
(b) 4 Troops Junior Division Army Wing..	4	132
(c) 4 Troops Junior Division Girls Wings..	4	120

2. ACTIVITIES.

Pre-Commission :—To start with 3 lecturers, 4 teachers and 4 Lady teachers were deputed for the Pre-Commission Training at NCC Training Centre Kamptee. These Officers have been declared successful.

Camping :— NCC Annual Training Camp of Senior and Junior Division Army Wing Troops was held at Ganderbal from 28th July to 10th August, 1957. Total strength of the Camp was 530 Cadets. The Camp was inauguarated by the Prime Minister and was inspected by the Sadar-i-Riyasat, Defence Minister of Government of India and other VIPS.

Examinations :— According to the NCC Act and Rules the Cadets of both the provinces were tested in G-I 'C' and 'B' Certificates and 'A' Certificates or the Junior Division Army Wing and the result was as under :—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Jammu:—		
G-I Certificate Girls ..	12	12
'B' Certificate Boys ..	32	26
'C' Certificate Boys ..	19	9
'A' Certificate Boys ..	36	36
Srinagar: —		
G-I Certificate Girls ..	11	11
'B' Certificate Boys ..	43	36
'C' Certificate Boys ..	12	8

One N. C. C. Officer was deputed for Refresher Course at N. C. C. Training Centre, Kamptee.

A contingent consisting of 3 Boys and 4 Girls with one N. C. C. Lady Officer was deputed to participate in the Republic Day Parade held at New Delhi on 26th January, 1958.

3. GENERAL.

The total number of N. C. C. Units and Sub-Units functioning at present in the State is as under :—

		Officers	Cadets
Senior Division Army Wing.	4 Copy Bn. NCC	.. 15	625
Senior Division Girls Wing.	2 Sub Troops	.. 2	60
Junior Division Army Wing.	12 Troops	.. 12	396
Junior Division Girls Wing.	10 Troops	.. 10	300
A. C. C. Sections.	19 Sections	..	(950 Cadets).

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM.

In view of the contemplated transfer of monuments of national importance to the Union Department of Archaeology, proposals for additional allotements of funds were not entertained by the Government. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology, Government of India paid an official visit in May, 1957 in connection with the proposed transfer of monuments of national importance to expedite the issue which had been pending for a pretty long time, it was decided to give effect to *defecto* transfer till the formalities relating to *dejure* transfer could be completed. This step had to be adopted since the monuments were fast deteriorating for want of adequate repairs and because no excavations could be conducted with the limited funds at the disposal of the department. The Government communicated its concurrence relating to *defecto* transfer in October, 1957. Details of work undertaken during the year under report are as follows :—

Kashmir Province.

Minor repairs were executed to the domes covering the Moghul arcade at Verinag pending the provision of a roof which could stand contrasting atmospheric variations and heavy snowfall. Leakages detected were accordingly rectified. The Kushaṇ site at Ushkura near Baramulla which was once a very flourishing town was provided with a new enclosure.

Jammu Province.

Site clearance was undertaken at Babour in Tehsil Ramnagar on behalf of the Dogri Mandal, Jammu. Babour referred to as Babbapura in Rajatarangini was a very important settlement in the 12th century A. D. and the remains still stand a testimony to the artistic heights achieved. There are a number of temples which have withstood the onslaughts of time. Dhera temple and the Kaladhera temple received special attention. Prickly shrubs and the density of superfluous growth made the task a bit difficult. Steps leading to the sanctum in the Dhera temple were renovated according to the old pattern. Numerous photographs both in colour and in black and white were taken for proper publicity. The following places were also visited and adequately photographed:—

1. Ancient site at Ambaran in Akhnoor.
2. Palace and fort at Ramnagar.

3. Group of temples at Kiramchi.

4. Ancient temples at Billawar.

Renovation of decayed elements and excavations at Ambaran and Babour are an urgent necessity and it is hoped that with the transfer of monuments of national importance to the Union Department of Archaeology, it would be possible to recall the past in its correct perspective.

Albums containing photographs of important architectural features, scuoptures at the various sites and the paintings in the Palace at Ramnagar were presented to the Sadar-i-Riyasat and the Prime Minister.

The Superintendent attended the meetings of (1) Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, New Delhi, and (2) Central Advisory Board of Museums, New Delhi and (3) Regional Records Survey Committee meeting at Jammu. A number of distinguished visitors, and Madame O. Viennot, Research Scholar of Muisee Guimet, Paris saw some of the important sites in Kashmir.

MUSEUM.

The museum remained open throughout the year. Over 60,000 visitors visited the museum in addition to some distinguished personalities. The post of a Guide was sanctioned for the museum for the facility of the visitors.

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Allama Iqbal Library
492760